S. HRG. 110–334

THE FOUNDING FATHERS' PAPERS: ENSURING PUBLIC ACCESS TO OUR NATIONAL TREASURES

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

FEBRUARY 7, 2008

Serial No. J–110–72

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

41–482 PDF WASHINGTON : 2008

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll free (866) 512–1800; DC area (202) 512–1800
Fax: (202) 512–2104 Mail: Stop IDCC, Washington, DC 20402–0001

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00001 Fmt 5011 Sfmt 5011 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

PATRICK J. LEAHY, Vermont, *Chairman*

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., Delaware
HERB KOHL, Wisconsin
DIANNE FEINSTEIN, California
RUSSELL D. FEINGOLD, Wisconsin
CHARLES E. SCHUMER, New York
RICHARD J. DURBIN, Illinois
BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, Maryland
SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, Rhode Island

ARLEN SPECTER, Pennsylvania
ORRIN G. HATCH, Utah
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, Iowa
JON KYL, Arizona
JEFF SESSIONS, Alabama
LINDSEY O. GRAHAM, South Carolina
JOHN CORNYN, Texas
SAM BROWNBACK, Kansas
TOM COBURN, Oklahoma

BRUCE A. COHEN, *Chief Counsel and Staff Director*
STEPHANIE A. MIDDLETON, *Republican Staff Director*
NICHOLAS A. ROSSI, *Republican Chief Counsel*

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00002 Fmt 5904 Sfmt 5904 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

CONTENTS

STATEMENTS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

	Page
Cardin, Hon. Benjamin L., a U.S. Senator from the State of Maryland	21
Kennedy, Hon. Edward M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Massachusetts	2
Leahy, Hon. Patrick J., a U.S. Senator from the State of Vermont	1
prepared statement	121
Specter, Hon. Arlen, a U.S. Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, prepared statement	142

WITNESSES

Katz, Stanley N., Chairman, Papers of the Founding Fathers, Professor, Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey	12
Ketcham, Ralph, Professor of History Emeritus, Maxwell School of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York	14
Marcum, Deanna B., Associate Librarian of Library Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.	8
McCullough, David G., Presidential Historian and Author, Camden, Maine	4
Rimel, Rebecca W., President and Chief Executive Officer, The Pew Charitable Trusts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	10
Weinstein, Allen, Archivist of the United States, Washington, D.C.	6

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Responses of Stanley N. Katz to questions submitted by Senator Specter	28
Responses of Deanna B. Marcum to questions submitted by Senator Specter	37
Responses of Allen Weinstein to questions submitted by Senator Specter	41

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

Doyle-Wilch, Barbara, Dean of Library and Information Services, Middlebury College, President, Vermont Library Association, Middlebury, Vermont, letter	43
Graffagnino, J. Kevin, Executive Director, Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vermont, letter	44
Jordan, Daniel P., President, Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc., Charlottesville, Virginia, letter and statement	46
Katz, Stanley N., Chairman, Papers of the Founding Fathers, Professor, Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, statement	49
Ketcham, Ralph, Professor of History Emeritus, Maxwell School of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, statement	116
Marcum, Deanna B., Associate Librarian of Library Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., statement	123
McCullough, David G., Presidential Historian and Author, Camden, Maine, statement	125
Moe, Richard, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., letter	128
Morgan, Edmund S., Sterling Professor of History emeritus, Yale University, letter	130
Philadelphia Inquirer, Edward Colimore, article	132
Rimel, Rebecca W., President and Chief Executive Officer, The Pew Charitable Trusts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, statement	136

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00003 Fmt 5904 Sfmt 5904 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

Page

Roll Call, February 6, 2008, article 140
Washington Post, December 15, 2007, article 144
Weinstein, Allen, Archivist of the United States, Washington, D.C., statement 147
Wilentz, Sean, Sidney and Ruth Lapidus Professor in the American Revolutionary Era and Professor of History, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, letter 154
Wood, Gordon S., Alva O. Way University Professor and Professor of History, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, letter 157

THE FOUNDING FATHERS' PAPERS: ENSURING PUBLIC ACCESS TO OUR NATIONAL TREASURES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2008

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC

The Committee met, Pursuant to notice, at 10:09 a.m., in room SD–226, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Patrick J. Leahy, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senators Kennedy, Cardin, and Whitehouse.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. PATRICK J. LEAHY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VERMONT

Chairman LEAHY. You know, every so often you get to—around here we have committee meetings on horrible crimes, we have committee meetings on wars, we have committee meetings on contentious issues.

David, we have a place for you right there in the front.

Then every so often, we actually have something that's fascinating.

Senator KENNEDY. And important.

Chairman LEAHY. And important. It is an important hearing, as Senator Kennedy says, on improving public access to the papers of our Nation's Founding Fathers.

Last this month we will celebrate the 276th birthday of our first President, George Washington. Very few of us were here in the Senate at that time.

[Laughter.]

There is much to be learned from our Founders and our shared national history. We will work with the Reporter to clear up that little bit of the transcript.

[Laughter.]

But my father was a printer in Vermont, a self-taught historian. I was steeped from childhood in a deep appreciation in the First Amendment and the power of the written word, and the value and the vitality of our Nation's rich history to us, and to each future generation of Americans. So, today it is especially good that we have this distinguished panel of historians, scholars, and government officials.

The works of our Founding Fathers are a part of the identity and heritage of every single American. We should do everything possible to make these papers available, accessible, and affordable to

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00005 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

the American people, especially at a time when many of us are concerned that not enough Americans know enough about the history of our country, all of it, the good, the bad, everything else.

More than a half century ago, we undertook the important task of making the correspondence and diaries and other writings of the six Founding Fathers—George Washington, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton—available to the American people. But a lot of this remains largely incomplete and inaccessible to most Americans today. They commonly referred to "letter press" projects operated at major universities and other institutions around the country.

Although the first volumes of the papers were published in the 1950's, only the papers of Alexander Hamilton have been completed. According to the National Historic Publication and Records Commission NHPRC, the papers of Thomas Jefferson will not be completed until 2025, the Washington papers in 2023, the papers of Franklin and Madison in 2030, and the Adams papers in 2050. That is 100 years after the projects began.

We spent nearly $30 million in taxpayer dollars in Federal taxpayer projects, and it is estimated another $60 million in combined public and private money going in here. One volume of the Hamilton papers costs $180. The price for the complete 26-volume set of the papers is around $2,600. So I think only a few libraries had one volume of the papers, and only 6 percent had more than one volume.

So I'm trying to find out how best to get this out to everybody. I'm a long-time advocate for Internet use. I think the Web can help a great deal, but we've got to have better online access. I know a lot of Americans have gained insights and developed important connections to our national heritage by simply viewing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and Bill of Rights on display at the National Archives. I remember, as a teenager, going there with my parents and how thrilled I was.

So with these distinguished historians I am almost afraid to say this next line, so I will say this was written by my staff, who give me too much credit. But if Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, and Franklin could get into this discussion, I almost imagine them saying, what are we waiting for? When he was asked recently about the troubling lack of access to the Founding Fathers' papers, the Presidential historian and author David McCullough, who is here, said that "These volumes of the Founders are more of a monument than anything built in stone. I don't want people to wait for another 50 years." Mr. McCullough, I agree with your sense of urgency.

So we will hear from this distinguished panel and see where we might go.

[The prepared statement of Senator Leahy appears as a submission for the record.]

Senator Kennedy, did you want to—

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Senator KENNEDY. Well, just very briefly. I want to thank you. I thank Senator Leahy for holding this hearing and join him saying

that it's a matter of enormous importance and consequence, and in welcoming a very distinguished panel this morning.

I think all of us understand that the preservation and publication of the papers of our Founders is a matter of enormous importance to historians and the general public alike. These documents offer unique witness to our history and a unique window through which to examine how our country came to be what it is today. As many have remarked, these documents are "American scripture."

I want to say that it is a privilege to have Dave McCullough with us today, one of the Nation's most respected historians, whose works have been some of our most widely read books. He has brought to light many of the extraordinary leaders and historic events in our national heritage, and I thank him for sharing his talents with all of us.

It is a privilege to welcome Stanley Katz, a distinguished leader in the academic community. He has been a source of wise counsel to many of us over the years. He is chairman of the Papers of the Founding Fathers, and has a major role in guiding and fostering the scholarship on this subject.

I also welcome Allen Weinstein, who is doing such an impressive job at the National Archives in overseeing the release of Presidential papers, the administration of the Presidential library, and many other important tasks.

I particularly appreciate all he has done to keep a copy of the Magna Carta on display at the Archives. When it came up for sale not long ago, David Rubenstein purchased it and made a donation of the only copy of this historic document here in the United States, and all of us are grateful to Dr. Weinstein and Mr. Rubenstein for ensuring that to future generations will be able to view the historic document.

The Founding Fathers Project, established half a century ago, continues to be an important national mission. When completed, it will be an extraordinary resource for research for all of us who cherish our national history. As Mr. McCullough has said, the final product will be "a monument that will last longer than any of the monuments that we now have."

These documents are national treasures. Recently, my wife Vicki and I participated in an event sponsored by the Adams Papers. Governor Deval Patrick, his wife Diane, and former Governor Dukakis joined us in Faneuil Hall, one of the monuments of our early democracy, to read the letters of John and Abigail Adams. The event absolutely packed Faneuil Hall, the interest of the citizens in this small little item of American history was just overwhelming.

It was a special night, and I'm grateful that the Adams Papers sponsored such an occasion to share the words, the affection, and the vision of this remarkable couple who made such a contribution to the creation of America. It's an example of the type of outreach that the Founding Fathers Project can make possible in the years ahead.

So, I look forward to hearing from our distinguished witnesses to learn more about the project. By all accounts, the scholarship produced by the project has been extraordinary. Nonetheless, there are concerns about the pace of the publications and about making sure

they reach the widest possible audience. We in Congress need to do all we can to help. We know future generations of Americans will be immensely grateful for our effort. So, thank you all for coming.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you, Senator Kennedy.

I'm always nervous when I start one of these things, having Senator Kennedy, who was chairman of this committee long before I was and is far more experienced here. But I'm not going to do my usual thing. We usually swear witnesses in. This is not necessary, and by consent we'll waive that for this panel, of course.

Our first witness will be Dave McCullough, a well-respected Presidential historian and author, recipient of numerous awards, including twice winning the Pulitzer Price, twice winning the National Book Award, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

In 1989, Mr. McCullough, I remember very well when you were one of the few private citizens to address a joint meeting of Congress. You graduated from Yale University with honors in English literature. On a personal note, he was one of the people we all relied on, those of us who were here at the time of the Panama Canal debate.

I was saying to several out back that in that debate, before we had TV in the Senate, virtually every desk had a copy of your book, those who were opposed to the treaty and those who were for it, because it was the one thing we could go to that everybody agreed on the facts that were there. We would then interpret those facts as we wanted, of course.

So, Mr. McCullough, it's all yours.

STATEMENT OF DAVID G. MCCULLOUGH, PRESIDENTIAL HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR, CAMDEN, MAINE

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you very much for the chance, the privilege, to speak before this committee in support of the Founding Fathers Project. What has been achieved thus far with a publication of the papers of the Founders is all of an exceedingly high order. I want to attest to that emphatically as one of the many—the countless numbers—of historians, biographers, scholars, and students who have drawn again and again on the great wealth of material to be found in these incomparable volumes.

Their value is unassailable, immeasurable. They are superbly edited. They are thorough. They are accurate. The footnotes alone are pure gold; many are masterpieces of close scholarship.

Over the past 20 years and more, I have worked with, depended in particular, on the volumes of Washington, Adams and Jefferson papers. I could not have written my last two books, John Adams and 1776 without them. I know how essential the papers are to our understanding of those great Americans and of their time.

Just this past week for my current project, I wanted to find out what all was contained in the 80-some crates that Thomas Jefferson shipped back home to Virginia in the course of his 5 years of diplomatic service in France, all the books, art, and artifacts, the scientific instruments and the like. The range and variety of inventory would, of course, reflect much about the mind of the man.

So I turned to the Jefferson papers hoping there might be something, and sure enough, there it was, volume 18, the whole sum total in a footnote that runs nearly six pages in small type. I know what work had to have gone into that footnote, the care and the attention to detail. There have been times when I spent a whole day on one paragraph just trying to get it right, to be clear and accurate, so I know.

The men and women who have devoted themselves to the publication of the papers are not skilled editors only, they are dedicated scholars. Their standards are the very highest. Their knowledge of their subject often surpasses that of anyone. I have worked with them. I know them. I count them as friends. Several in particular have guided and helped me in ways for which I am everlastingly grateful.

They are the best in the business and the high quality of the work they do need not, must not, be jeopardized or vitiated in order to speed up the rate of production. There really should be no argument about that. As you know, publication of the papers began with volume one of the Jefferson papers in 1950 when Harry Truman was President.

With this in mind, and given the opportunities we have, I would like to offer an analogy from that distant time of the cold war. The Russians had sealed off Berlin and the urgent question was what to do about it. A massive airlift was proposed, but it was calculated that given the number of planes available and the volume of cargo each plane could carry and the number of landings that could be made per day given the number of airfields available, supplying the daily needs of food and fuel for a city of 2.5 million people would be impossible, so somebody suggested building another airfield.

We need to build another airfield. We need to double the investment in the project. Double each staff, and thereby pick up the pace with no change in quality. We know it will work and we know it will work effectively because it is already working with the post-Presidential papers of Jefferson's being edited at Montecello, and the Adams papers being edited at the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston.

And what worthy work it is. Imagine, of all Jefferson's post-Presidential papers, thus far less than a third have ever appeared in print. Think of the discoveries, the insights still to come. The value of the Founding Fathers' papers goes far beyond their scholarly importance, immense as that is.

As Daniel Jordan of Montecello has said, "The papers are American scripture. They are our political faith. The free and open exchange of ideas, often brilliant expressions of some of the most fertile minds, the greatest statesmen and patriots in our entire history. No one body of private and public correspondence, official papers, and pronouncements tell us more about that founding time or more about who we are and what we hold dear. The papers of the Founding Fathers are an ultimate national treasure and their importance to the American people, especially in such times as these, could not be greater."

Mr. Chairman, you can tell a lot about a society by how it spends its money. Here is our chance, and it is long overdue, to show what

we care about, what we value, and what we are willing and proud to pay for. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McCullough appears as a submission for the record.]

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you. You may hear that last line quoted again when I am wearing my other hat as a member of the Appropriations Committee. I happen to agree very much with you.

Dr. Allen Weinstein is confirmed as the ninth Archivist. For those with a little bit of history, the Archivist actually has to be confirmed like a Supreme Court Justice. Some would say sometimes the Archivist is every bit as important, if not more so. He was confirmed as the ninth Archivist of the United States in February of 2005.

Prior to his time at the National Archives and Records Administration, he was a professor of history and held positions in Boston University, my alma mater, Georgetown University, and Smith College. He is the author of numerous essays and books. He is past winner of the prestigious United Nations Peace Medal for efforts to promote peace, dialogue, and free elections in critical parts of the world.

Doctor, please go ahead.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN WEINSTEIN, ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, Senator Kennedy, members of the committee, I want to thank you for having invited me to testify on this important issue, one which has been of keen interest to me throughout my almost half century as an historian, and most intensely during the past 3 years as Archivist of the United States.

I must interject also, it is an enormous privilege for me to sit in this panel with so many of my colleagues, people I have worked with in other ways, and especially with the extraordinary David McCullough. Thank you for all your work, David.

Let me begin with a few facts. Unlike the practice of preserving and making available to the public the papers of each President of the United States beginning with Franklin Roosevelt, there was no policy in place in the 18th century to archive the papers of the Founders of the Nation. If collected at all, documents were either scattered in diverse repositories, public and private, or held within Federal institutions, often very informally.

Responding to many of the same concerns that led to the creation of the National Archives in the 1930s, historians and scholars had long urged the creation of a Federal entity to collect historical materials related to the three branches of national government and to publish specifically the important papers of our Presidents in order to make them more widely available to all citizens.

In 1934, a Federal entity, the National Historical Publications Commission, NHPC, was created within the National Archives to address this mission. Although not initially funded as a grant-making agency, the Commission called for publication of comprehensive documentary editions of the papers of the key Founders, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander

Hamilton, John Adams, and James Madison, as well as a documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution.

Encouraged by historians, work began on a comprehensive edition of the papers of Thomas Jefferson. Its first volume was completed in 1950 and presented to President Truman, who, impressed by the project's scope, became a strong supporter of the NHPC's work on the Founders. Subsequently, in 1964, the Commission began awarding grants for these projects.

The documentary editions collect, transcribe, and annotate the materials written and received by these key American statesmen. In the early years, much time and effort was spent locating and assembling thousands of documents and deciphering 18th century handwriting. The National Historical Publications & Records Commission, NHPRC, a name change in 1974, has funded this process for the past 44 years. It has provided over $18 million in awards to six Founding Fathers documentary editing projects, resulting in the publication of 216 volumes to date. The volumes have been praised for their careful work, scholarship, and detailed annotation.

At the same time, however, many Americans have been frustrated by the slow pace of production and would like to have earlier access to these papers in their entirety. For example, the Adams Papers project, begun in 1954, does not anticipate completion until 2049. This important work must be completed at an accelerated pace and we must find ways to partner with others outside the Federal Government in new and creative ways to reach this goal and to achieve the most cost-effective solutions.

With the advent of the Internet, online versions of the documentary editions are both possible and desirable, Mr. Chairman. Without sacrificing work on the scholarly editions, the National Archives' NHPRC hopes to develop a plan to produce online editions of all major published and unpublished collections of the Founders' papers at the earliest possible moment.

Achievement of this goal will require cooperation among all of the scholars and university presses involved, as well as steady support from the Congress on a time table geared to early completion of the online editions.

Some projects have already begun to work toward this goal. For example, the project to publish the papers of Benjamin Franklin has made available online the complete collection of its printed volumes, as well as unpublished transcripts of Franklin's papers. The online materials are freely available to the public.

To achieve the timely online editions of the papers of the Founders, NHPRC would need to negotiate an agreement with the project sponsors to release and post online unannotated transcripts of the raw materials for future printed volumes. The presses and projects have a longstanding financial interest in these collections, as well as a commitment to ensure thorough scholarship. At the same time, scholarly presses have at the core of their mission open access to knowledge.

Critical and crucial to open access is that a clear and effective plan be created for speeding projects along. Our goal should be to achieve a balanced approach which ensures that the public has the earliest possible access to online editions of the collected papers of

the Founders, and at the same time that scholars commit to complete their work in a timely fashion.

I will be responding within the next month or so, Mr. Chairman, to the language in the recently passed appropriations bill directing me, "as chairman of the NHPRC to develop and submit a comprehensive plan for online electronic publication of the papers of the Founding Fathers within a reasonable timeframe."

Only the closest cooperation among the main actors in this process, the National Archives' NHPRC, the documentary editors, and our congressional supporters, only that kind of cooperation will produce the desired outcome: timely and cost-effective online editions of the Founders' writings and the finest scholarly editions possible in our lifetime.

This hearing, Mr. Chairman, is an important step toward fulfilling these goals and we thank you for holding it.

This concludes my brief prepared statement. I'm happy to try and answer any questions. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Weinstein appears as a submission for the record.]

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you very much.

When we talk about the need for cooperation—we'll go back to this after—I don't think any of us underestimate the importance of that. I'm well aware in some of these papers you're dealing with second, third, or fourth copies. If you're going to put these papers out there, you have the most accurate version possible.

Dr. Deanna Marcum became the Associate Librarian for Library Services in August of 2003. Am I correct on that?

Ms. MARCUM. Yes.

Chairman LEAHY. She is responsible for integrating the emerging digital resources into the traditional library efforts, to build a digital library for the 21st century. From 1995 to 2003, Dr. Marcum served as the president of the Council on Library Resources, and obviously one who is concerned with what is happening here.

Dr. Marcum, please go ahead.

STATEMENT OF DEANNA B. MARCUM, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN OF LIBRARY SERVICES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, DC

Ms. MARCUM. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, as the Associate Librarian of the Library of Congress, I serve as the Library's representative on the National Historical Publications & Records Commission at the National Archives.

I am very pleased to see that the Judiciary Committee has taken an interest in making the papers of the Founding Fathers more accessible to the American people.

Libraries across the country, and the Library of Congress in particular, are devoted to making information resources available and useful to their fellow citizens. Federal tax dollars have been used for more than 50 years to fund the scholarly editions of the Founding Fathers' papers. It seems appropriate that the results of the scholars' work be made more accessible to the American people as soon as possible. The system now in place is slow, laborious, and expensive, and unfortunately the results have not been widely accessible.

The Library of Congress has been a pioneer in providing digital access to historical resources. In the early 1990s, even before the Internet was in widespread use, the Library of Congress established the American Memory Project, making our unique primary documents illuminating American history much more widely available to people everywhere.

We converted historical documents to digital form and produced CD-ROMs for distribution in schools. The Internet has allowed us to make these materials much more widely available, not just to America, but to the world. Our acclaimed Web site, originally intended to provide resources for the K–12 community, has proved to be enormously useful to the educational and academic communities and to the general public.

In 2007, the Library's Web site of more than 10 million digital items recorded over 5 billion individual transactions, a clear indication of our effectiveness and commitment to access.

Chairman LEAHY. Let me make sure I have that right. Five billion?

Ms. MARCUM. Billion.

The Library of Congress serves as the custodial home of the Presidential papers, from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge, with the notable exception of the Adams papers. Prior to the creation of the National Archives in 1934, the library was the historical repository for such materials. To make the documents of the Founding Fathers more widely available, the Library of Congress has digitized and made accessible on our Web site all of the Presidential papers of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison as part of our American Memory Project.

In 2004, the Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Humanities began a collaborative project to digitize and make accessible millions of historical newspaper pages. The NEH is making grants to States to support the selection and digitization of their newspapers of highest interest to the public. The Library of Congress has established the technical specifications for digitizing the papers and has developed a user interface that is both reliable and easy to use.

The Library has provided staff expertise and content to the project, as well as the storage and delivery mechanisms that ensure access. NEH has covered partial administrative costs to support the library's development of the system.

With adequate funding, digital versions of the Founding Fathers' papers might be treated in a similar way. Working with our colleague institutions, the Library of Congress could combine digital versions of the papers in a single Web site that would provide a convenient, easy-to-use, impartial, and free venue. Our track record in this area is unparalleled.

The Library of Congress's interest is in making America's history available to Americans. Our mission is to make resources available and useful to the Congress and the American people. The raw materials of our history should be instantly and freely accessible for all. The Library of Congress would be honored to play a role, assuming a combination of appropriated and private funding in providing that access.

Thank you for inviting me to testify. I shall be happy to answer questions. Thank you.

Chairman LEAHY. Well, thank you very much, Doctor.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Marcum appears as a submission for the record.]

Chairman LEAHY. Our next witness would be Rebecca Rimel. She is president and chief executive officer of the Pew Charitable Trusts. She led Pew in promoting nonpartisan policy solutions for pressing and emerging problems affecting the American public, and there is hardly a Senator on either side of the aisle that has not referred to Pew at one time or another in debates.

Prior to joining Pew, Ms. Rimel served as the Assistant Professor of the Department of Neurosurgery at the University of Virginia, making her the first nurse to hold a faculty position at the University of Virginia Hospital. Having been married to a registered nurse for 45 years, I'm always glad to see something like that.

Ms. RIMEL. You're fortunate.

[Laughter.]

Chairman LEAHY. I am.

Ms. Rimel received her bachelor's degree from the University of Virginia in nursing, and a master's degree from James Madison University.

Please go ahead.

STATEMENT OF REBECCA W. RIMEL, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Ms. RIMEL. Thank you, sir. I am honored and appreciative for this opportunity.

Thomas Jefferson reminded us, "It is the duty of every good citizen to use all of the opportunities that occur to him for preserving documents relating to the history of this country." That's why I'm so honored to join this distinguished panel today, why I'm appreciative of the Committee's interest in this critical work, and why I'm so grateful to the number of private donors, including my own board, that have invested over $7.5 million beginning in the early 1970s, to complete the scholarly work required to share our Founders' documents with the world.

Others can talk more knowingly about the importance of the Founders' words, but I would offer just two additional points that show their relevance and impact. The Congressional Record indicates that the words "Founding Fathers" have been used more than 2,400 times on the floor of the House and the Senate during the last six Congresses. This is 240 years after the last of these great Americans passed away.

Since 1984, more than 30 heads of state, including many from emerging democracies, have visited Montecello, Thomas Jefferson's home, to learn more about this leading architect of democracy. During their visits, they shared the importance of the Founders' ideas and ideals in their fight for freedom.

Eight years ago, my board approved an additional $10 million challenge grant. When coupled with other private and public support, it would have greatly expedited the completion of the letter

press editions of these papers and made them electronically accessible to all.

The impetus for this was the slow progress after 50 years of significant public and private support. It also was because of the high costs, which you referred to in your opening remarks, to libraries and the cost per volume.

The lack of a clear understanding of the use of the public and private dollars is because, to my knowledge, there has never been a full accounting of the Founding Fathers Project. There has been a lack of performance metrics.

On a more positive note, my board and I share a strong commitment to share with every American what is rightfully theirs: the words of the Founding Fathers. We and our other private sector donor partners required centralized coordination, cooperation, oversight, and greater accountability, and transparency and productivity as the terms of our grant. I am disappointed to report that our goal was not realized.

The failure to fully share our Founders' papers, I believe, is truly a national embarrassment. If you come to share these sentiments, I respectfully recommend three objectives for a congressional oversight plan. First, Congress should draft a plan for completion of these papers and conduct regular oversight until it is finished. The Senate Appropriations Committee has directed the Archivist to submit a plan by the end of March to make these materials available online, and I trust that these recommendations will be carefully considered.

Second, we should expeditiously complete the letter press editions. The original goal of Congress more than 50 years ago is still valid today. The scholarly work is important. Sufficient funding, coupled with more accountability and efficiency, will be necessary to complete these projects in a timely manner.

Finally, the published volumes should be digitized, along with the original unannotated documents, and they should be placed on a single, easily accessible Web site such as that of the Library of Congress. Access should be free, available to anyone, anywhere who can access the Internet.

Mr. Adams instructed us to never think of limitations on what we might do. Let's not limit our aspirations in achieving such a noble goal, and let's please ensure that it does not take us over 100 years to make the words of our Founders accessible to all.

I thank you for the courtesy of your time.

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you very much. I wanted you here because I knew the amount of effort and money the foundation has put into this project, and I thank you for that.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Rimel appears as a submission for the record.]

Chairman LEAHY. Dr. Stanley Katz is currently Professor at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, and serves as the Commissioner of the National Historical Publications & Records Commission. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society. He is author and editor of numerous books and articles. He served as president to the Organization of American Historians and the American Society for Legal History. He received his bachelor's

degree, master's degree, and Ph.D. in English history and literature from Harvard University.

Dr. Katz, please go ahead, sir.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY N. KATZ, CHAIRMAN, PAPERS OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS, PROFESSOR, WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Mr. KATZ. Thank you very much, Senator Leahy and the rest of the Committee.

I want to make just a couple of very brief points in this opening statement. There's an awful lot for us to talk to. I'm here as the chair of a tiny 501(c)(3) called Papers of the Founding Fathers, Inc., which was created in 1981 to assist the then-five projects in raising private funds to support the work that they were doing, mainly to relieve the editors of those projects of the burden of trying to raise funds while they were editing the papers.

I want to make the point that that is all we do. We have no management responsibilities, we have no authority over the projects themselves. We do, however, try to keep in touch with all of them, and each one of the projects has a trustee on the board of FFP, Inc.

The question that has been bruited in the press and by Rebecca Rimel and others is a very important one, and that is the rate of productivity of these projects. They have taken a very long time. They continue to take a very long time. We have addressed the schedule in the testimony we submitted and we can come back to that later.

The basic point to be made here, I think, the one that David McCullough made very nicely, is that these are rather extraordinary works of scholarship. This is a craft skill, this is not an industrial skill. It can't be scaled up in the way that industrial skills can. We can't, to use David's expression, build a second airport. That's not going to work for these projects.

We have been proceeding with all deliberate speed, and we will do our best to make it speedier, but still deliberate. I do want to point out that there have been increases, really important increases, in the rates of productivity over the last five to 7 years. I think we have now reached what I think is a sustainable rate of about a volume a year from the several projects, and I believe that ought to be our objective.

Third, I want to point out that while the Federal Government has obviously been hugely important to us, and we can discuss this in detail later, the projects were originally started on private funding. Pew was among the first, and certainly the most generous, of the private funders. But in more recent years we've been supported first by NHPRC, and then since 1994, by NEH as well. So there is roughly an equal split, slightly more on the private side, between public and private funders. This is a partnership we would very much like to retain and to expand.

Finally, we agree that digital access and online versions are absolutely essential. This is an objective that we have been working for for a very long time now. We contracted with the Packard Humanities Institute in 1988 to begin the digitization of the unpublished papers, and we continue to do that. The edition that David

referred to of the Franklin papers that is now available freely online was done—not only funded, but done—by the Packard Humanities Institute. They continue to support us for this work and we want to continue it.

Second, all of the published volumes, letter press editions, are being digitized by the University of Virginia press. Their electronic imprint is called Rotunda. Those will all be available very shortly.

Third, we were approached by NEH in 2006. We have included the proposal we made to NEH to prepare an online version of the unpublished, unedited papers in our testimony. We think that is absolutely essential and we'd very much like to undertake it. But I want to point out that this is not like digitizing newspapers. You cannot run them through a machine to do them. We have to keyboard them. We have to have expert historians verify the text. It will take a bit of time, although not as long as the published editions. That is my suggestion for where we ought to be headed for fuller, freer public access. Thank you.

Chairman LEAHY. Am I correct, Dr. Katz, that on the digitizing, I understand the comparison of newspapers, but also the ability to do that is improving all the time, is it not?

Mr. KATZ. Well, we don't scan. So in other words, it is improving, indeed. The rate of error is much less than it used to be. But all of our material, or almost all of our material, is holograph material, it's handwritten material. It simply needs an expert eye to go over it. The machine can't read it satisfactorily. So, we don't believe it is possible to do that, and I don't think any comparable project uses that kind of technology.

I have, by the way, brought along the most recent volume, or volumes, from each project. If somebody wants to carry them up there, I think they are very important for anybody thinking about this to look at them.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Katz appears as a submission for the record.]

Chairman LEAHY. When we break, I want to come down and take a look at a couple of those. Thank you.

Mr. KATZ. All right.

Chairman LEAHY. And Dr. Ketcham is a Professor Emeritus of History at the Maxwell School of Syracuse University, getting closer to my part of the country. Incidentally, I do not know when you came down, Dr. Ketcham, but you had a lot of snow there yesterday.

Mr. KETCHAM. Not like Virginia.

Chairman LEAHY. Dr. Ketcham currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Montpelier Foundation, which is down here in Virginia. He is working to preserve the lasting legacy of James Madison, Father of the U.S. Constitution and the architect of the Bill of Rights, and President of the United States.

He worked as the editor of the papers of Benjamin Franklin at Yale in 1965, and is the associate editor of the papers of James Madison at the University of Chicago in 2006. He received his bachelor's at Allegheny College, and master's degree at Colgate University, a Ph.D. in American Studies from Syracuse.

Dr. Ketcham, you have had a lifetime of editing these kinds of things. Please go ahead, sir.

STATEMENT OF RALPH KETCHAM, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY EMERITUS, MAXWELL SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Mr. KETCHAM. Thank you, Senator. I'm pleased to acknowledge your work on these projects, as well as Senator Kennedy's, and the other members of this committee.

The Founding Fathers Project has become the most lasting and significant effort to preserve the national heritage of the ideas and institutions upon which our political system rests.

From the beginning with Franklin Roosevelt opening the Jefferson Memorial and Dr. Boyd finding at that time the energy to start the project on Jefferson, and going on ever since, the main thing about these projects is they have developed methods and benchmarks of fairness and accuracy for documentary publication that were so path-breaking, that all previous such publications were rendered inadequate and incomplete, and all subsequent publications have had to try to keep up with these standards. As the volumes have come out—over 200 by now—the projects themselves have become legendary and serve a scholarly and a public purpose.

A review in the William & Mary Quarterly, recently referred to these publications as "immense and invaluable enterprises that have already transformed the means and soundness of writing the history of the American founding." It's this system which all agree, I think, must be sustained if the remarkable and unique mission of the projects is to be fulfilled, as every President since Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower had emphasized.

The question of the long time the projects have taken is problematic. What I'd like to address about this question is the nature of the papers themselves, which raise important questions about how the whole business can be handled.

Actually, there are so many papers in the files, partly because the Founders lived such a long time. It's not surprising that Alexander Hamilton's papers are the only ones that have been completed. The chief editor of the Hamilton papers, Cy Surrett, emphasized long ago that he thought he might dedicate his volumes to Aaron Burr, who made completion of this task possible.

[Laughter.]

But the rest of them all lived a long time and all kept scribbling.

But the projects themselves own no original documents. All their documents are in existence somewhere else. All the documents, as Stanley has emphasized, were handwritten documents, archived or held elsewhere. Or there are various kinds of other later copies, transcripts from unauthenticated sources, auction catalogues, and so on.

All of these miscellaneous beginnings have to be typed up and word processed, and really can only be fully understood by carefully trained historians. These transcripts need to be proofread, and are proofread over and over again. The notes from various sources that are put into the editorial apparatus from time to time need to be carefully looked over.

So when one asks, what do the files consist of, they consist of very uneven materials. There are transcripts made sometimes by not very skilled typists or word processors, notes added to the files from time to time, alternate copies of different documents. It's very

undigested and the files fill shelves and shelves. So the question is, if we're going to reproduce this, electronically, what do we reproduce and with what sense of authenticity can it be brought forth?

So I would suggest that the main thing we need to avoid is the interruption of the work of the ongoing editorial projects because the essential need of all concerned is to have these volumes before the public—not just the documents, but the way they're presented and the notes on them and so on are themselves a kind of historical record that David McCullough has mentioned.

I think the way to speed up the whole process of getting these documents before the public is mainly, as David McCullough has also suggested, to increase the staff and funding of the projects. Also go ahead, as Stanley has suggested, on breaking the projects up so that different parts of them can be edited simultaneously, as the Jefferson project has recently done, as the Madison project has already been doing. I think this is most important for the ongoing work of the projects. So, I would urge the committee to mainly emphasize the continuation of that work, and then go ahead as much as possible with the digitalized electronic versions, too.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ketcham appears as a submission for the record.]

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you very much, Dr. Ketcham.

Let me ask a couple of questions, and certainly colleagues can feel free to jump in here anywhere. Mr. McCullough, you and I discussed some of these things and where the records are. We've talked about these matters off and on for over 30 years. This is 200 years after these papers are written, 50 years after the effort to publish them began. I realize nobody can speak and say exactly what the Founders might have thought, but from all of your studies, what do you think the Founders would have thought about the lack of access of these papers, or would they have wanted these papers to be generally accessible to people?

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. Well, one thing they all had in common, it seems to me, is a bedrock faith in education. Jefferson famously said, "Any nation that expects to be ignorant and free expects what never was and never can be." John Adams was the author of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the oldest written constitution still in existence, still in use in the world today, in which there is a paragraph about the importance of education.

Education depends on teachers. I feel very strongly that we are falling very far behind standards as to how we're educating our young people in American history. We are raising youngsters today, and I see them on the best college and university campuses in the country who are, by and large, historically illiterate and it's not their faults, it's our fault.

If the teachers, just the teachers, were to have access to this material, ready access to the material in either some form of printed reproduction, by Internet, or however it will be, online, that would be a giant step forward.

There is no reason in the world, except money, cost—let's say investment, because that is what it would be—that this can't be

done, if only for the purposes of educating our children and grandchildren.

Chairman LEAHY. I was thinking the other day of when the President's—and I don't mean this as a partisan thing at all. But the President's spokesperson was asked by somebody about the Cuban missile crisis. She said, I'm not sure what that is, but I assumed it involved missiles in Cuba.

[Laughter.]

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. Well, Senator, that's not an isolated situation.

Chairman LEAHY. No. I was a law student at Georgetown at the time. I remember, we all sat here wondering whether the world was going to end. When you did your Pulitzer Price work on President John Adams, you were actually able to review the Adams papers which are in Senator Kennedy's home State at the Massachusetts Historical Society. What was your experience like in seeking access to those papers?

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. Well, there was no problem about access. What was astonishing to me was the volume of material that was not in print in any form, the letters between John and Abigail Adams, for example, which number in excess of 1,000, just those two writing to each other, neither of whom was capable of writing a boring letter or a short one.

[Laughter.]

It was exciting to be holding those letters in one's own hands. It's a kind of tactile connection with that vanished time that can't be duplicated. But at the same time, I wondered, why are two thirds—at that point—of those letters never been in print in any form?

Chairman LEAHY. Dr. Weinstein, were you trying to interject? I am thinking, when I read articles about those letters I almost feel like I'm sitting in the room with two remarkable people contemporaneously, talking about the greatest events of our history.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. I just want to make one quick point, further point. All these people lived in the 18th century or the early 19th century. There was no photography, no motion pictures, no voice recordings. One would think it would be very difficult to reach them, to find them as human beings, and it would be except for what they wrote.

That's where we have them, on paper, in their own words, written by their own hands, in their own time. Very often those letters reveal not just the history of our country, but what kind of human beings they were and their character, and what they didn't know, what they were fearful of, what they were angry about. It's in that realm of the papers, I think, that one finds what is purely magic and they come to life. The only way we are going to reinstate a knowledge of history among our children and grandchildren is if that story comes to life.

Chairman LEAHY. My time has expired, but Dr. Weinstein had something he wanted to add to that.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. First, if I may, I'd like to welcome my old friend from the Archives, Senator Cardin, here. Everything that Mr. McCullough has said is absolutely correct about the appalling lack of knowledge of history. But there is another countervailing force that has to be taken into account. There is a huge hunger for an understanding of history out

there in the American public. I think we see this in so many different ways.

At the Archives, we have had a remarkable spike in our attendance. We had over a million visitors to the Archives building alone, to our new exhibits there. Where they used to come for 5 minutes to view the Declaration, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, they now stay for an hour or more as families, as youngsters, as classes. We have an educational program going. The Library of Congress has had some of the same experiences, as does every other cultural institution in Washington. At a time when art museums were supposed to be fading and passing from the scene, we did a show once with six museum directors. There is so much new museum work going on.

So, I'm not quite as pessimistic, David, I think, about this as you if we approach this effectively. I think the completion, the timely completion of an online edition to these papers of the Founders is a very important step in this direction now. I'm about a year or two into the frustrations of running the National Archives—and it's been mostly excitement, not frustrations—I decided that I would like to request from the Congress that they consider changing the inscription on the front of the building that says "The past is prologue" to one that reads "Show me the money".

[Laughter.]

Chairman LEAHY. Some of us serve on both this committee and the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. A final point, if I may, very briefly. With all due respect to my colleagues, we have 10 billion documents thus far. I've counted them all, and they're all there. But they're all scattered around.

Chairman LEAHY. You don't count them every day.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Yes, indeed. But they're among the 40 or so facilities of the National Archives. I don't think there's an argument at this table. I see consensus at this table. Different people are functioning on different aspects of this. All right. Perhaps one can't build another terminal or another airport, but one can build another terminal onto the existing airport. There are various metaphors that can be applied here. But it seems to me that it was Bill Buckley who once said he'd rather be governed by the first 100 names in the Boston telephone directory than by the faculty of Harvard College.

Well, I'm not going to take a position on that issue because we just hosted at the Archives the new president of Harvard, and she's wonderful. But I will say, I would venture if I took the six people at this table and the three Senators here and we sat in a room for a day or two, we could resolve all of this and then proceed on our way and get the job done and get it done in a timely way. Thank you.

Chairman LEAHY. Let us hope we do.

Senator Kennedy?

Senator KENNEDY. Well, thank you. Thank you all very much. Thank you for your recommendations. Hopefully the panelists will give us, in addition to your testimony, your best judgment about how we might proceed. Let me ask, Dr. Weinstein. Do we have all

of the documents now? Do we know where they are? Are there still some that are missing? What can you tell us?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. The usual caution of an historian: there's always something missing. There's always something turning up. Just when you think—for example, one example. At the Archives, one of our young archivists was flipping through an old book of Civil War records, very well-known. All of a sudden, what turns up on the text between two pages of the book but a letter by Abraham Lincoln, which had been known before but no one had ever seen the actual letter, in which he urges swift action after Gettysburg to move on Lee's army and cut it down and end the war there. A very important letter for the history of the period. No one knew where it was, and suddenly it's there. There will always be something coming up, but I think we have enough to work on. I don't know whether my colleagues—

Senator KENNEDY. Dr. Katz?

Mr. KATZ. One of the problems that we have, is that none of the projects, with the exception of the Adams papers, (owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society) owns any of the original documents, so from the start it's been a project of traveling around and collecting them. Many of them are in the National Archives, but many are not. The Jefferson papers come from 100 different depositories around the world, for instance. We know that for some of the projects there are systematic portions of the National Archives and other places that still need to be combed for letters, so there is still some collecting to be done.

Senator KENNEDY. David?

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. The papers that are the Massachusetts Historical Society, largely Adams papers, as large as that collection is, does not constitute everything because many letters are still held in private hands, private collections, and they come on the market every now and then. There's always the question, is this one that should be bought or does a copy of it suffice? So I think it's safe to say that the others are more knowledgeable about this than I am, but there is a copy of every known paper in the Massachusetts Historical Society collection. But it's astonishing how many papers do come to light year after year. Sometimes they're very important papers.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, I imagine, and I think from your books, David, there's a good deal that are missing, as from ships that were sunk.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. Oh, absolutely.

Senator KENNEDY. Other letters that are missing.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. Yes.

Senator KENNEDY. As well as important documents that are abroad. I think one of the stories you mentioned is Adams going to Liden, where he stayed for a period of time. Evidently, during the Revolutionary War there were French officers who drew pictures that described the battle at Yorktown that went to the French archives. Then at the time of the American Revolution, they moved those out and they had them up in Holland. There are archives up there that are directly related to some of the things that were going on.

I don't know whether we ought to take a look at some of these documents that are in other parts of the world. But I am interested in that. I saw these drawings and pictures that were absolutely extraordinary when I was over there.

But second, in the project, do you look at the letters of family members? Obviously the Adams's, yes. But, I mean, other members of their family, their close friends, their close advisors. Are all of those considered when you're looking at these Founding Fathers? How extensively? How far out do you go? Do you just say, well, look, for Adams, these individuals were the closest advisors to him, or for Washington when he was up at Longfellow House during the course of the American Revolution, these people were the closest to him and therefore we've got to get their papers too. What can you tell me about the outreach?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Very important. I think that David, Stanley, and Professor Ketcham might, as practitioners working on these, have papers, collections themselves, more up-to-date information. I would say that when you get away from the collections of the Founders and you deal with all of the other collections that are being addressed by NHPRC with small grants, but very important grants, you find much keener interest—particularly as you approach the present, the 19th, 20th century, a much keener interest in collateral collections.

For example, they've just published the first volume of the Eleanor Roosevelt papers, and they're absolutely fascinating. They have a great many of her friends and closest associates that are covered in them. But on the papers of the Founders, I think I'd rather defer to my colleagues.

Mr. KATZ. Thank you. Let me just comment very quickly on that. It's a key question, Senator Kennedy. When the modern editing began with Julian Boyd at Princeton, that was his great innovation, was to see that we had to use more than the immediate body of material created by the President himself, so he began collecting cognate documents.

One of the most difficult and skilled tasks of the editors is to figure out by those standards what is relevant, so that obviously not all of the material from family members is relevant, so principles have been established. But it requires an incredible amount of time to make those kinds of judgments, but that is the principle of the modern editions.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. I'd like to just, if I may, I'm a user, I'm a customer. I go to these volumes as someone who needs them, and I can't speak necessarily for how they are done or what the ground rules are. But an enormous part of the value of the papers is that they do include someone who is writing to that President or that person before or after they were President that you may never have heard of, but it's an interesting letter and an important letter, and the response may be very interesting or important.

They identify who that person is, because very often it's someone who've never heard of or seems to be obscure. You can't look him or her up in any way. That's their huge value.

Now, with the Adams's papers, the personal papers are being published at the same time in a separate set of volumes, so that

there are two projects going forth, as well as the John Quincy Adams papers, which is something else.

To give you an idea of how great is the volume of that collection, they are on microfilm. This is for the whole family down through Charles Francis Adams, Henry Adams, and so forth. If that microfilm were stretched out, it would be more than five miles long. That's how much material there is. That quantity has to always be taken into consideration when appraising the size, scope, timetable of the project.

Senator KENNEDY. Just very quickly, a question, then a very quick comment.

Can you tell us, Dr. Katz, are there some interesting things that have developed in this project that perhaps we might not have been aware of previously? What can you tell us? Maybe Dave McCullough as well as the other historian? I mean, what can you tell us about whether there are some hidden treasures in these documents?

Mr. KETCHAM. May I answer, Senator?

Senator KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. KETCHAM. I think this emphasizes the very miscellaneous nature of the documents in these projects and the different degree to which, already, they are available either on microfilm or electronically. I was just using, recently, the Library of Congress American Memory reproduction of the papers of James Madison, and it is a wonderful resource. Also, the University of Virginia internet publication of the printed volumes is helpful and important.

There's a lot there, but it's very miscellaneous. It has always been seen that way, ever since Dr. Boyd established the very broad notion of what Jefferson's papers were, letters to him, even some letters about him, responses. All of these get put in miscellaneously over the years as editors come across them, as other scholars let the editors know about papers and so on.

So the stuff that's in the files is very miscellaneous. I think there are some, often, wonderful nuggets. Ellen Cohen is here, the editor of the Franklin papers. I guess you recently found on the back of some document information about when Franklin first arrived in Philadelphia, or something like that, which wouldn't have been understood unless a very skilled editor was looking at the document, looked at the back of it.

I think actually it's these nuggets and these insights which come from a deep understanding of the documents which are really most important. I think we ought not to hold up the publication like these volumes. I think if that could be sustained, and maybe even speeded up along with electronic publication. It would not distract the work and the money going into these volumes in order to do an online version. They have to go on together.

Senator KENNEDY. Just a final comment on what Dave McCullough talked about, about the teachers, about learning, and about history. We are trying to do our best to get the Princeton standardized test to put history back on, civics back on. If we can do that, then the schools will once again start teaching about this.

It's something that I know you're all very passionate about. For someone who serves on the Education Committee, I can see that we really have fallen so far behind. What Allen has said about the

thirst of the American people for all of this information is true, and the link is somewhere here in getting the legislation and funding on it. We will certainly do what we can.

Thank you again.

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you.

Senator Cardin is here and has taken a strong interest in this subject, both as a member of the other body and now here.

Thank you for joining us.

STATEMENT OF HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Senator CARDIN. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I really want to thank you for holding this hearing. It's a real pleasure to listen to these experts. I'm somewhat humbled when I try to figure out what question to ask, but let me, first, thank you for all of your work and give you a couple of personal stories.

The day before I was sworn in to the Senate, I decided to do something that Senator Kennedy has done with his family. Senator Kennedy takes his family to historically important sites on a regular basis, so I decided to copy that idea and took my family to the National Archives the day before I got sworn in. We spent a very enjoyable time there, and Dr. Weinstein was very generous with making it available.

But the story is, I have two 12-year-old nephews who were there, and to this day they talk about that experience. They do not talk about what happened the following day when I got sworn in, but they do talk about that experience with the National Archives.

[Laughter.]

And they challenge themselves on history and have gotten very interested in the history of our Nation, which I think underscores the importance that if information is more available, if our educators are more informed, that there is a desire out there to learn more about the history of our Nation, understanding its importance for our future.

The second story is that this past weekend, Friday, the Democratic members of the Senate met in Mt. Vernon and it was a very important, I think, meeting for us. We had experts who shared their views on many subjects. But to me, the highlight was really lunch, where we had an expert talk about Washington. I learned a lot more. It helped me to understand that the Hamilton-Jefferson debates are relevant to us today on the issue that's on the floor today, the FISA legislation and the power of the President. So we learn a lot and it is very important to us, and I thank you for trying to make this more available.

The third story I want to tell, which leads to my question, is that when I was in the State legislature I was Speaker of our House, and I decided to take on a project, which was the publication of the Carroll papers. The Carroll papers are very important to the history of Maryland, thousands of letters that were written that were not available. I supported that project for, I guess, around a decade in order to get it done. It took a long time. Once I left the legislature and became a Congressman, the interest was no longer there and the funding. I tried to keep it going. I did for a while. But it was difficult, without being there, to keep it going.

So I guess my question to you is, this project which I believe is so important to our country but does not have the continuing interest often by the government itself, when so many other areas are garnering attention. We don't have as many hearings. We don't have hearings on this subject as we do on national security, homeland security, and all the other issues that we have to deal with.

What can we do as a Congress to try to provide the staying power so that our Nation continues this project? Because it's going to take a long time. We'll never complete it, but it's going to take a long time. What can we do to try to institutionalize the work that you are doing so that it is available to our country and to future generations?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. The four most dangerous words in the English language in this town, Senator: I will be brief. Let me try to be brief. You are asking the question, the medium is the message. You are here. You're not at some other hearing. You're spending this time, as Senator Kennedy is, concerning yourself with how one can project this issue in an effective way.

You mentioned the tour you took with your family. I wish I could have 20 members every day and spend a couple of hours and talk about the issues of running an archive, running the National Archives, because that's where you get engaged and they get engaged in this process. Some people have had the blessings of family interest, like Senator Kennedy. Some have had the blessings of a lifetime's worth of interest, like the Chairman, and many who are not here.

But, for example, Senator Carper, one of your colleagues, took all the new members of the Senate on an evening in which they just toured, had some dinner, we talked about some of the issues, what was there, what wasn't there. And not just the Archives. Go to the Library of Congress. Go to Mt. Vernon. Go to anyplace where one can engage, and not just in the 17th and 18th centuries. We are seriously considering putting some things in that will clarify or get to many of the 19th or 20th century issues. These are the kinds of things, the constant attention. And it doesn't have to be anything dramatic. It can be an hour in the morning, a reception, a dinner.

It also, frankly, has this kind of engagement in the history of our community and this institution, the institution of the Congress, that has enormous side effects, side benefits in terms of restoring the dialog between Senators, members of the House, the other body, and the American public. It is amazing how many people, how many parents come up to me in the Archives and want to talk about their appreciation for the ability to go into this. So it's not a mystery, it's not brain surgery. It's just constant attention.

Mr. KATZ. Senator Cardin, can I be pointed in my response? There are two agencies that support the historical editing effort. They've been wonderful, both of them. The first, was NHPRC, which is part of NARA, the National Archives, and the other is the National Endowment for the Humanities, and they've both been supporting this effort for a long time, NHPRC since its beginning and NEH since 1993. But those of us in the community are constantly struggling to support Allen and Bruce Cole, and it's not easy.

This year, again, the White House has zeroed NHPRC out of the budget, so we'll be back to those of you on the Appropriations Committee to suggest that you reinsert it in the budget. NEH also always needs more for this portion of its budget. But, of course, the Founding Fathers competes with other interests that both agencies have, and we do understand that, but the steady flow of money for this has been a struggle.

Let me say, for the community on the whole, we've been very pleased with what we've gotten. The Congress has been actually quite good to us.

Senator CARDIN. Let me just make a comment. I get a lot of requests in my office for people to visit the White House, and I can understand the importance of visiting the White House. We cannot accommodate all those requests, so I freely suggest to visit the National Archives and Library of Congress, and many of my constituents have taken me up on that and none have ever regretted those visits.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. May I just answer your question? I would suggest that you and some of your colleagues make a trip to Charlottesville and go and see what is being done with the Jefferson post-Presidential papers at Montecello, and how they have increased the volume-per-year production without any jeopardizing of the quality of the project, and how that system may be the solution to the problem. I would urge you to talk to Dan Jordan and others who are working there. It's been done. It's been proven to work. It's a superb, hopeful sign that we ought to know more about.

And may I also suggest that you, if not in any formal, official way, but in your own response to this subject and to the solution to the problem of time, get to know more about what Rebecca Rimel has done, what the Pew Foundation has done, not just with the millions of dollars they've contributed, but with the ideas, the commitment, and the faith. Those of us who care about this care about this because I think we care about our country. That's certainly true of Rebecca and those that she works with at the Pew Foundation.

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you.

I introduced some of you to Colleen Mason, who has been doing archival work in my office. The more I listen to this, the more I think of things we could do. Going down to see the Jefferson papers, that is something that is relatively easy for us to get a group together and go down.

Dr. Marcum, I tell Vermonters, I do similar things to what Senator Cardin does. Of course, he lives right next door. That means, what is the population of Maryland?

Senator CARDIN. Over 5 million. Maybe 6 million.

Chairman LEAHY. They're available to drive down here at any time and expect to see them, and except to do these things. Vermont has only 660,000 people. What I enjoy, is when we have a President Inaugural, somebody in my office told me they'd been receiving these requests from all those who graduated from high school with me for tickets, and we were up to about 250. I said, there were 29 people in my high school class.

[Laughter.]

But I'm delighted by their interest. I suggest they go over to the Library of Congress and see the plaque where Justin Morrill is memorialized from Vermont, and gave the money to help build the building. He was the third-longest serving Senator in Vermont's history. So, I do that. But there are so many of these places you don't think of.

This is my last question. I'm going to be writing to each of you. I have other questions. But suppose you're in a small rural State like mine. I mean, there is an advantage for Senator Cardin's constituents. They can just drive down. But suppose you're in a small rural State like mine. Suppose you're a high school teacher in a class of 29. I don't know if we have any high school classes that size. But you want to gain access to the Washington papers to prepare a history lesson. The executive director of the Vermont Historical Society told me the full sets of the volumes are available at most of the larger academic libraries, but not all Americans can easily travel to use the books. I will put that letter in the record.

But what do you do in a case like this? And to add to it, a number of our smaller schools in a rural area like that are doing more, using telecommunications, a teacher in one classroom and probably three schools. How do they do this and bring it alive? Nobody is going to learn history if you just simply say, memorize these 28 dates. Who is going to do that? But if you could bring it alive and say, look, this is what they wrote, how do you do it?

Mr. KATZ. Can I respond? And I think Ralph wants to respond, too.

Chairman LEAHY. Sure.

Mr. KATZ. This is key. In the work that I do in training of history teachers and working with history teachers—Ralph does the same sort of thing, the great emphasis over the last 30 years has been teaching American history from documents. That is what we are training school teachers to do now. It's been, I think, extremely effective to be able to train teachers properly and continue that teaching. NEH has been very good at assisting us in that.

Getting access to the documents normally, frankly, comes through printed books of documents because that turns out to be cheaper and easier to use. You can put it in the kids' hands. Because not all schools have the kind of online access, particularly for teaching in class, or have computer projectors that a teacher would need in order to display an online document.

So while I dream of a time when the schools will be doing that and where the teachers will be sophisticated enough to use those documents in a proper way, for the moment we are preparing both online, but I think more importantly in print form, those kinds of materials, and increasingly that's what's being done in Vermont and elsewhere.

Mr. KETCHAM. I'd answer that in a couple of ways. One, I think the sort of documents that a teacher could use right away, the important ones, those are already out there. I don't think there's much hidden or unavailable in that way.

I think, also, the other way that teachers need to come to a sound understanding of the founding that they can pass on to their students is through works like David McCullough's. What does David need to write his books? Well, he needs the kind of access

that he's found in the printed volumes already and the kind of subtle understandings and insights that come from a carefully edited document. He's mentioned ways in which that works. So I think it would really be a shame to slow up the production of the works that are needed by people like David McCullough, whose books are going to be read by the teachers who teach the young. It's that process which I think needs to be very carefully guarded.

Chairman LEAHY. Dr. Marcum?

Ms. MARCUM. I did some searching on World Cat—it's kind of a union catalogue of what libraries hold—on the Alexander Hamilton papers since they've been published. Looking at Vermont, there are three institutions that have the papers of Alexander Hamilton in Vermont: the University of Vermont, Norwich University, and Middlebury College. There are probably other libraries that have these volumes that haven't contributed their bibliographic records to World Cat, but in general the academic libraries have these volumes, public libraries don't. They're too expensive for public libraries.

I think it's important to work with teachers, as Stan has described. Electronic resources are particularly important because that's where school children go to find information. They look, first, on Google, frankly. I think we have to be concerned about making those materials available where school children search for information. Thank you.

Chairman LEAHY. I think I have hit a point here. Go ahead, Ms. Rimel.

Ms. RIMEL. Mine maybe is slightly different, but a response to a couple of your other questions. If there's interest in retaining the private sector's support for these projects, it is going to require greater oversight, greater transparency and accountability, and greater productivity, because representing the private donors here, we have a fiduciary responsibility in the investment of these.

Chairman LEAHY. But who does that? Who does that kind of oversight and transparency? What's the best way to do that?

Ms. RIMEL. I think what we're asking for is more for these papers as investors in the project.

Chairman LEAHY. No. But, I mean, who's going to make sure—maybe I misunderstood what you said. You said it needs more oversight, more transparency. Is there an ultimate oversight person or function? Who does that?

Ms. RIMEL. I think that's what we're asking Congress to do.

Chairman LEAHY. OK.

Ms. RIMEL. After 50 years, we feel that that's needed, and I think that kind of assurance is going to be needed by the private sector to continue our investment in these projects going forward.

Chairman LEAHY. Good point.

Doctor?

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Senator, we have many different kinds of students who need to be educated, ranging from those in the primary grades, secondary grades, high schools, colleges and universities. At the National Archives, we try to address this problem. It's now part of our commitment, it's part of our strategic plan—it wasn't 3 years ago but it is now—and we do it in a variety of ways, which involve extensive use of educational resources, whatever is available, in the

four Washington, DC facilities, the 14 Regional Archives, the 13 Presidential Libraries, the 17 Federal Record Centers, and you can get an awful lot done when you are in 20 States, and if you're not in the State, you have access to it next door.

If you take your section of the country, as far as I know there's no archival facility in Vermont. They may not have told me about it yet. But in any event, we are in Massachusetts at the Kennedy Library, we are in the Berkshires, western Massachusetts, very convenient to where you are as a Regional Archive. We are at the Roosevelt Library just across in New York City.

There are ways of doing this without straining one's self if one wants to do it. It's just a question of getting in there, rolling up one's sleeves, and using the resources of the colleges, universities, and the rest that exist everywhere. We are a country which is absorbed with education and I'm not sure we use it effectively in terms of history and the civic mission. But that's the challenge, and what we're talking about today is one part of that.

Chairman LEAHY. When you mentioned Norwich University, that is the oldest private military university in the country. I was born in Montpelier. It's about 12 miles away, the other Montpelier. But 12 miles away from there. It's been a very interesting place. They have given honorary degrees to Thomas Edison. I was there once with Ambassador Vernon Walters, Dick Walters, when he received an honorary degree. He's a man who spoke about 13 languages fluently. He was our Ambassador to the United Nations. He's been deputy head of the CIA. He's a three-star general. Never got a college degree.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. That's right.

Chairman LEAHY. He got a lot of honorary degrees.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. I knew Dick Walters.

Chairman LEAHY. And a great raconteur.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Indeed. Those of us who taught at Smith College for 16 years know Vermont very well, and enjoyed it.

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you.

I think Mr. McCullough told me once of beginning research there, beginning to work on one of his books in Vermont, if I'm correct.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. I did. I used the collection that's at Middlebury College down in the basement, which is provided for attorneys in every State. They had all the original reports of the various expeditions set out to determine which would be the best route for a Panama Canal.

Chairman LEAHY. Panama Canal. And I've told that story many, many a time.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. And it's like going into a coal mine, because everything was very dirty so I wore my working clothes.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to just make something clear that, from what Professor Katz said, may not be clear. When I suggest building another airport, what I mean is that we double the number of able, trained, good scholars and editors who are working on the project, and that there is no need to slow up any production in order to do these other things if you have the people necessary to just do more.

There are too few people, the funding is too little, and it's not necessary to wait as long as it has taken if you increase the number of people involved. That does not mean you increase the number of people with less than adequate people. You increase the number of people with the best there is. We can do it. It's just a question of, are we willing to spend the money, make the investment, make the commitment? And we know from the example of what's going on at Montecello and at the Massachusetts Historical Society that it can be done. It works.

Chairman LEAHY. Thank you. I will leave the record open for anybody who wants to add to it. You'll get copies of the transcript. I can't tell you how much I've enjoyed this. I've sat through thousands of hearings on every subject imaginable, some fascinating, some where I'm sending quiet signals to my staff to keep sending more coffee because I don't want to doze off up here. This one was fascinating. Thank you all very much.

Mr. WEINSTEIN. Senator, I think I speak for all of my colleagues at this table to thank you and your two colleagues, your two Senator colleagues, for having taken this time. I don't know of many hearings that I've attended and which I have testified at, at which the members of the Senate stayed from start to finish. So, I we are very grateful. Thank you.

Chairman LEAHY. And our caucus where the Senate historian comes in, everybody says that is the most enjoyable part of our caucus. We fight after that, but everybody shuts up and listens to that part. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 11:41 a.m. the Committee was adjourned.]

[Questions and answers and submissions for the record follow.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Dear Senator Leahy:

Thank your for forwarding to me the questions Senator Specter wanted answered by the panelists at your 2/7/08 hearing on *The Founding Fathers' Papers: Ensuring Public Access to our National Treasures*. I have consulted my colleagues, the editors of the papers of the Founding Fathers, and these are the responses to Senator Specter's questions. Needless to say, I will be happy to follow up if these responses do not provide all the information Senator Specter seeks.

Question #1 asks for a "breakdown of the private sources of funding for each of the six founding fathers whose papers have been edited." I have asked Dr. James Taylor, the editor of the Adams papers, and the chair of the editors' group, to compile information from each of the projects, and this information is attached to this e-mail message (and appended to the hard copy version I am sending by overnight mail).

Question #2 inquires about the license fees charged for the Rotunda electronic editions of the several papers series. Rotunda is of course the electronic imprint of the University of Virginia Press, whose Director, Penelope Kaiserlian, has been kind enough to provide me with this information. She also responds to the further question about providing "complete content of the bound volumes . . .accessible to the public online at no cost." My own response to this concern is that I would think it an excellent idea to provide online content at no cost *to the end user*, but that I do not think that the cost of providing online access should be shifted to nonprofit academic presses. There is no such thing as *free* online access – it is costly to prepare digital editions, it is costly to make them accessible online, and it is costly to provide adequate search engines, and it is costly to maintain the databases that can be accessed online. This is real cost, and at the moment it is being born by the University of Virginia Press with the considerable assistance of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. As I suggested to Bruce Cole, Chair of NEH, in 2006, I think the appropriate solution is for Congress to subsidize the cost of access if it desires anyone with an internet connection to be able to use the material. And let us not forget that no portion of the very considerable sums public agencies have already invested in preparing the annotated letterpress editions was intended by federal agencies to provide public electronic access.

Question #3 refers to the Pew Charitable Trusts offer to create a $10 million challenge fund to expedite completion of the letterpress editions. Senator Specter asks "Why wasn't this offer accepted." The answer is quite simple. The offer was accepted. It called, however for $30 million to be raised by FFP, Inc. within nine months in order to create a "wasting endowment" of $40 million to fund the editions to completion. This was an extraordinary challenge for us, but before we could come near to meeting it, the Trusts withdrew the offer, and that was the end of the matter.

Question #4 asks, first, about the strategy of setting up a second Jefferson Papers edition, and inquires whether this might be a strategy for hastening the completion of the other editions. My response is that the Jefferson Retirement Series has indeed quickened the pace of the Jefferson edition. We have roughly doubled the number of volumes produced each year, and we certainly anticipate a more rapid conclusion of the Jefferson project. But it is important to remember that the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, which operates Monticello, has extraordinary fundraising capacity, quite unlike that of any new potential sponsor. It has been able to provide funds and space of high quality that it is unlikely that any other entirely new project could match. It is also true that the Foundation was able to employ a highly expert and experienced editor, Dr. Jeff Looney, who had spent many years working on the parent edition in Princeton. More important, most of the other editions are already configured into two or more series, and adding additional

41482.001

series is not likely to speed up the process. The Washington Papers, for instance, currently publish at least two volumes a year, and the other editions one. Finally, and most significant, a single editor needs to be the editor in chief of the whole of an edition in order to ensure quality control. If there were to be multiple series at different sites, there would need to be some careful coordination between the new and the original project, as Princeton and Monticello have worked out. Sheer separation is not likely to be satisfactory.

The question also asks if a "substantial increase in funding" for the Founding Fathers papers projects would expedite production while "retain[ing] quality." My answer is that we could certainly use more money, although what is most important to us is the certainty and continuity of funding. Our conclusion is, however, that a "substantial increase" in productivity while holding quality constant is not likely. Please remember that if we are to ask the editions to take on the additional burden of simultaneously producing online editions of unedited papers, we will do well to maintain our current rate of productivity. I would also ask you to note that while the production of one or two volumes a year might not sound like much to lay persons, these are very large (600-800 annotated pages) and complex volumes.

#5. The Pew Charitable Trusts appears to have strongly critical views of government oversight of the funding and management of the Founding Fathers papers. Each of our projects is subject to precisely the same oversight as all other grantees of NHPRC and NEH. The projects submit semi-annual reports to the NHPRC and annual reports to the NEH, which the agencies reply to and presumably retain in their files. The projects also reapply for funding at least every third year. We thus believe that we have complied with all oversight requirements of our two federal funding agencies. If there are complaints about our funding agencies, I suppose the appropriate audience for these would be the oversight committees for these agencies. But I would also note that we are subject to the oversight requirements of our private philanthropic funders (including of course The Pew Charitable Trusts). All private philanthropic funders have stringent financial and narrative reporting obligations for grantees, which not only the projects themselves but their sponsoring institutions must meet. The projects are of course also subject to the oversight of our sponsoring institutions.

I very much hope this provides you with the information that Senator Specter has requested.

Yours sincerely,

Stanley N. Katz
Chair, FFP, Inc

Lecturer with the rank of Professor
Director, Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies
Woodrow Wilson School
428 Robertson Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESS

February 19, 2008

Mr. Stanley Katz
Director, Princeton University Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies
428 Robertson Hall
Woodrow Wilson School
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544-1013

Dear Stan,

One of the editors has sent me a copy of the questions that Senator Specter has asked you, Allen Weinstein, and Deanna Marcum to address by February 29. Since I have a considerable stake in this discussion as publisher of two of these editions (Washington and Madison) in print, and at least six editions being prepared for online distribution, I hope you will allow me to comment.

You asked if I could provide the fee schedule for Rotunda. At this point, the digital edition of the Washington Papers is the only one of the Founding Fathers Papers that is available for sale, and the fees are public on our website: http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/index.php?page_id=Acquire.

We are about to submit proposed pricing on the Adams Papers and the Jefferson Papers to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for their approval, as required by the terms of our grant. The fees are based on the number of pages in each edition. Although I can't give you the final pricing yet on these editions, this table will show you the relative size of the published editions as they will appear in their first release in Rotunda. (Some editions have already published more pages than shown below, but their publishers have asked us to delay release of the most recent volumes).

Project	Book pages
Washington	27,347
Adams	13,897
Hamilton	16,933
Doc History of Ratification of Constitution	12,007
Madison	17,393
Jefferson	26,454

Academic libraries have found our pricing appropriate and reasonable in comparison with other electronic resources that they purchase. One of the leading library journals, *Choice* magazine of the American Library Association, recently named *The George Washington Papers Digital Edition* an Outstanding Academic Title. This followed the very favorable *Choice* review that ended:

PO BOX 400318 • CHARLOTTESVILLE VA • 22904-4318
COURIER: 210 SPRIGG LANE • CHARLOTTESVILLE VA • 22903
PHONE: (434) 924-3131 • FAX: (434) 982-2655

41482.003

> The *PGWDE* includes a remarkable depth of documentation and explanatory materials that place persons and events in historical context. The wealth of topics and characters included here, like Washington himself, offers a key for understanding the Colonial and early national periods of American history. Although currently an array of founders and presidential papers projects are under way (see the Library of Congress *American Memory* site, CH, Dec'05, 43-2404), no other project offers researchers the bounty of the landmark PGWDE. **Summing Up: Highly recommended**. All academic collections supporting lower-level undergraduates through faculty/researchers; general readers.

Free Online Publication

I see that Senator Specter has asked you a leading question, "do you agree that the complete content of the bound volumes should be accessible to the public online at no cost" and has asked Mr. Weinstein if his plan will propose "to make accessible online at no cost to the public the complete annotated editions as they are published, as well as available unannotated manuscripts that have not yet been published."

As publisher of two of these editions, I am very concerned by the implied instruction that the editions should be made free online from the date of publication. If this became a government mandate, U.Va. Press would have to seriously consider whether it could go on with the publication of the bound volumes of Washington and Madison for another twenty years. I expect the other publishers would have similar concerns. If all the material contained in the bound volumes were required to be free online as soon as the books are published, we will certainly lose some, if not all, of our current customers for the bound volumes. I believe that continued publication of the bound volumes is important for many reasons, including preservation and archival uses, and I hope that the Senate committee will consider the consequences of initiating such a mandate.

I listened carefully to the Senate hearing and read the written testimony. Although there was mention of Rotunda's work in the written testimony, there was little said at the hearing. I would like to be sure that all concerned understand that Rotunda is already doing what so many have hoped would be done: we are creating digital editions of the published volumes of the Founding Fathers Papers and related editions under license from their publishers and with the collaboration of the academic editors. We have published only two Founding Era digital editions to date (Dolley Madison, Washington), but there will be two more this year (Adams, Jefferson), and at least two more (Ratification, James Madison) by the end of 2009. We have not received any federal funds for this work.

I know the Senators and others would like this resource to be free, but of course it was not free to create and it will not be free to update and maintain. We have had a staff of five to seven full-time people working on the Founding Era publications for the past two years. Our staff has collaborated with the staff of the Massachusetts Historical Society in the preparation of their free online edition of the *Papers of John Adams*. We provided considerable support to that project in helping them to develop a schema for conversion, and we hosted their files while the project was in development. Rotunda and Mount Vernon should also be given credit for having developed a free online edition of the Washington Papers (without the editorial annotations) for delivery on the Mount Vernon website. This public edition is derived from the same carefully checked files as the complete Rotunda scholarly edition.

Questions to the Library of Congress

Senator Specter makes useful distinctions in his questions to Deanna Marcum about three categories of resources that students of history would have an interest in accessing via the internet, and I'd like to comment on those from the perspective of a publisher.

1) content of the bound volumes of the papers
2) scanned images of the original documents
3) transcriptions of manuscripts that have not yet been published in the bound volumes

(1) I've already commented above. Since Rotunda will have developed a very rich resource of Founding Era materials by 2010, we hope the Senators will not discourage us from completing this work. The Rotunda collection could be made available free to public libraries if Congress made an appropriation to allow public libraries to acquire it at reasonable rates. As we have already received substantial private funding for Rotunda, such a program would undoubtedly bring about the desired outcome with less of an investment than duplicating Rotunda's work at the Library of Congress. There are other economically viable solutions that would make the words of the Founders available to citizens without undoing the careful system that has been developed for print and online dissemination.

(2) Scanned images. We are entirely in favor of a Library of Congress effort to create better scanned images from original documents than it is possible to derive from microfiche. Rotunda already plans to link to the available scanned documents from its digital edition as soon as the Library of Congress has completed its overhaul of the naming system for its digital files.

(3) Transcriptions of manuscripts not yet published in the bound volumes. The academic editors have already given this problem much thought, and I defer to their analysis of the work involved. If a decision is eventually made to appropriate funds for this activity, it would be helpful to publishers to have a modern content management system developed for all the projects so that eventually the material can be delivered to the publishers in a well-marked up format that would facilitate publication. David McCullough mentioned the Jefferson Retirement Papers as a model project in this regard. Recently the NEH sponsored a conference in Charlottesville, "Supporting Scholarly Documentary Editions in the Digital Age," which explored these issues. I hope that NEH would be brought into the discussion, and that the idea of a service provider to set up content management for new projects, discussed at that conference, could be developed.

I would be glad to discuss any of this with you or with others concerned.

Sincerely,

Penelope Kaiserlian
Director

cc: Milton Adams
Donald Waters

Private Funding of the Founding Fathers Papers Editorial Projects

The Founding Fathers Papers editorial projects have a long history of attracting private support. While the individual projects have specific unique donors, much of the fund raising has been done cooperatively by the project directors or on their behalf by Founding Fathers Papers Inc. To date, the Packard Humanities Institute has contributed $9,454.226 to Founding Fathers Papers Inc, to distribute to the member projects.

The amounts have been rounded to the closest $100.

Adams Papers

Years of Support	Source	Amount
1954-1962	Time, Inc.	$250,000
1961	Adams Memorial Society	17,000
1962-1963	Charlotte Palmer Phillips Foundation, Inc.	3,800
1964-1974	Ford Foundation	460,800
1980-83, 1987	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	99,000
1981-2007	Founding Fathers Papers, Inc.	3,189,300*
1993	Anonymous donor	25,000
1993-98	C. F. Adams Charitable Trust	55,000
1994	Florence J. Gould Foundation	10,000
1997, 2000	David McCullough	10,000
1998-2000	Lear Foundation	202,000
		$4,321,900

*The funds Founding Fathers Papers, Inc as distributed to the Adams Papers and the other member projects since 1981 come from major grants to FFP by the Andrew W. Melon Foundation, the Pew Memorial Trust, the Culpeper Foundation, and the L. J. and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation, and from a contract with the Packard Humanities Institute. Most of the total on this line is from the Packard Humanities Institute.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00037 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.006

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin

Years of Support	Source	Amount
1954	Henry R. Luce, in the name of Time Life	$475,000
1954-2007	American Philosophical Society	598,000
1981-2007	Founding Fathers Papers, Inc.	2,710,000*
1985	SmithKline Beckman Corp.	15,000
1987	The Earhart Foundation	10,000
1990-1998	Kemper Educational and Charitable Fund	85,000
1991-2007	Florence Gould Foundation	1,130,000
1991-2007	Yale University (Provost's annual contributions)	275,000
1997-2007	National Trust for the Humanities:	
	The Barkley Fund (1997-2007)	510,000
	Lyn and Norman Lear Foundation (1998-2000)	226,000
1999-2007	The Pew Charitable Trusts	1,460,000##
	Various individuals, the Friends of Franklin	203,000
2006-2008	The Carnegie Corporation	100,000
Funds given or pledged towards the completion of final volumes:		
	Bequest of Dr. Raymond Kjellberg	400,000
	Yale alumni and Yale 54/50 matching funds	1,837,600
	The Franklin Tercentenary	250,000
	Yale University	500,000
		$10,784,600^

##The Pew Charitable Trusts contributed an additional publication subvention of $75,000 for vols. 36-40.

^This total includes money spent since the beginning of the project as well as funds pledged/raised for the next decade.

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson

1944	The New York Times Company: $200,000
1957-61	The New York Times Foundation, Inc.: $50,000
1992-2007	The New York Times Company Foundation, Inc.: $365,000
1980	Time, Inc.: $75,000
1982, 2003-7	The Dyson Foundation: $400,000
1995-2007	The Florence Gould Foundation: $505,000
2003	The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation: $133,000
1998-2007	The National Trust for the Humanities:
	The Lyn and Norman Lear Foundation: $145,000 (1998-2000)
	The Barkley Fund: $450,000 (1997-2006)

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00038 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.007

1989-2007 The Packard Humanities Institute (through Founding Fathers Papers, Inc.): $2,700,000

1982-96 Other Grants to Founding Fathers Papers, Inc., in which the Jefferson Papers shared:
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation: $1,500,000 (1982); $1,200,000 (1989)
J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust/The Pew Charitable Trusts: $1,500,000 (1982); $250,000 (1989)
The L. J. Skaggs and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation: $25,000 (1995-96)

1999-2006 The Pew Charitable Trusts: $500,000, part of a larger award to Princeton University for the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Jefferson Papers Retirement Series, and Yale University, Papers of Benjamin Franklin

Individuals and smaller foundations (partial list, before 1995) Robert C. Baron, B. Batmanghelidj, James Russell Wiggins, David K. E. Bruce, The Charlotte Palmer Phillips Foundation, The John Ben Snow Memorial Trust: estimated at under $100,000.

Funds given or pledged (but not yet spent) to build a declining endowment for the completion of the volumes of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson:
The Pew Charitable Trusts, $2,000,000
The Lenfest Foundation, $2,000,000
Princeton alumni and friends of the project, $2,000,000 (estimated; these gifts and pledges range from $2,000 to $500,000)

Total private funding approximately $11,623,000.

NOTE: this figure includes money spent since the beginning of the project and pledged/raised for the next 18 years of the project.

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson–Retirement Series

From its inception in 1999 through the end of 2007, the Retirement Series of the Jefferson Papers has spent roughly $4.25 million. No public money has been invested in the Retirement Series.

The original funding for the Retirement Series consisted of a grant in 1999 of roughly $1.8 million from The Pew Charitable Trusts. The grant was for a five-year period and included a requirement that the interest earned by this money also be applied to the grant, which made its total value approximately $2.1 million. The Pew money was awarded for a five-year period, but through good stewardship and with the gracious consent of Pew, it was actually expended over a period of six years.

The remaining funds expended by the Retirement Series since its creation have come almost entirely from generous donations from Richard Gilder, Mrs. Martin S. Davis, and Thomas A. Saunders III.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00039 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.008

Madison Papers

Years of Support	Source	Amount
1956-1970	Ford Grant	$200,000
1956-1970	Rockefeller	150,000
1971-1975	NHPC (from Ford Grant)	278,600
1980-1983	Mellon	54,200
1996-1999	Florence Gould Foundation	40,000
2000	Lear Foundation	68,500
1982-2007	Founding Fathers & Packard Humanities Institute	1,970,900
		$2,762,200

The Papers of George Washington

2003	Allegheny Conference	$ 1,000
1999	David Library of the American Revolution	1,000
2005-2007	Elis Olsson Memorial Foundation	3,700
2000-2006	Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.	1,700
1987-1993	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	14,000
1980	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (thru FFI)	25,000
1995-1996	L.J. Skaggs & Mary C. Skaggs Foundation (thru FFI)	5,000
1987-1993	J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust	14,000
1999-2000	Norman & Lyn Lear Foundation	290,000
1968-2007	Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union	1,025,000
1990-2007	Packard Humanities Institute (thru FFI)	2,431,000
1975-1985	William Stamps Farish Funds	102,000
	Gifts from Individuals	41,500
		$ 3,954,900

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00040 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.009

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
LIBRARY SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540-4000

ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN
202-707-6240 (VOICE)
202-707-6269 (FAX)
dmarcum@loc.gov (EMAIL)

February 26, 2008

Dear Mr. Pentenrieder:

Attached are my responses to Senator Specter's questions following my testimony to the February 7, 2008 hearing on "The Founding Fathers' Papers: Ensuring Public Access to our National Treasures." Thank you for inviting me to participate in the hearing, and please feel free to contact me if there are additional issues you would like me to address.

Sincerely,

Deanna Marcum

Deanna Marcum
Associate Librarian for Library Services

Enclosure

Mr. Justin Pentenrieder
Hearing Clerk
Senate Judiciary Committee
224 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Sen. Specter's Questions for Dr. Deanna B. Marcum, Associate Librarian of Library Services, Library of Congress

1. You have proposed that the Library of Congress be a host to the digitized collections of the founding fathers' papers, which would be available online at no cost. There are three categories of resources that students of history would have an interest in accessing via the internet: (1) the content of the bound volumes of the papers; (2) scanned images of the original documents (or, when originals are unavailable, of the best available copies of the documents); and (3) transcriptions of manuscripts that have not yet been published in the bound volumes. Under your proposal:

    a. For which of these categories would the Library host a definitive archive of documents?

    b. The Library holds many, but far from all of the manuscripts that are or will be featured in the bound volumes of the founding fathers' papers. Would the Library host an archive of the scanned images of all original documents (or best available copies) that are included in the bound volumes, whether or not they are part of the Library's current collection?

    c. Some have raised concerns about methods of scanning that are not of sufficiently high resolution or that draw from microfilm rather than direct scans of originals. Modern methods of scanning can produce an image that is virtually as legible as an original manuscript while preserving other characteristics such as color. Would you describe the methods and standards of quality the Library would propose to employ in scanning original manuscripts?

2. You referred in your testimony to the Library's collaboration with the National Endowment for the Humanities to develop the National Digital Newspaper Program as a model for how the digitization of the founding fathers' papers might proceed. Based on the length of time it will take for the completion of that program, do you have an estimate of how long it would take to digitize the founding fathers' papers?

3. Has the Library been approached by private entities offering to assist it in its work to digitize the founding fathers' papers? If so, please describe these offers and how the Library of Congress responded to them.

4. You were quoted by the *New York Times* in 1998 as stating that funding for the Founding Fathers Project is "a way of keeping some talented historians employed at a time when it is hard to find employment for them."[1] Do you believe this factor has conflicted with the public interest in the timely completion of the Project?

[1] Lyman, Founding Fathers Have the Last Word, N.Y. Times, 2/21/1998, at B7.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00042 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.011

United States Senate Judiciary Committee hearing regarding "The Founding Fathers' Papers: Ensuring Public Access to our National Treasures," February 7, 2008

Responses to Senator Specter's Questions for Deanna Marcum, Associate Librarian for Library Services, The Library of Congress

1.a. As part of the American Memory Project, the Library of Congress has made available on its Web site the papers of George Washington (65,000 documents), Thomas Jefferson (27,000 documents), and James Madison (12,000 documents). These collections represent materials held in the Library's Manuscript Division. The majority of the documents were scanned from microfilm, and in most cases have accompanying transcriptions. With a few exceptions, transcriptions were drawn from pre-1923 editions that were no longer subject to copyright. The Founding Fathers' papers have been a cornerstone of our American Memory site and a popular destination for researchers, educators, and students ever since they were first made available in the 1990s.

It would be quite easy to digitize the bound scholarly editions of the papers and add these to the Web site if we had permission from the publishers or copyright holders to do so.

1.b. If the Library is able to obtain permission from the publishers and from the collections holding the original documents, we would expect to include scanned images of the original documents found in the bound volumes.

1.c. The quality of scanned image that can be achieved when digitizing microfilm depends entirely upon the standards used in microfilming the material in the first place. The Library accepts TIF and JPEG 2000 as standards for scanning printed texts and photographs. Scanning from a print of the master negative of the microfilm is much less costly in terms of expense and eliminates handling of the original documents, many of which are not suitable from a conservation point of view to undergo the reformatting process yet again.

2. When I cited the Library's collaboration with the National Endowment for the Humanities, I was calling attention to a highly successful inter-agency partnership to scan and preserve large quantities of content that exists now only in microfilm format. I believe that the National Archives and universities holding Founding Fathers content could form a partnership to select materials that will be added to the web site and determine priorities for digitizing the materials. The length of time required to complete the project is dependent upon what will be included. If the publishers of the bound volumes gave permission to include them in a scanning project, it would require approximately 90 minutes to scan a volume of 500-600 pages.

41482.012

Of the 216 published volumes of Founding Fathers papers, just over 50 (mostly the Washington papers) have been digitized. That leaves approximately 160 volumes yet to be digitized, or some 100,000 pages. Since these are bound volumes, they can be handled expeditiously, and the set up time for the scanning process for this type of material is minimal.

3. The early work of scanning American Memory materials was funded by private donors. The Library has not been approached by private entities with offers to assist in the digitization of the published volumes of Founding Fathers papers.

4. My quote in the *New York Times* in 1998 was made during the time I was president of the Council on Library and Information Resources, a not-for-profit think tank. As the Associate Librarian for Library Services of the Library of Congress, I would say that the annual grants to universities to edit these papers have not had appropriate oversight, and the grants have not been geared to meeting production goals. The editing projects have been able to fund the work of graduate students and new scholars, but the academic model has been ineffective for completing a project. Most importantly, in my opinion, the model has emphasized the scholarly preparation of the volume over the access by the public to the material.

THE FOUNDING FATHERS' PAPERS: ENSURING PUBLIC ACCESS TO OUR NATIONAL TREASURES

QUESTIONS OF
SENATOR ARLEN SPECTER
Ranking Member
Senate Judiciary Committee
February 14, 2008

Sen. Specter's Questions for Dr. Allen Weinstein, Archivist of the United States

Question 1. You testified that the National Archives, through the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), "hopes to develop a plan to produce online editions of all major published and unpublished collections of the Founders' papers at the earliest possible moment." My understanding is that as of June 2008, the *Papers of John Adams* will be the only documentary collection among the six founders in the Founding Fathers Project whose published volumes will be completely accessible, including annotations, via the internet at no cost. Under current plans, other volumes, once digitized, will be offered in their entirety only through a fee service, which currently charges an unaffiliated individual $663 and can cost as much as ten times that amount for certain institutional subscribers. Still other papers, such as Benjamin Franklin's, are available online only without the annotations that are found in the bound volumes.

a. Will the NHPRC's plan propose to make accessible online at no cost to the public the complete annotated editions as they are published, as well as available unannotated manuscripts that have not yet been published?

b. If the Library of Congress were to take the lead in providing online access, as it proposes, would the NHPRC commit to full cooperation with the Library in permitting the imaging of all relevant original manuscripts under its control, as well as the best available copy of manuscripts for which the original is unavailable?

Answer: The NHPRC is currently investigating ways to make accessible online at no cost to users the complete annotated editions of the papers of the six Founding Fathers (Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, and Franklin) as well as unpublished transcribed papers. Our report to Congress will describe the history of these projects as well as the barriers to achieving the goal of free online public access.

The NHPRC believes that a single site for the Founding Fathers papers is in the best interest of the public. We will cooperate with the Library of Congress or any other online service provider to allow imaging of original manuscripts (or best available copies) under the control of the National Archives.

41482.014

Question 2. According to the figures you provided the Committee, the NHPRC contributed over $18 million in awards to the Founding Fathers Project, making it the largest source of federal funding for the Project. 36 C.F.R. § 1210.36 includes the following provisions with respect to grants from the National Archives:

> (a) The recipient may copyright any work that is subject to copyright and was developed, or for which ownership was purchased, under an award. The NHPRC reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use the work for Federal purposes, and to authorize others to do so...
>
> (c) The Federal Government has the right to:
>
> > (1) Obtain, reproduce, publish or otherwise use the data first produced under an award; and
> >
> > (2) Authorize others to receive, reproduce, publish, or otherwise use such data for Federal purposes.

Given this regulation and the similar language found in 36 C.F.R. § 1207.34, is it the NHPRC's position that it currently possesses the legal authority to make the complete published content of the documentary editions accessible and free to users online? If so, does the NHPRC plan to utilize this authority?

Answer: With respect to NARA's regulations, the language in 36 CFR § 1210.36 comes directly from section 36 of OMB Circular A-110, "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and other Non-Profit Organizations." The Circular is incorporated into 2 CFR Part 215, which notes that it "sets forth standards for obtaining consistency and uniformity in the agencies' administration of those grants and agreements." 2 CFR § 215.0(a).

The NHPRC strongly supports the principle of making content more widely available without charge, and believes that it has authority to post online at least the public domain source materials as transcribed by the grantees. Recognizing that the posting of the complete published content online may affect the incentives of grantees and others for pursuing a project, the NHPRC has not yet included in its grants a provision that specifically requires posting. However, we are committed to further expand access to the Founding Fathers' Papers. To that end, we intend to explore the steps necessary to make content more widely available without charge.

41482.015

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

February 5, 2008

Senator Patrick Leahy
United States Senate
Committee on the Judiciary
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Leahy:

We are delighted to hear that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled a hearing on February 7 to examine the progress of the Founding Fathers Project, established by President Truman in 1950. The papers of our six founding fathers are an essential part of our democratic heritage and are vital to assuring an informed citizenry that has the knowledge and values necessary to sustain a free society.

In 1822 James Madison wrote, "A popular government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or, perhaps, both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives." Academic, public and school librarians have always been among the strongest supporters of our First Amendment rights and we appreciate the importance of the free flow of information, including the primary documents which provide the vision for the success of our nation.

Personal computers, digitization projects and the Internet can provide the technology to expedite the completion of the Founding Fathers Project in an online environment and make this important project easily available at no cost to a wide variety of users, regardless of when libraries of other cultural institutions are open. This would eliminate costs associated with printed editions and would make it feasible to provide early access to works-in-progress. Although computers and the Internet may not have a substantial impact on the scholarly resources necessary to annotate the papers of our founding fathers, it is clear that technology can facilitate far greater access to important historical documents than has previously been possible and also eliminate the substantial costs involved with publishing expensive sets that are most likely beyond the means of many potential readers. The completion of this project would benefit libraries, colleges and schools throughout Vermont and other states as well.

Thank your for your consideration for renewed funding for this essential project.

Sincerely,

Barbara Doyle-Wilch
Dean of Library and Information Services
Middlebury College
President,
Vermont Library Association

41482.016

February 5, 2008

Senator Patrick J. Leahy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Leahy:

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to weigh in on the Founding Era projects funded by the National Historical Records and Publications Commission. The Founding Era documentary editions are important cornerstones of our nation's heritage, and I'm pleased that your Judiciary Committee is looking into ways to strengthen and make them more accessible to the American public. I know that Archivist of the United States Allen Weinstein and the NHPRC staff are eager to work with Congress and the Executive Branch to advance those two goals.

As a historian with a strong interest in the early decades of United States history, I can attest to the significance of the Founding Era editions. My own research and that of many other scholars would be severely hampered if we did not have access to the papers of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, and the Adams family, or to the records of the ratification of the Constitution and the First Congress. NHPRC funding of these documentary editions has been a key factor in the progress and the quality of these projects, and the scholarly community is deeply grateful.

But the Founding Era projects have value well beyond our national academic and scholarly circles. I'm sure the members of your committee understand the importance of history to all Americans' sense of personal identity, to our cohesion as a nation, and to building a better future for our children and grandchildren. The manuscripts published in the Founding Era editions, not to mention the annotations and other supporting materials in each volume, illuminate the creation and early development of the United States in ways that are essential to our understanding of America's formative decades and the traditions and values that emerged from them.

It was good to hear from your staff that the Committee is interested in enhancing the accessibility of the Founding Era editions. Full sets of the volumes are available at most larger academic libraries, but not all Americans can easily

41482.017

travel to universities to use the books. Electronic versions would make the Founding Era editions accessible worldwide, and that's an exciting prospect for anyone interested in American history. I know that Archivist Weinstein and the NHPRC staff are well aware of the electronic possibilities, and I'm sure they have the expertise to discuss the options with the Committee.

I could go on, Senator, but I hope I've said enough to indicate my strong support for the Founding Era projects. As an individual historian, as CEO of one of our state historical societies, and as an American I regard them as significant contributions to the history of our country. Federal funding for them is a sound investment that pays rich dividends for our generation and those to follow.

Sincerely yours,

J. Kevin Graffagnino
Executive Director
Vermont Historical Society

MONTICELLO

DANIEL P. JORDAN
President

February 4, 2008

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
224 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, District of Columbia 20510

Attn: Mr. Roscoe Jones, Jr. Counsel

Dear Mr. Chairman,

Attached is a statement that I would appreciate being entered into the record of the hearing on The Papers of the Founding Fathers now scheduled by the Senate Judiciary Committee for February 7, 2008.

I write as a professional historian as well as the President of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, which owns and operates Monticello and which is publishing – with Princeton – The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series at the rate of a volume a year with no loss of scholarly standards.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Daniel P. Jordan

Daniel P. Jordan, Ph.D., President
Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc.

THOMAS JEFFERSON FOUNDATION, INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 316
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22902
PHONE 434 984-9801 FAX 434 977-7757
djordan@monticello.org

41482.019

MONTICELLO

2/4/08

DANIEL P. JORDAN
President

Statement by Daniel P. Jordan, Ph.D.
President, The Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc. (Monticello)

United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary
February 7, 2008

The superior scholarship of the Papers of the Founding Fathers is widely and justly recognized and celebrated. But is it possible to accelerate the pace without a diminution of standards? The answer is in the affirmative, absolutely, as seen in a special collaboration between Princeton University and the Thomas Jefferson Foundation which is the private, nonprofit corporation that has owned and operated Monticello since 1923.

The impetus came from the wholehearted support of Dr. Stan Katz, Dr. Barbara Oberg, and their colleagues at Princeton as well as from the vision and financial resources of the Monticello Board (including Richard Gilder, David McCullough, and Rebecca Rimel). As a result, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series is publishing a volume annually for a total of twenty-three volumes – covering from 1809-1826 – and with a conclusion date of 2026. Advanced copies of Volume IV arrived from Princeton University Press in December 2007, Volume V is at the press, Volume VI will be submitted to the Press by year's end, Volume VII is well under way, and Volume VIII is in a preliminary stage.

There is no magic, just a straightforward plan. Highlights are:

1. Establishing up front a large, invested "wasting" fund so the editor spends no time on fundraising. The fund is set up to be depleted when the last volume appears. I believe a similar fund was used for The Papers of Woodrow Wilson (69 volumes, Princeton University Press, edited by Arthur S. Link).

2. Having two teams of editors who work in a leap-frog manner, volume by volume.

3. Learning from the earlier projects and using the very latest in digital technology.

4. Having a rigid schedule and accountability.

5. Providing ideal working conditions.

THOMAS JEFFERSON FOUNDATION, INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 316
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22902
PHONE 434 984.9801 FAX 434 977-7757
djordan@monticello.org

41482.020

MONTICELLO

2/4/08

DANIEL P. JORDAN
President

6. Having fabulous partners in Dr. Barbara Oberg at Princeton, and in the Princeton University Press.

7. Having top leadership on the TJF Board and in the editor's position. Indeed our editor was previously on the staff of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson at Princeton.

In conclusion, let me also say that the Thomas Jefferson Foundation has always believed that The Papers of Thomas Jefferson should be given broad and immediate dissemination and that digital technology should be fully utilized so that anyone, anywhere, of any economic standing, will have access for free to what David McCullough has rightly called our American scripture. Regrettably, the approach and policies of the publishers regarding the digitization of the Papers of the Founding Fathers is not consistent and remains at different stages of development. I believe the recommendation that all of the papers be placed on one easily accessible web site at no cost, such as the web site of the Library of Congress, is a proposal worthy of careful consideration by this Committee.

The Founding Fathers were a varied group, with differing personalities, opinions, and perspectives, and with their full share of human frailties. But from their debates, discussions, and deeds came our core values as a nation. The time has come to make their writings available to all interested parties in America and worldwide.

Thank you.

Daniel P. Jordan

THOMAS JEFFERSON FOUNDATION, INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 316

41482.021

Testimony submitted to
Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Hearing on
"The Founding Fathers' Papers:
Ensuring Public Access to our National Treasures"
February 7, 2008

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00053 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.022

Hearing on
"The Founding Fathers' Papers:
Ensuring Public Access to our National Treasures"

Table of Contents

1. Introduction to the Founding Fathers' Editorial Projects

2. Statement on Productivity

3. A Publication History of the Founding Fathers' Documentary Editions

4. Access to the Papers of the Nation's Founders

5. A Letter from the Director of the University of Virginia Press

6. Sample Documents

7. Editors' September 2006 Response to an NEH Initiative for Digital Publication of the First Four Presidents' Papers

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00054 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.023

Introduction

The practice of American historical documentary editing is almost as old as the nation itself. Its first major phase began in the second quarter of the nineteenth century with Thomas Jefferson Randolph's four-volume *Memoirs, Correspondence, and Miscellanies from the Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (1829) and Jared Sparks's twelve volumes of the *Life and Writings of George Washington* (1834–1837). The United States government itself sponsored the three-volume edition of *The Papers of James Madison* (1840), while Charles Francis Adams compiled ten volumes of *The Writings of John Adams* (1850–1856).

A second phase began at the turn of the nineteenth century. Worthington C. Ford contributed fourteen volumes of Washington material (1889–1893), his brother Paul L. Ford added ten volumes on Jefferson (1892–1899), Gaillard Hunt published nine volumes of Madison's writings (1900–1910), and Albert H. Smyth came out with ten volumes on Franklin (1905–1910). The last of this genre was John C. Fitzpatrick's thirty-seven volumes of Washington's papers that appeared between 1930 and 1944. All of these editions shared several defining characteristics: they contained only letters and documents written by the central character; they provided little or no annotation that illuminated their texts; they were highly selective—containing, on average, no more than fifteen to twenty percent of the potential pool of the surviving documents; and their texts were frequently bowdlerized and marred by inaccuracies in transcription.

Modern historical documentary editing was born in 1943 when Julian P. Boyd launched *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. The enterprise was financed by a major gift from The New York Times Company to Princeton University, in memory of Adolph S. Ochs, long-time publisher of the *Times*, and in recognition of Jefferson's support for a free press. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission, which had been asked by Congress to study the feasibility of a comprehensive edition of Jefferson's works, gave their blessing to the edition, and Boyd, the Librarian of Princeton University and an authority on the Declaration of Independence, undertook the task.

Boyd redefined the field and thereafter every modern major documentary project has followed the standards he set for accuracy and completeness. As Jefferson himself wrote in 1823, "The letters of a person, especially of one whose business has been chiefly transacted by letters, form the only full and genuine journal of his life."[1] "The observation," Boyd wrote, "is as sound as it is comprehensive, for it views 'the letters of a person' not merely as those written by him but also as embracing letters received and other correspondence involved in the transaction of business."[2] Readers and researchers should, therefore, be able to find not only the letters and papers authored by the principal character but also those that were received by him or known to have passed through his hands. Consequently, users of the edition would get both sides of the conversation and much of the relevant contextual material as well.

The modern Founding Fathers' editions emulated Boyd's model. They searched hundreds of archives, libraries, and other repositories, both private and public, throughout the world to find

[1] Jefferson to Robert Walsh, 5 April 1823.
[2] Boyd, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, 1:xi–xii.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00055 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.024

and copy all relevant materials that could be located. Boyd also required the most painstaking scholarship. Even the most difficult, blurred, faded, or damaged documents were pored over until the editor had accurately transcribed them, carefully retaining the author's original spelling and wording. In the annotation of these editions, efforts were made to identify each significant person, place, event, or idea mentioned, and the context in which the document had been created. Editors collected and compared all of the known texts of documents, identified the most authoritative version (usually the recipient's copy), and accounted for significant variations. Then, the transcriptions and annotation were checked word by word, letter by letter, to insure that the publications would stand as authoritative and definitive.

The appearance of the first volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* by Princeton University Press in 1950 was a landmark in American historical scholarship. Based on a collection of some 70,000 documents, a total of thiry-four volumes have appeared to date, carrying the documentary record of Jefferson's life through July 1801.

To accelerate the publication of this documentary record, spokespersons from Princeton University, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, and The Pew Charitable Trusts met in 1997 and initiated a Retirement Series of Jefferson's papers, to be based at Monticello, in order to publish the papers dealing with the final years of Jefferson's life—1809 to 1826. Initially funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, the new project published its first volume in 2004. Since then, three further volumes have appeared, covering Jefferson's life through to April 1812.

Following the success of the Jefferson edition, Yale University and the American Philosophical Society, in 1953, planned a new edition for Franklin, which was initially funded by the American Philosophical Society and *Life* magazine. The modern *Papers of Benjamin Franklin* draws on a collection of nearly 30,000 documents representing numerous, diverse genres of writing to which Franklin contributed—literary essays, satires, scientific papers, newspaper and pamphlet polemics, and diplomatic correspondence, to say nothing of his personal letters.

The first volume of the new Franklin edition was published by Yale University Press in 1959 and thirty-seven more have been added to date, as well as the authoritative edition of the *Autobiography*. These volumes document Franklin's life from his birth in 1706 to January 1783 when their subject was in Paris, engaged in the multi-national diplomacy that was to result in the international recognition of American independence later in that year. Nine more volumes will round out Franklin's final years until his death in 1790.

Moreover, in 1993 the Packard Humanities Institute (PHI), in collaboration with the Franklin Papers, issued a CD-ROM of the entire archive of Franklin's papers, both published and unpublished, which they periodically updated with corrected texts taken from the new volumes of the Franklin Papers and with additional material and corrections supplied by the editors. In 2006 PHI placed this database on a freely accessible website that they continue to maintain and update. Scholars and the general public therefore already have free access to the entire Franklin archive assembled at Yale University. Searchable electronic indexes to the published volumes are also available on the Franklin Papers project website, and plans are well advanced to supplement them with an edited cumulative index for all the volumes.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00056 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.025

In 1954, the Massachusetts Historical Society (MHS) launched *The Adams Papers* edition. The MHS had recently obtained an unprecedented archive composed of the papers of three generations of the Adams family. This unique public and private correspondence spans more than a century and includes not only the writings of the great statemen like John Adams but the letters and journals of Adams women, most notably Abigail. Because of the complexity of the collection, the output of the project was divided into four series: Series I, Diaries and Journals; Series II, Family Correspondence; Series III, General Correspondence and Other Papers of the Adams Statesmen; Series IV, Family Portraits. Like the other editions, the staff of *The Adams Papers* has not limited its work to documents owned by the MHS but has also continued to search the world for additional Adams material to supplement this extraordinary manuscript collection. The approximately 30,000 documents located to date from the founding generation include not only John and Abigail's correspondence but John's diary, legal papers, and the numerous manuscripts that he prepared for publication.

When completed, *The Adams Papers* will present a comprehensive history of public life in the United States from the 1750s through the 1880s. Currently, however, the project is exclusively publishing materials relating to the founding era—most particularly the lives of John and Abigail Adams. Since its inception *The Adams Papers* volumes—forty-one to date, thirty of which deal with the founding generation—have been published by the Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Both the MHS and Harvard are committed to the edition, most recently manifested in their support of a digital retrospective conversion of the existing volumes, which will offer full free access online to the volumes beginning in July 2008.

Planning for *The Papers of James Madison* began in 1956 as a joint venture between the University of Chicago and the University of Virginia. Financial support, in the first instance, was provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations as well as the state of Virginia. The editing of the early volumes was carried out at the University of Chicago and the Virginia Historical Society, with the University of Chicago Press publishing the first ten volumes of the edition between 1962 and 1977. In 1971, the project was relocated at the University of Virginia whose press also assumed the responsibility for publication of all subsequent volumes in the edition.

The total number of documents that *The Papers of James Madison* will have to account for is in the region of 40,000. These are being edited in four series. The first, or Congressional Series, in seventeen volumes, was completed in 1991. It makes available all of Madison's correspondence, political essays, and speeches between 1751 and 1801. The Secretary of State Series, started in 1986, documents Madison's political career in the two administrations of Thomas Jefferson between 1801 and 1809. Eight volumes have been published to date, covering the period between March 1801 and January 1805. Eight further volumes should suffice to complete the series.

The Presidential Series, covering the years between 1809 and 1817, was started in 1984 and will center largely, though by no means exclusively, on Madison's conduct as commander in chief during the War of 1812. Five volumes have been published, with a sixth currently in press, which will document Madison's White House years through October 1813. Three additional volumes may be enough to conclude the series. The Retirement Series for the years

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00057 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.026

1817 to 1836 is planned in seven volumes and will contain correspondence and other papers that constitute a rich and informative commentary on the past history and future prospects of the nation that Madison had done so much to create and preserve during his lifetime.

The Papers of George Washington was launched in 1968, the last Founding Fathers project to get started. It was seated at the University of Virginia as a joint endeavor of the University and Mount Vernon. Initial funding came from from these institutions. The editors immediately began the process of collection, eventually gathering some 135,000 documents.

The editing began with Washington's diaries, the first two volumes of which were published in 1976. When these were completed in six volumes in 1979, the work was organized into five chronological series: a Colonial Series, completed in ten volumes; a Revolutionary War Series, seventeen of a projected forty volumes completed; a Confederation Series, completed in six volumes; a Presidential Series, thirteen of a projected twenty-one volumes completed; and a Retirement Series, completed in four volumes. By January 2008, the project had published fifty-eight volumes, with two additional volumes awaiting publication at the press. Producing volumes at a steady pace of two per year, the project expects to complete its final thirty (for a total of ninety) volumes in 2023.

In 2004, with funding from Mount Vernon, the Washington Papers and the Unviersity of Virginia Press's digital imprint, *Rotunda*, joined forces to produce a digital edition of the Washington Papers. In the spring of 2007 this digital edition was launched on the Internet, containing the documents of the first fifty-two Washington volumes. More volumes will be added each year.

The fundamental reason for the creation and continuation of the Founding Fathers projects is the central, indispensable role of their subjects in the creation of the American Republic and in the formation of its system of government. One cannot penetrate the pervasive, obscuring myths that surround these men, or objectively evaluate their historical roles, without consulting their voluminous papers.

The impact of the work of the Founding Fathers projects has been keenly felt across many fields in American history, the humanities, and legal scholarship, and it has extended to many levels of American readers. High school students and teachers consult their contents, as do university professors, members of Congress, and Supreme Court justices. As the Founding Fathers themselves were multi-dimensional figures, so too are their papers of significance to multiple audiences.

These papers reveal much about these five essential individuals. But they also provide an invaluable window into American society during the last half of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the next, including not only the gentry, but the merchants, artisans, indentured servants, and slaves with whom they came into contact. Among the thousands of men and women with whom they corresponded over a period of more than a century, there are family and friends, generals and subalterns, governors and local magistrates, Loyalists and Patriots, farmers and manufacturers, backwoodsmen and scholars, and Native American leaders and European diplomats. There are few facets of research on life and enterprise in the late colonial,

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00058 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.027

Revolutionary War, and early national periods that have not benefited by the editing and publication of these remarkable papers.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00059 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.028

Statement on Productivity

The modern critical editions of the papers of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Washington were launched independently at separate institutions between 1943 and 1968. Work on all these projects has been steadily carried out by a succession of dedicated editors who were responsible for not only collecting, evaluating, deciphering, transcribing, and annotating tens of thousands of complex manuscripts covering a huge range of topics, but also for raising the funds necessary to sustain their respective enterprises. To date, 207 volumes have been published. (Twelve of these, published by the Adams Papers, cover material outside the founding era.) These volumes have been praised as the "gold standard" of the scholarly editing profession, and are rewriting the history of our nation's creation and early decades.

All these projects have had ebbs and flows in publication rate during their long histories due to staff turnover, the size of volumes, and differing levels of complexity in the material being presented. Scholars who are trained in this kind of editing are difficult to find, and the process of training new ones to the exacting standards required takes years. All the projects are currently operating with maximum efficiency, having well-trained staffs of expert editors whose knowledge of the intricacies of this material is unparalleled and whose judgments are routinely praised. They are producing volumes at a steady pace that in many cases represents significant increases over past performance. They are all within the accepted norms for scholarly documentary editing, and are in compliance with their agreements and schedules with funders and presses.

The Adams Papers, which has multiple series, has increased production from one volume every three years to one volume a year. The Papers of John Adams is now expected to finish by 2043. With increased resources, it could finish by 2026. The nine remaining volumes of the Franklin Papers are scheduled to be completed by 2016, at a rate of one volume per year. Thanks to the creation of the Jefferson Retirement Series and to excellent productivity at both Jefferson offices, the previous rate of roughly one Jefferson volume every two years has increased dramatically. Each Jefferson editorial office is currently publishing one volume a year, with completion of both series anticipated by 2026. The Madison Papers are producing one volume a year, and, with 18 volumes to go, expect to finish by 2026. The Washington project has averaged publishing two volumes a year almost from the beginning, and will complete the last thirty (of a projected ninety) by 2023.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00060 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.029

A Publication History of the Founding Fathers' Documentary Editions

The Adams Papers comprising four series, two of which (Diaries and Portraits) are complete, has published 30 founding generation volumes to date with the first appearing in 1961 and the most recent in 2007. Another volume will appear in early 2008. Thirty-six additional volumes will be published in the *Papers of John Adams* and the *Adams Family Correspondence* series to complete the edition in 2043.

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin has published 38 volumes to date, in addition to the *Autobiography.* The first volume appeared in 1959 and the most recent in 2006. Another will appear in 2008. Eight additional volumes will be published to complete the edition in 2016.

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson has published 34 chronological volumes to date with the first appearing in 1950 and the most recent in 2007. Another volume is in press for publication in 2008, and 18 additional volumes will be published to complete this part of the edition by 2026. Four titles (five volumes) have also been published in the Topical Series between 1983 and 1997.

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series has published four volumes to date with the first appearing in 2004 and the most recent in 2007. Nineteen additional volumes will be published to complete this part of the edition in 2026.

The Papers of James Madison comprising four series, one of which (Congressional) is complete, has published 30 volumes to date with the first appearing in 1962 and the most recent in 2007. Another volume will appear in 2008. Eighteen additional volumes will be published in the *Secretary of State*, *Presidential*, and *Retirement* series to complete this edition in 2026.

The Papers of George Washington comprising six series, four of which (Diaries, Colonial, Confederation and Retirement) are complete, has published 58 volumes to date with the first volumes appearing in 1976 and the most recent in 2008. Two additional volumes have been submitted to the press and will appear in 2008. Thirty additional volumes will be published in the *Revolutionary War* and the *Presidential* series to complete the edition in 2023.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00061 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.030

THE ADAMS PAPERS
Volumes Published

DIARY & AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN ADAMS

Vols	Year Published	Dates Covered
1	1961	Diary 1755-1770
2	1961	Diary 1771-1781
3	1961	Diary 1782-1804; Autobiography to Oct. 1776
4	1961	Autobiography 1777-1780
Suppl.	1966	Diary June 1753 -Apr. 1754; Sept. 1758-Jan. 1759

ADAMS FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE

1	1965	Dec. 1761 - May 1776
2	1965	June 1776 - Mar. 1778
3	1973	Apr. 1778 - Sept. 1780
4	1973	Oct. 1780 - Sept. 1782
5	1993	Oct. 1782 - Nov. 1784
6	1993	Dec. 1784 - Dec. 1785
7	2005	Jan. 1786 - Feb. 1787
8	2007	Mar. 1787 - Dec. 1789

PORTRAITS OF JOHN AND ABIGAIL ADAMS, 1967

LEGAL PAPERS OF JOHN ADAMS

1	1968	Cases 1-30
2	1968	Cases 31-62
3	1968	Cases 63 & 64, Boston Massacre Trials

.

PAPERS OF JOHN ADAMS

1	1977	Sept. 1755 - Oct. 1773
2	1977	Dec. 1773 - Apr. 1775
3	1979	May 1775 - Jan. 1776
4	1979	Feb. - Aug. 1776
5	1983	Aug. 1776 - Mar. 1778
6	1983	Mar. - Aug. 1778
7	1989	Sept. 1778 - Feb. 1779
8	1989	Mar. 1779 - Feb. 1780
9	1996	Mar. 1780 - July 1780
10	1996	July 1780 - Dec. 1780
11	2003	Jan. - Sept. 1781
12	2004	Oct. 1781 - Apr. 1782
13	2006	May - Oct. 1782
14	2008 (April)	Oct. 1782 - May 1783

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00062 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.031

Non-Founding Generation Series

DIARY OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

1	1964	Jan. 1820 - June 1825
2	1964	July 1825 - Sept. 1829
3	1968	Sept. 1829 - Feb. 1831
4	1968	Mar. 1831 - Dec. 1832
5	1974	Jan. 1833 - Oct. 1834
6	1974	Nov. 1834 - June 1836
7	1986	June 1836 - Feb. 1838
8	1986	Mar. 1838 - Feb. 1840

PORTRAITS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND HIS WIFE, 1970

DIARY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

1	1981	Nov. 1779 - Mar. 1786
2	1981	Mar. 1786 - Dec. 1788

41482.032

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin

		Published	No. pp
VOLUME 1	(Jan. 1706-Dec. 1734)	1959	400
VOLUME 2	(Jan. 1735-Dec. 1744)	1960	471
VOLUME 3	(Jan. 1745-June 1750)	1961	513
VOLUME 4	(July 1750-June 1753)	1961	544
VOLUME 5	(July 1753-March 1755)	1962	575
VOLUME 6	(April 1755-Sept. 1756)	1963	581
VOLUME 7	(Oct. 1756-March 1758)	1963	427
AUTOBIOGRAPHY		1964	351
VOLUME 8	(April 1758-Dec. 1759)	1965	489
VOLUME 9	(Jan. 1760-Dec. 1761)	1966	429
VOLUME 10	(Jan. 1762-Dec. 1763)	1966	459
VOLUME 11	(Jan. 1764-Dec. 1764)	1967	593
VOLUME 12	(Jan. 1765-Dec. 1765)	1968	467
VOLUME 13	(Jan. 1766-Dec. 1766)	1969	580
VOLUME 14	(Jan. 1767-Dec. 1767)	1970	382
VOLUME 15	(Jan. 1768-Dec. 1768)	1972	327
VOLUME 16	(Jan. 1769-Dec. 1769)	1972	359
VOLUME 17	(Jan. 1770-Dec. 1770)	1973	430
VOLUME 18	(Jan. 1771-Dec. 1771)	1974	302
VOLUME 19	(Jan. 1772-Dec. 1772)	1976	494
VOLUME 20	(Jan. 1773-Dec. 1773)	1976	624
VOLUME 21	(Jan. 1774-March 1775)	1978	653
VOLUME 22	(March 1775-Oct. 1776)	1982	726
VOLUME 23	(Oct. 1776-April 1777)	1983	664
VOLUME 24	(May-Sept. 1777)	1984	602
VOLUME 25	(Oct. 1777-Feb. 1778)	1986	779
VOLUME 26	(March-June 1778)	1987	756
VOLUME 27	(July-Oct. 1778)	1988	727
VOLUME 28	(Nov. 1778-Feb. 1779)	1990	708
VOLUME 29	(March-June 1779)	1992	848
VOLUME 30	(July-Oct. 1779)	1993	701
VOLUME 31	(Nov. 1779-Feb. 1780)	1995	626
VOLUME 32	(March-June 1780)	1996	680
VOLUME 33	(July-Nov. 1780)	1997	588
VOLUME 34	(Nov. 1780-Apr. 1781)	1998	641
VOLUME 35	(May-Oct. 1781)	1999	742
VOLUME 36	(Nov 1781-Mar. 1782)	2001	768

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00064 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.033

VOLUME 37	(March-Aug. 1782)	2003	819
VOLUME 38	(Aug. 1782-Jan. 1783)	2006	691
VOLUME 39	(Jan.-May 1783)	2008	*approx.* 700
	Projected		
VOLUME 40	(May-Oct. 1783)	2009	
VOLUME 41	(Oct. 1783-Mar. 1784)	2010	
VOLUME 42	(April-Dec. 1784)	2011	
VOLUME 43	(Jan.-Sept. 1785)	2012	
VOLUME 44	(Sept. 1785-Nov. 1786)	2013	
VOLUME 45	(Dec. 1786-Dec. 1787)	2014	
VOLUME 46	(Jan.-Dec. 1788)	2015	
VOLUME 47	(Jan. 1789-Apr. 1790 and addenda)	2016	

THE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

VOLUMES PUBLISHED

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Julian P. Boyd and others, eds.

Vols	Published	Dates Covered
1	1950	14 January 1760-25 December 1776
2	1950	2 January 1777-18 June 1779
3	1951	18 June 1779-30 September 1780
4	1951	1 October 1780-24 February 1781
5	1952	25 February-20 May 1781
6	1952	21 May 1781-1 March 1784
7	1953	2 March 1784-25 February 1785
8	1953	25 February-31 October 1785
9	1954	1 November 1785-22 June 1786
10	1954	22 June-31 December 1786
11	1955	1 January-6 August 1787
12	1955	7 August 1787-31 March 1788
13	1956	[March 1788]-7 October 1788
14	1958	8 October 1788-26 March 1789
15	1958	27 March-30 November 1789, with Supplement, 19 October 1772-7 February 1790
16	1961	30 November 1789-4 July 1790
17	1965	6 July-3 November 1790
18	1971	4 November 1790-24 January 1791
19	1974	24 January-31 March 1791
20	1982	1 April-4 August 1791

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Charles T. Cullen and others, eds.

Vols	Published	Dates Covered
21	1983	Cum. Index: Vols. 1-20
22	1986	6 August-31 December 1791
23	1990	1 January-31 May 1792

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, John Catanzariti and others, eds.

Vols	Published	Dates Covered
24	1990	1 June-31 December 1792
25	1992	1 January-10 May 1793
26	1995	11 May-31 August 1793
27	1997	1 September-31 December 1793, with Supplement, 26 July 1764-23 July 1793
28	2000	1 January 1794-29 February 1796

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00066 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.035

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Barbara B. Oberg and others, eds.

Vols	Published	Dates Covered
29	2002	1 March 1796-31 December 1797
30	2003	1 January 1798-31 January 1799
31	2004	1 February 1799-31 May 1800
32	2005	1 June 1800-16 February 1801
33	2006	17 February-30 April 1801
34	2007	1 May-31 July 1801

Anticipated 53 volumes total, projected completion date of 2026

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series, J. Jefferson Looney and others, eds.

Vols	Published	Dates Covered
1	2004	4 March-15 November 1809
2	2005	16 November 1809-11 August 1810
3	2006	12 August 1810-17 June 1811
4	2007	18 June 1811-30 April 1812

Anticipated 23 volumes total, projected completion date of 2026

SECOND (or, TOPICAL) SERIES

1983 Jefferson's Extracts from the Gospels, Dickinson W. Adams and others, eds.
1988 Jefferson's Parliamentary Writings, Wilbur S. Howell, ed.
1989 Jefferson's Literary Commonplace Book, Douglas L. Wilson, ed.
1997 Jefferson's Memorandum Books, 1767-1826, 2 vols., James A. Bear, Jr., & Lucia C. Stanton, eds.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00067 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.036

The Papers of James Madison

Congressional Series.

Vol. 1 (16 March 1751-16 December 1779) (U of Chicago Press, 1962)
Vol. 2 (20 March 1780-23 February 1781) (U of Chicago Press, 1962)
Vol. 3 (3 March 1781-31 December 1781) (U of Chicago Press, 1963)
Vol. 4 (1 January 1782-31 July 1782) (U of Chicago Press, 1965)
Vol. 5 (1 August 1782-31 December 1782) (U of Chicago Press, 1967)
Vol. 6 (1 January 1783-30 April 1783) (U of Chicago Press, 1969)
Vol. 7 (3 May 1783-20 February 1784) (U of Chicago Press, 1971)
Vol. 8 (10 March 1784-28 March 1786) (U of Chicago Press, 1973)
Vol. 9 (9 April 1786-24 May 1787) (U of Chicago Press, 1975)
Vol. 10 (27 May 1787-3 March 1788) (U of Chicago Press, 1977)
Vol. 11 (7 March 1788-1 March 1789) (U Press of Va, 1977)
Vol. 12 (2 March 1789-20 January 1790, with a supplement, 24 October 1775-24 January 1789) (U Press of Va, 1979)
Vol. 13 (20 January 1790-31 March 1791) (U Press of Va, 1981)
Vol. 14 (6 April 1791-16 March 1793) (U Press of Va, 1983)
Vol. 15 (24 March 1793-20 April 1795) (U Press of Va, 1985)
Vol. 16 (27 April 1795-27 March 1797) (U Press of Va, 1989)
Vol. 17 (31 March 1797-3 March 1801, with a supplement, 22 January 1778-9 August 1795) (U Press of Va, 1991)

Secretary of State Series

Vol. 1 (4 March-31 July 1801) (U Press of Va, 1986)
Vol. 2 (1 August 1801-28 February 1802) (U Press of Va, 1993)
Vol. 3 (1 March-6 October 1802) (U Press of Va, 1995)
Vol. 4 (8 October 1802-15 May 1803) (U Press of Va, 1998)
Vol. 5 (16 May-31 October 1803) (U Press of Va, 2000)
Vol. 6 (1 November 1803-31 March 1804) (UVa Press, 2002)
Vol. 7 (2 April-31 August 1804) (UVa Press, 2005)
Vol. 8 (1 September 1804-31 January 1805, with a supplement, 1776-23 June 1804) (UVa Press, 2007)

Presidential Series

Vol. 1 (1 March-30 September 1809) (U Press of Va, 1984)
Vol. 2 (1 October 1809-2 November 1810) (U Press of Va, 1992)
Vol. 3 (3 November 1810-4 November 1811) (U Press of Va, 1996)
Vol. 4 (5 November 1811-9 July 1812, with a supplement, 5 March 1809-19 October 1811) (U Press of Va, 1999)
Vol. 5 (10 July 1812-7 February 1813) (UVa Press, 2004)

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00068 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.037

The Papers of George Washington

The Diaries
Vol. 1: 1748 – 1765 (1976)
Vol. 2: 1766 – 1770 (1976)
Vol. 3: 1771 – 1775, 1780 – 1781 (1978)
Vol. 4: 1784 – June 1786 (1978)
Vol. 5: July 1786 – December 1789 (1979)
Vol. 6: January 1790 – December 1799 (1979)
Abridged Edition, 1748-1799 (1999)

Colonial Series
Vol. 1: 1748 – August 1755 (1983)
Vol. 2: August 1755 – April 1756 (1983)
Vol. 3: April – November 1756 (1984)
Vol. 4: November 1756 – October 1757 (1984)
Vol. 5: October 1757 – September 1758 (1988)
Vol. 6: September 1758 – December 1760 (1988)
Vol. 7: January 1761 – June 1767 (1990)
Vol. 8: June 1767 – December 1771 (1993)
Vol. 9: January 1772 – March 1774 (1994)
Vol. 10: March 1774 – June 1775, with Cumulative Index (1995)

Revolutionary War Series
Vol. 1: June – September 1775 (1985)
Vol. 2: September – December 1775 (1987)
Vol. 3: January – March 1776 (1988)
Vol. 4: April – June 1776 (1991)
Vol. 5: June – August 1776 (1993)
Vol. 6: August – October 1776 (1994)
Vol. 7: October 1776 – January 1777 (1997)
Vol. 8: January – March 1777 (1998)
Vol. 9: April – June 1777 (1999)
Vol. 10: June – August 1777 (2000)
Vol. 11: August – October 1777 (2001)
Vol. 12: October – December 1777 (2002)
Vol. 13: December 1777 – February 1778 (2003)
Vol. 14: March – April 1778 (2004)
Vol. 15: May – June 1778 (2006)
Vol. 16: July – September 1778 (2006)
Vol. 17: 15 September – 31 October 1778 (2008)

Confederation Series
Vol. 1: January – July 1784 (1992)
Vol. 2: July 1784 – May 1785 (1992)
Vol. 3: May 1785 – March 1786 (1994)
Vol. 4: April 1786 – January 1787 (1995)
Vol. 5: February – December 1787 (1997)
Vol. 6: January – September 1788 (1997)

Presidential Series
The Journal of the Proceedings of the President, 1793-1797 (1981)
Vol. 1: September 1788 – March 1789 (1987)
Vol. 2: April – June 1789 (1987)
Vol. 3: June – September 1789 (1989)
Vol. 4: September 1789 – January 1790 (1993)
Vol. 5: January – June 1790 (1996)
Vol. 6: July – November 1790 (1996)
Vol. 7: December 1790 – March 1791 (1998)
Vol. 8: March – September 1791 (1999)
Vol. 9: September 1791 – February 1792 (2000)
Vol. 10: March – August 1792 (2002)
Vol. 11: August 1792 – January 1793 (2002)
Vol. 12: January – May 1793 (2005)
Vol. 13: June – August 1793 (2007)

Retirement Series
Vol. 1: March – December 1797 (1998)
Vol. 2: January – September 1798 (1998)
Vol. 3: September 1798 – April 1799 (1999)
Vol. 4: April – December 1799 (1999)

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00069 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.038

Access to the Papers of the Nation's Founders

All the teams of scholars preparing the definitive editions of the papers of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Washington are extremely mindful of their ongoing responsibility to provide access to their materials and research assistance, whenever possible, while the scholarly work on the volumes is moving forward. These materials, with the exception of the Adams Family Papers, an extensive manuscript collection owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, are not original manuscripts. They are photocopies and photostats of original documents that were assembled for the use of the editorial projects from a wide range of repositories--the Library of Congress, the National Archives, historical societies, independent research libraries, universities, and private collections from around the world. The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, for example, has photocopies from more than 900 repositories around the world. All of the project editors are committed to disseminating their work to the American public in a variety of ways.

Research Assistance

It is the policy of all the projects to provide access to their "archives" of photocopy holdings whenever possible and to answer requests for assistance from a diverse public, including scholars, students, biographers, journalists, lawyers, curators, documentary film and television producers, speechwriters, the National Park Service, and members of the three branches of the government. This can mean providing visiting scholars with work space in the project offices or answering questions by letter, phone, and e-mail. All of the projects reply to dozens of research questions annually. Often the assistance lies in explaining how the information can be obtained by consulting the already-published volumes or, in the case of the Adams Papers, for example, checking the comprehensive microfilm available in roughly one hundred locations throughout the United States, Canada, Europe, and New Zealand. We also steer researchers to other collections or documents with which they may not be familiar. At times we can simply send, either electronically or in photocopy, copies of the documents researchers need and answers to the questions they pose. In all cases, we are committed to providing access to documents and help toward the most efficient way of using them.

In addition to photocopies or digital scans of documents, the editorial offices also contain extensive finding aids for making a more informed use of the photocopied documents and for doing original research on the founding era. Control files, begun as paper slip records in the 1940s and 1950s and now being created as (in the case of the Retirement Series of the Jefferson Papers) or converted to databases, provide a wealth of information on the location and provenance of documents. Project subject files, bibliographical and genealogical compilations, and rare pamphlet collections are also made available. Research notes and correspondence between the project editors and outside scholars gathered over the decades are openly shared with today's researchers and give them crucial information for understanding the incoming and outgoing letters, including tentative dates for undated documents, identifications of persons mentioned in letters, and a general historical context. Lawyers and constitutional historians made extensive use of

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00070 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.039

the Adams Papers for investigating his role in the drafting of the Massachusetts state constitution.

By no means is our audience exclusively, or even primarily, scholarly. Any interested party can seek access to the photocopied documents that we have gathered in our offices. David McCullough has used the files of the Adams Papers and the Washington Papers. Reporter and author Cokie Roberts has had access to the Dolley Payne Madison Papers and the Adams Papers. Walter Isaacson's biography of Benjamin Franklin relied heavily upon the Franklin edition. PBS and History Channel documentaries on the Founders have as their foundation the published volumes of the Founding Fathers editions, as well as the expertise of the editors. Our commitment has always been to give access to our materials and contribute to the telling of accurate historical stories in print, in film, and in the electronic world. We encourage access in all ways that we can.

High School and Elementary School Students and Teachers

All the projects receive and respond to numerous queries from school-age children, participants in National History Day activities, and K-12 teachers who seek to develop a document-based curriculum and to impart to their pupils the excitement of learning early American history from primary sources. A high school freshman from Rockland County, New York, spent time at the George Washington Papers offices to work on her History Day project on the Newburgh Conspiracy. At the Jefferson Papers at Princeton University a visit from an Advanced Placement American History class at a high school in northern New Jersey has become an annual event, enthusiastically praised by the teachers and students who participate. The parents report that their teenagers come home eager to discuss contemporary issues in a much more knowledgeable way, one that is informed by an understanding of American history and values.

Electronic Access

Each of the projects has a robust website that greatly enhances public access to the documents they are publishing and draws the public into the study of the founding era. While these websites vary from project to project, among the most common components are the presentation of featured documents, indexes to recent volumes, bibliographical and biographical information, and visual images. In 2004 the Retirement Series of the Jefferson Papers launched the Family Letters Project website, which provides access to transcriptions of a growing collection of Jefferson family documents. This material was initially assembled solely as an internal collection to aid research on the Retirement Series, but the editors concluded that it was an essential source on early nineteenth-century American life generally as well as on Jefferson himself, and so the project moved quickly to make it freely available to the public. The website of the Franklin Papers contains a digitized, searchable version of every one of the published indexes. That of the Jefferson Papers offers images and transcriptions of such key American documents as the Declaration of Independence, the Kentucky Resolutions, and Jefferson's First Inaugural Address.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00071 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.040

These websites, regularly updated, are located at:
http://www.masshist.org/adams_editorial/ ; http://www.yale.edu/franklinpapers/;
http://www.princeton.edu/~tjpapers/ ;
http://www.monticello.org/papers/index.html; www.virginia.edu/pjm/;
www.virginia.edu/gwpapers

Every one of the Founding Fathers projects is involved in planning for or actually preparing its materials for digitization and subsequent electronic publication. The projects are at different stages, but all are committed to the same end. The Adams Papers will provide free access to all volumes published through the year 2006 on the Massachusetts Historical Society website beginning July 2008. Additional volumes will be added upon publication if funding is available.

In 1988 the Trustees and Editors of the Founding Fathers Papers, Inc. embarked upon a joint venture with the Packard Humanities Institute (PHI) to create a CD-ROM edition of the papers of the five Founding Fathers projects that would be distributed at minimal or no cost to the public. Annual contracts with PHI since 1988 have supported the transcription and digitization of well over 100,000 documents across the five projects, as well as the ongoing editorial work necessary to produce authoritative transcriptions and publish annotated volumes. In recent years, supplemental funding has been provided for such special initiatives as cumulative indexes and databases, which enhance the access to these editions.

While PHI generously supported work on all the five Founding Fathers projects, they decided to begin their ambitious venture with the Franklin Papers, which represented the smallest corpus of all the Founding Fathers Papers and therefore would be most manageable for developing the protocols. What they learned from this project could serve as a model for the other Founding Fathers editions when their turn came. In 1993, fifteen years after work on the PHI digital edition began, the first test-version of the Franklin Papers CD-ROM was issued and free electronic access to the entire archive of published and as-yet-unpublished documents became available to the public on computers at Yale and the American Philosophical Society, and to individuals upon request. In January 2006, in honor of Franklin's 300th birthday, the PHI mounted the Electronic Franklin Papers database onto a freely-accessible website (www.franklinpapers.org/). It is accessed on average 13,000 times per month by users in more than 150 countries. It is searchable by name of correspondent, date, and volume number. A master Names List, created by the Franklin Papers staff, insures that word searches on proper names will pick up all variants. A biographical dictionary, created from information supplied by the Franklin Papers staff, provides thumbnail sketches for each of Franklin's hundreds of correspondents (save those about whom no information could be found.) Translations will be provided for all the French documents; many of these translations are already in place. The Digital Franklin Papers is an ongoing collaboration between PHI and the Franklin Papers. The unverified texts are replaced by authoritative ones as each successive volume is published, and the database is periodically updated with corrections and additions as supplied by the editors.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00072 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.041

In 2001, the University of Virginia Press took a transformational step when it established an electronic imprint, Rotunda (http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu), with assistance from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the President's Office of the University of Virginia. Rotunda is building an American Founding Era collection of digital editions that will be creative in design, cross-searchable, and based on fully verified, scrupulously accurate texts. Rotunda will make available in a usable and responsible electronic form the writings of the founding generation, available on a sliding scale subscription basis. The editors of the Founding Fathers Papers fully support this venture and see it as the fulfillment of our mission to make available to the nation and the world the words of the nation's founders.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00073 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.042

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESS

January 30, 2008

Mr. James Taylor
Editor, *The Adams Papers*
1154 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

Dear Jim:

You asked me to provide information for the Senate hearing on February 7 about Rotunda's work in creating digital editions of the Founding Fathers Papers and other related documentary editions. I am pleased to give you this report.

University presses and historical societies have been supporting and publishing the documentary editions relating to the Founding Era for decades. The University of Virginia Press publishes two of the major Founding Fathers papers series as print volumes, the Washington Papers and the Madison Papers. We have published over fifty volumes in the Washington Papers series since its inception, and now publish two or three new volumes a year. We took over publication of the Papers of James Madison from the University of Chicago Press after publication of volume X. There are now 30 volumes available in the Madison edition, and a new volume is published each year.

In addition to publishing these two editions in print, the University of Virginia Press is publishing many of the Founding Era editions in digital editions through its new electronic imprint, Rotunda (http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu). The electronic imprint was established in 2001 through grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the President's Office of the University of Virginia. In 2004 Rotunda published its first work, a born digital publication, *The Dolley Madison Digital Edition.* The U Va. Press proceeded to build an American Founding Era collection of digital editions through arrangements with other university presses and with historical societies and with continuing support from our original sponsors and others.

Each of the editions in the Rotunda collection is available separately and can be searched in various ways within the edition. The real value of this collection, however, will come when a number of the editions are published and can be searched across works. It will then be possible for a user to explore names, places, and concepts in a rich environment in which users will be able to make new discoveries, as indicated by the following comment:

> *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution* is the only collection of its kind. It gathers together ALL of the relevant materials for the ratification process in each state. The distinguished editors who oversee the project are well-known for adhering to the highest standards in the documentary editing field. Their introductions and footnotes further enhance the value of the primary sources. Although the printed volumes are already widely used by historians, lawyers, and political scientists, the possibility of searching the texts digitally would substantially increase their availability and ease of use. Digital searches might well reveal new, and previously unknown, relationships between and among the texts. I most enthusiastically support this project. –Rosemary Zagarri, George Mason University

Yours sincerely,

Penelope Kaiserlian
Director

PO BOX 400318 • CHARLOTTESVILLE VA • 22904 4318
COURIER 210 SPRIGG LANE • CHARLOTTESVILLE VA • 22903
PHONE (434) 924 3131 • FAX (434) 982 2655

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00074 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.043

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESS

The following editions are published, in preparation, or in negotiation for publication as Rotunda digital editions in the American Founding Era collection.

Published:

• *The Papers of George Washington Digital Edition*, 52 volumes published, ongoing edition (University of Virginia Press) Published **February 2007** (see attached review from *Choice* magazine)

In Process:

•*The Adams Papers Digital Edition*, 30 volumes published, ongoing edition (Massachusetts Historical Society/Harvard University Press) Digital edition forthcoming **April 2008**

•*The Papers of Thomas Jefferson Digital Edition*, 34 volumes published in the main series, 4 in the Retirement series; ongoing edition (Princeton University Press) Digital edition of main series and Retirement series forthcoming **July 2008** Five Second Series volumes to follow

•*Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution Digital Edition*, 20 volumes published; ongoing edition (Wisconsin Historical Society) Digital edition forthcoming **December 2008**

Planned and Under Contract:

•*The Papers of James Madison Digital Edition*, 30 volumes published; ongoing edition (University of Virginia Press) **Est. Spring 2009**

•*The Papers of Alexander Hamilton Digital Edition*, 26 volumes published, completed edition (Columbia Univ. Press) **Est. Fall 2009**

Possible additions

The academic editors of the following editions have expressed interest in having their works included in Rotunda, and their publishers are willing to make arrangements:

• *The Papers of John Marshall,* 12 volumes published; completed edition (University of North Carolina Press)

• *The Political Correspondence and Public Papers of Aaron Burr,* 2 volumes published, completed (Princeton University Press)

• *The Papers of Andrew Jackson,* 7 volumes published, ongoing (University of Tennessee Press)

We are also in discussion with the publishers of other major editions of the Founding Era.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00075 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.044

From *Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries* August 2007

Reference \ Social & Behavioral Sciences
The Papers of George Washington: Digital Edition. Purchase price ranges from $1,326.00 to $6,630.00, depending on type of institution; annual maintenance fee applies. Internet Resource. Reviewed in 2007 Aug CHOICE.
http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/
[Visited May'07] Dating back to 1837 with the publication of Jared Sparks's *Writings of George Washington*, various compilations of Washington's papers have been published. However, the most recent and by far superior manifestation is being undertaken at the University of Virginia. Initiated in 1969, *The Papers of George Washington* (PGW) project has produced 52 published volumes to date in six series: "Diaries" plus the chronological "Colonial," "Revolutionary War," "Confederation," "Presidential," and "Retirement" (with two series still edging toward completion). The bulk of the original Washington archives is housed in the Library of Congress, although numerous other repositories and libraries have contributed to the Washington papers project. The archive is large, yielding some 135,000 documents, including all extant writings of Washington as well as letters written to him.

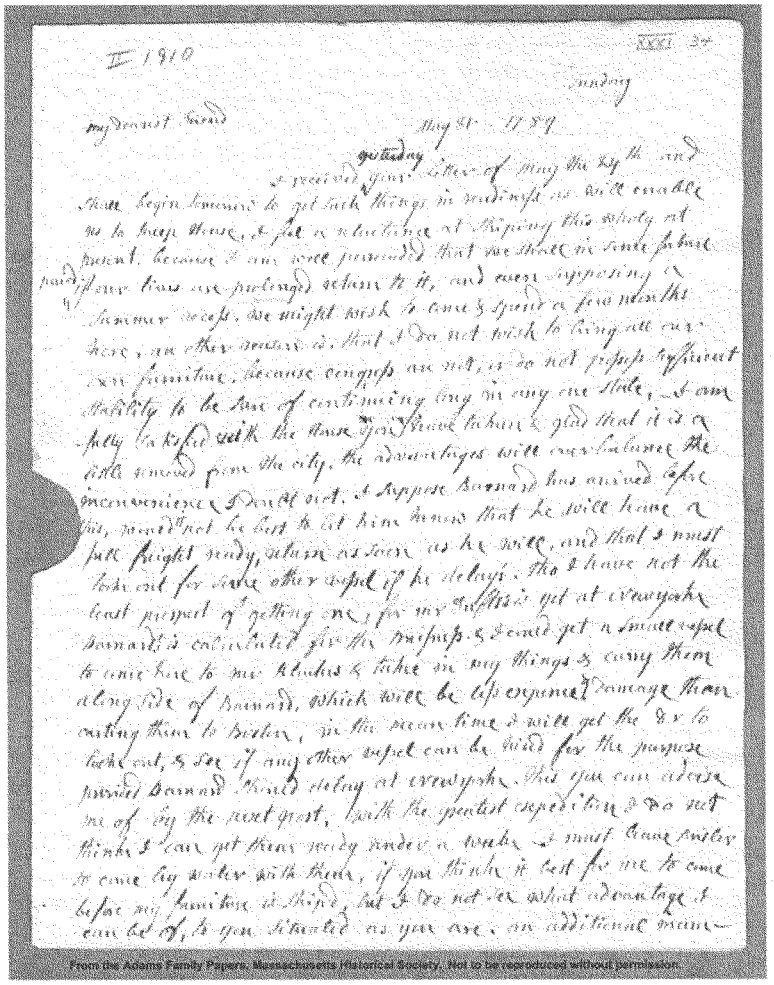
The PGW is a magnificent accomplishment in historical and scholarly editing. The project has continued through the years under a progression of editors and contributors, with Theodore J. Crackel currently editor in chief. Now, the University of Virginia Press, under its "Rotunda" electronic imprint, has issued a searchable, full-text digital edition, and it is a notable achievement. The *Digital Edition* (PGWDE) offers a synergy that builds upon the printed one, and brings a wealth of Washington scholarship and primary source material together in one digital file. Although the print volumes still have their place and purpose, the digital version weaves a web of cross-referencing and indexing that permits researchers an ease of access not possible using only the print. Users may search the entire papers collection by chronological date, author, or recipient, and also use a full-text search feature. In addition, the PGWDE's exceptional master index, comprising the combined and integrated indexing of the print volumes, lends a powerful tool to mine this database. All internal references are linked; for example, one can toggle between the correspondence and the diaries, or exploit the valuable editorial gloss in a dynamic way.

Once mastered, the navigational "compass" tool, together with a hierarchical search "trail" feature, allows a sophisticated mechanism for moving about. The PGWDE includes a remarkable depth of documentation and explanatory materials that place persons and events in historical context. The wealth of topics and characters included here, like Washington himself, offers a key for understanding the Colonial and early national periods of American history. Although currently an array of founders and presidential papers projects are under way (see the Library of Congress *American Memory* site, CH, Dec'05, 43-2404), no other project offers researchers the bounty of the landmark PGWDE. **Summing Up:** Highly recommended. All academic collections supporting lower-level undergraduates through faculty/researchers; general readers.
■ *K. Potts, California State University Stanislaus*

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00076 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.045

These sample documents from the Adams Papers and the Jefferson Papers illustrate some of the difficulties that may confront anyone attempting to work from manuscripts. The annotation illustrates the contribution that trained and experienced documentary editors make to scholarship.



XXI 34

II 1910

Sunday

my dearest friend May 27 1789

yesterday I received your letter of May the 24th and shall begin immediately to get such things in readiness as will enable us to keep house, & feel a satisfaction at shipping this article at present, because I am well persuaded that we shall in some future period have our prolonged return to it, and even supposing a summer excepted, we might wish to come & spend a few months here, an other reason is, that I do not wish to bring all our new furniture, because congress are not, is do not possess sufficient stability to be sure of continuing long in any one state, — I am fully satisfied with the house you have taken & glad that it is a little removed from the city, the advantages will ever balance the little inconvenience I dread not. I suppose Barnard has arrived before this, would not be best to let him know that he will have a full freight ready, return as soon as he will, and that I must look out for some other vessel if he delays. tho I have not the least prospect of getting one, for mr Griffith is yet at newyork Barnard is calculated for the business & could get a small vessel to come here to mr Rhodes & take in my things & carry them along side of Barnard, which will be less expence & damage than carting them to Boston, in the mean time I will get the Dr to look out, & see if any other vessel can be hired for the purpose provided Barnard should delay at newyork. this you can advise me of by the next post, with the greatest expedition I do not think I can get them ready under a week — I must have water to come by water with them, if you think it best for me to come before my furniture is shipped, but I do not see what advantage it can be of, to you situated as you are, an additional mouth

From the Adams Family Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society. Not to be reproduced without permission.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00077 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.046

because to my poor family would be still more indelicate than
imposing the sick independent upon him for several months, and
rendering his situation so delicate that he could neither leave
him with decency, or stay with decorum, and to be at Jamaica
I could do no more than if I was at Braintree to spit on any thing
the trunks which I sent contain bed & little linnen some cloths
& the cases contain carpetts, I will however be directed wholly by
your wishes & come next week if you think it best, and you
have any place to put me, you must be sensible from the tenor of
your letters that I have not known hitherto what to do, any more
than you have from your situation, what to direct, you will
be as patient as possible & rest assured that I will do my utmost
with the means I have, to expedite every thing, as to insurance
there will be no occasion for it by Bernard who is so well acquainted
with the coast, & at this season of the year

The president & lady dined
with me yesterday, he has got permission for Charles's absence —
polly Tudor wrote my a week if I did not bring her, she or
House maid I know not where I could get her equal, Elizabeth mother
thinks it is too far for her son to go, but if they consent my Boston
can take him on board Bernard when he comes, but I shall not
press it, poor Daniel has been sick with a sore which gathered in
his throat & which nearly proved fatal to him, he expected some you
some quietness for himself, owing to the multiplicity of cares which
on all sides surrounded you, at that time, it was omitted, as it was
Cushmany & Daniels expectations were disappointed, he mentioned it
to one or two persons, amongst whom Bernard was one, who having
just returned from new yorke, clapped his hands into his pocket & taking
out two crowns gave them to him telling him that you was
so much engaged at the time, that it slipt your mind

26

From the Adams Family Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society. Not to be reproduced without permission.

but that he saw upon at Crowsquake & that he had bought them for him. this came to my knowledge by the way of our Brother who insisted upon letting me know it, & immediately repaid our woodward & thanked him for his kindness —

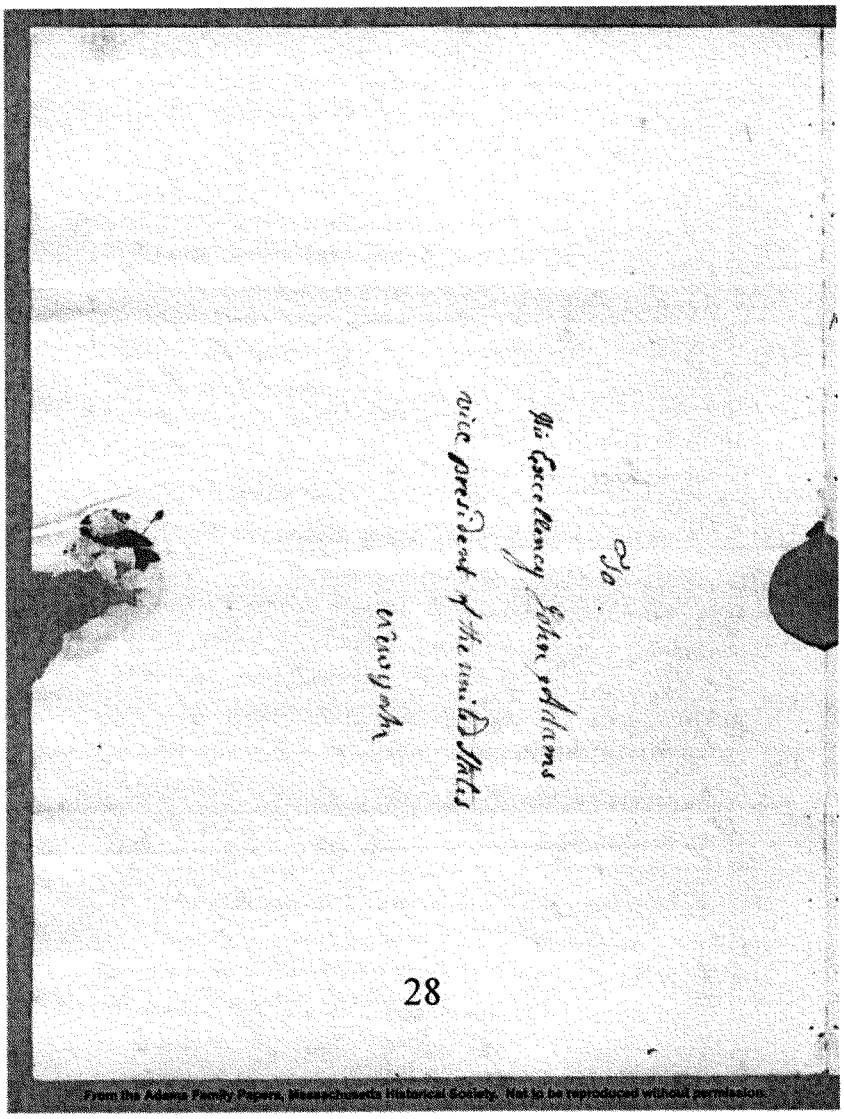
your Brother, I believe will take care of the place when I leave it. the cause for breaking up the Hill came too late for this season, the weather is remarkably cold & backward, the pastures have & vegetation very slow. there is a fine blow upon the place, & if the frost but which killed beans, has not injured the blossom, we shall have a huge crop of fruit, I had yesterday a fine piece of four muscets upon the table, sound as when they were taken from the trees my garden looks charmingly, but it wants warm rain & have get some forage of grass seeds made, & my little grass roots before the door, may well for the manure which I had put on in short I regret leaving it, your mother is well as usual, her eyes are very troublesome to her, you will let me hear from you by the next post, I hope to be able to relieve you some from domestick cares & anxieties, at least my best endeavours shall not be wanting, I know you want your own bed & pillows, your tea coffee & your full portion of Rice where habit has become natural, how many of these little matters, make up a huge portion of our happiness & comfort, and the more of publick cares & perplexities that you are surrounded with, the more necessary these alleviations our blessings are sometimes enhanced to us, by feeling the want of them, as one of that wretched order it is my highest ambition to be estimated, & shall use my constant endeavours to

27

prove on all situations & circumstances

affectionately yours J. Adams

From the Adams Family Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society. Not to be reproduced without permission.



To
His Excellency John Adams
Vice President of the United States
Philadelphia

28

From the Adams Family Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society. Not to be reproduced without permission.

Sample Document – Transcribed and Verified

Abigail Adams to John Adams

my dearest Friend Sunday May 31. 1789

I received yesterday your Letter of May the 24th and shall begin tomorrow to get such things in readiness as will enable us to keep House. I feel a reluctance at striping this wholy at present, because I am well persuaded that we shall in some future period if our lives are prolonged return to it, and even supposing a summer recess, we might wish to come & spend a few months here. an other reason is, that I do not wish to bring all our own furniture, because congress are not, or do not possess sufficient stability to be sure of continuing long in any one state,— I am fully satisfied with the House you have taken & glad that it is a little removed from the city. the advantages will overbalance the inconvenience I doubt not. I suppose Barnard has arrived before this. would it not be best to let him know that he will have a full freight ready, returns as soon as he will, and that I must look out for some other vessel if he delay's, tho I have not the least prospect of getting one, for mr Tufts's is yet at Newyork Barnard's is calculated for the Buisness, & I could get a small vessel to come here to mr Blacks & take in my things & carry them along side of Barnard, which will be less expence, & damage than carting them to Boston. in the mean time I will get the dr to look out, & see if any other vessel can be hired for the purpose provided Barnard should delay at Newyork. this you can advise me of by the next post. with the greatest expedition I do not think I can get them ready under a week— I must leave Brisler to come by water with them, if you think it best for me to come before my furniture is ship'd, but I do not see what advantage I can be of, to you situated as you are. an additional incunberence to mr Jays family would be still more indelicet than imposing the vice Pressident upon him for several months, and rendering his situation so delicate that he could neither leave him with decency, or stay with decorum, and to be at Jamaica I could do no more than if I was at Braintree to assist in any thing the Trunks which I sent contain Bed & table Linnen some Cloths & the cases contain carpets. I will however be directed wholy by your wishes & come next week if you think it best, and you have any place to put me. you must be sensible from the tenor of Your Letters that I have not known hitherto what to do, any more than you have from your situation, What to direct. you will be as patient as possible & rest assured that I will do my utmost with the means I have, to expidite every thing. as to insurence there will be no occasion for it by Barnard who is so well acquainted with the coast, & at this season of the Year

The Pressident & Lady dinned with me yesterday.[1] he has got permission for Charles's absence— Polly Tailor would cry a week if I did not bring her, for a House maid I know not where I could get her equal. Elijahs mother thinks it is too far for her son to go, but if they consent mr Brisler can take him on Board Barnard when he comes, but I shall not press it. Poor daniel has been sick with a soar which gatherd in his Throat & which nearly proved fatal to him. he expected from you some gratuity for himself, oweing to the multiplicity of cares which on all sides surrounded you, at that time, it was omitted. as it was Customary & daniels expectations were dissapointed, he mentiond it to one or two persons, amongst whom woodard was one, who having just returnd from Newyork, clapt his hands into his pocket & taking out two crowns, gave them to him,

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00081 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.050

telling him that you was so much engaged at the time, that it had slipt your mind but that he saw you at Newyork & that he had brought them for him. this came to my knowledge by the way of mr Wibird who insisted upon letting me know it. I immediatly repaid mr woodard & thank'd him for his kindness—

your Brother I believe will take care of the place when I leave it. the leave for Breaking up the Hill came too late for this season, the weather is remarkably cold & Backward, the pastures bare & vegetation very slow there is a fine blow upon the place, & if the frost last week which killd Beans, has not injured the Blossom, we shall have a large crop of fruit. I had yesterday a fine plate of fair Russets upon the table, sound as when they were taken from the Trees my Garden looks charmingly, but it wants warmth— I have got some Large asparagrass Beds made, & my little grass plots before the door, pay well for the manure which I had put on in short I regreet leaving it. your Mother is well as usual. her Eyes are very troublesome to her. you will let me hear from you by the next post. I hope to be able to relieve you soon from [all?] domestick, cares & anxieties. at least my best endeavours sh[all] not be wanting. I know you want your own Bed & pillows, your Hot coffe & your full portion of kian where habit has become Natural.[2] how many of these little matters, make up a large portion of our happiness & content, and the more of publick cares & perplexities that you are surrounded with, the more necessary these alleviations our blessings are sometimes enhanced to us, by feeling the want of them. as one of that Number it is my highest ambition to be estimated, & shall be my constant endeavour to / prove in all situations & circumstances / affectionatly yours

A Adams

RC (Adams Papers); addressed: "To / His Excellency John Adams / vice president of the united States / Newyork." Some loss of text where the seal was removed.

[1] That is, Joseph Willard, president of Harvard, and his wife, Mary.

[2] Cayenne pepper (*OED*).

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00082 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.051

Jefferson to Yusuf Qaramanli, Pasha and Bey of Tripoli, 21 May 1801

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Volume 34: 1 May to 31 July 1801 (Princeton University Press, 2007), 159-61.

Jefferson composed this letter knowing that Yusuf had declared an intention of going to war with the United States. In fact, although Jefferson could not have known it as he wrote, Tripoli had formally commenced hostilities on 14 May by pulling down the flagstaff at the American consulate. Jefferson had been in office as President for 78 days when he signed this letter.

For Volume 34 of the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, the editors transcribed Jefferson's draft (which is in the Library of Congress) to reconstruct his changes in wording as he composed his letter to the Bey. Explanatory annotation supplements the transcription and provides historical context.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00083 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.052

C1801 May 21 3

Great & respected friend.

May 21. 1801

The friendly assurances, which our Consul has given you of our good friendship towards, & of our sincere desire to cultivate peace & commerce with your subjects, are faithfully approved. I have with our dispositions, and you will confirm to find my Ally & Friend in every instance, all those acts of respect & friendly intercourse which are due between nations standing on the relations of peace & amity with each other. We at the conclusion of our treaty with you we endeavoured to accomplish more mutual satisfaction that cannot by such demonstrations of friendship as were then satisfactory to you; and we are disposed to believe that in entering into another Campaign those assurances have your time of the 25th of May last the last year which seem to imply expectations inconsistent with the faith of that treaty have been misconstrued, on the part of Mr. Barlow we request views to you the assurances of our constant friendship and the sincere desire to cultivate peace & commerce with your subjects & firm & unabated.

We have found it expedient to detach a squadron of observation into the Mediterranean sea, to protect the vessels of our commerce there & to secure our persons on such civil duties. we recommend them to your hospitable, friendly occasions. their meeting to your harbours & hope that their presence will be no interruption to any of your subjects or to any of those of the Mediterranean powers. they have the strictest orders to treat them, while we mean to rest the safety of our commerce on the resources of our strength & bravery in every sea, we have given instructions in strict command to them to demean themselves with respect towards all friendly powers with the most perfect respect & good will towards it being the first object of our wishes to cherish all the blessings of peace & friendship which we enjoy with all nations with whom it can be held on terms of equality & mutual good.

I pray God that he may have you, great & respected friend, always in his holy keeping.

19331

41482.053

friend (whose forte is certainly not quick movements either of body or mind), will not be equal to." Matthew Davis, Livingston observed, would be better suited for the office (Gallatin, *Papers*, 4:767; Vol. 33:330, 331-2n).

To Yusuf Qaramanli, Pasha and Bey of Tripoli

GREAT & RESPECTED FRIEND. May 21. 1801.

The assurances of friendship[1] which our Consul has given you,[2] & of our sincere desire to cultivate peace[3] & commerce with your subjects, are faithful expressions of[4] our dispositions, and you will continue to find proofs of them in[5] all those acts of respect & friendly intercourse which are due[6] between nations standing as we do in the relations of peace & amity with each other.[7] at the conclusion of our treaty with you we endeavored to prove ourselves contented with it[8] by such demonstrations as were then satisfactory to you;[9] and we are disposed to believe that in rendering into another language those expressions in your lre of the 25th. of May last which seem to imply expectations[10] inconsistent with the faith of that transaction your intentions have been misconstrued.—on this supposition we renew[11] to you sincerely[12] assurances of our constant friendship and that our desire to cultivate peace & commerce with you[13] continues firm & unabated.

We have found it expedient[14] to detach a squadron of observation into the Mediterranean sea, to superintend the safety of our commerce there & to exercise our seamen in nautical duties. we recommend them to your hospitality and good offices should occasion require their resorting to your harbours. we hope that their appearance will give umbrage to no power[15] for, while we mean to rest the safety of our commerce on the resources of our own strength & bravery in every sea, we have yet given them[16] in strict command to conduct themselves towards all friendly powers with the most perfect respect & good order it being the first object of our sollicitude[17] to cherish peace & friendship with all nations with whom it can be held on terms of equality & reciprocity.

I pray God very great and respected friend that he may have you always in[18] his holy keeping.

Dft (DLC); heavily emended; the most significant changes are recorded in notes below. FC (Lb in DNA: RG 59, Credences); in a clerk's hand; at head of text: "Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America; To the Most

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00085 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.054

illustrious and honored Bey of Tripoli of Barbary, whom God preserve"; lacks dateline at head (see note 18 below); substantive variations are recorded in notes below. Tr (DNA: RG 233, PM, 7th Cong., 1st sess.); in the same clerk's hand; wording follows FC. PrC (DNA: RG 46, EPFR, 7th Cong., 1st sess.); a letterpressed copy of the Tr; faint, portions overwritten. TJ transmitted this letter to Congress among the papers supplementing his 8 Dec. 1801 message (ASP, *Foreign Relations*, 2:348-9; JHR, 4:24). Not recorded in SJL.

Yusuf (ca. 1773-1838) was a younger son of the ruling Qaramanli family, but he displaced his father and brothers by intrigue and force of arms and, with assistance from Tunis, expelled another aspirant to power who had been approved by the Ottoman sultanate. From 1795 he ruled Tripoli and attempted to consolidate and expand the country's economic wherewithal and political power. The sultan sanctioned Yusuf's rule, accorded Tripoli the same status in the empire as Tunis and Algeria, and helped strengthen its navy. Yusuf, however, resisted Ottoman domination. He expanded Tripoli's authority into the North African interior and supported the French campaign in Egypt. Later in his reign, after the United States and European nations ceased to pay tribute money and he was forced to renounce the enslavement of their seafarers, his imposition of high taxes fostered internal discord that led to his abdication (Kola Folayan, *Tripoli during the Reign of Yusuf Pasha Qaramanli* [Ile-Ife, Nigeria, 1979], 4, 7-21, 25-7, 47-58, 71-2, 128-34, 144-6; Ronald Bruce St. John, *Historical Dictionary of Libya*, 2d ed. [Metuchen, N.J., 1991], 63-4; Seton Dearden, ed., *Letters Written during a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli: Published from the Originals in the Possession of the Family of the Late Richard Tully, Esq., the British Consul* [London, 1957], 241).

James Leander Cathcart was the American CONSUL in Tripoli. Yusuf had expressed dissatisfaction to Cathcart over the terms of the TREATY between the United States and Tripoli, which had been signed in 1796 and ratified the following year. As conveyed to Congress, the letter that Yusuf addressed to John Adams on 25 May 1800 said in part, after expressions of goodwill: "We, on our part, will correspond with you, with equal friendship, as well in words as deeds. But if only flattering words are meant, without performance, every one will act as he finds convenient. We beg a speedy answer, without neglect of time, as a delay on your part cannot but be prejudicial to your interests. In the mean time, we wish you happiness." The bey subsequently communicated an intention to declare war in the spring of 1801 if the United States did not undertake new negotiations (ASP, *Foreign Relations*, 2:352; Joseph Barnes to TJ, 19 Mch. 1801).

FIRST OBJECT OF OUR SOLLICITUDE: on 21 Mch., Levi Lincoln wrote to William Eaton, the consul at Tunis: "The new Administration which has commenced under Mr. Jefferson has not yet been able to decide upon the interests of the United States in relation to Barbary. We are however impressed with the necessity of paying immediate attention to the menacing demands of Tripoli. It is not improbable that a part of our naval force may be speedily sent into the Mediterranean to guard against exigences or by a demonstration of our power to reduce the capricious Sovereigns of Barbary to a sense of justice, thro' the medium of their fears" (in DNA: RG 59, DCI).

[1] TJ first wrote "The <*expre*> <*friendly*> assurances" before altering the phrase to read as above.

[2] TJ here canceled "of our great friendship to you."

[3] TJ here canceled "friendship."

[4] Preceding three words interlined in place of "in perfect correspondence with."

[5] Preceding nine words interlined in place of "you may be assured that they shall ever be <*tested*> manifested by."

[6] Word interlined in place of "observed."

[7] FC begins a new paragraph with the next sentence.

[8] Preceding five words interlined in place of "<*evidence*> manifest our satisfaction <*at*> on that event." FC: "to

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00086 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.055

prove our respect for yourself, and satisfaction at that event."

[9] FC: "as gave you then entire content."

[10] FC: "purposes." In Dft TJ here canceled "inconsistent with the solemn engagemts not warranted by."

[11] TJ first wrote "and on this belief we repeat" before altering the clause to read as above.

[12] Word interlined in place of "the."

[13] TJ altered "you" to "your state," then restored the original wording.

[14] Word interlined in place of "convenient."

[15] TJ first wrote "by any of the Mediterranean powers."

[16] FC: "given to this squadron."

[17] Word interlined in place of "wishes."

[18] Preceding two words interlined in place of "under." After this sentence FC continues in a new paragraph: "Written at the City of Washington, the twenty first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and one," followed by a transcription of TJ's signature and "By the President, James Madison Secretary of State."

From Winthrop Sargent

RESPECTED SIR New york may the 21st. 1801—

As the Intelligence contained in the enclosed Hand Bill seems important I take Leave to transmit the same by Post believing it will come to hand one Day earlier than any other of those Bills which shall be forwarded—

I arrived in Boston Sir from the mississippi Territory a few Days since and am now upon my Way to pay my Respects to you at the Seat of Government—but my health permits me not to travel with, the Expedition of the main Stage

I have the honour to be respected Sir with very high Consideration

Your obedient humble Servant WINTHROP SARGENT

RC (MoSHi: Jefferson Papers); at foot of text: "The President of United States"; endorsed by TJ as received 25 May and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure not found.

To James Monroe

DEAR SIR Washington May 29. [i.e. 22] 1801.

I am late in answering your favor of the 4th. because the Navy department, from an extraordinary press of business, could not till within this day or two furnish me the inclosed papers. you will see by them that the money for Gosport (12,000. D.) has been placed in Norfolk at mr Hopkins's command, ever since the last week in January. why it should have been witheld so long he will probably explain to you.

As to the mode of correspondence between the General & particular executives, I do not think myself a good judge. not because my

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00087 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.056

Heads of Answer to Speech of The Glass, [30 June-3 July 1801]

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Volume 34: 1 May to 31 July 1801 (Princeton University Press, 2007), 508-10.

The Glass, a Cherokee Indian chief, headed a deputation from the tribe that traveled to Washington in the summer of 1801. On 30 June, the group met with Henry Dearborn, the Secretary of War (the department responsible for Indian affairs). The Glass made an oral address that expressed concern about encroachments on the Cherokees' territory on the frontiers of Georgia and Tennessee. Jefferson was not present, but probably saw a transcription of The Glass's oration. Drafting on a scrap piece of paper (the address sheet of a letter received by James Madison), Jefferson framed a reply to the Cherokees that Dearborn delivered to the visitors on the administration's behalf on 3 July.

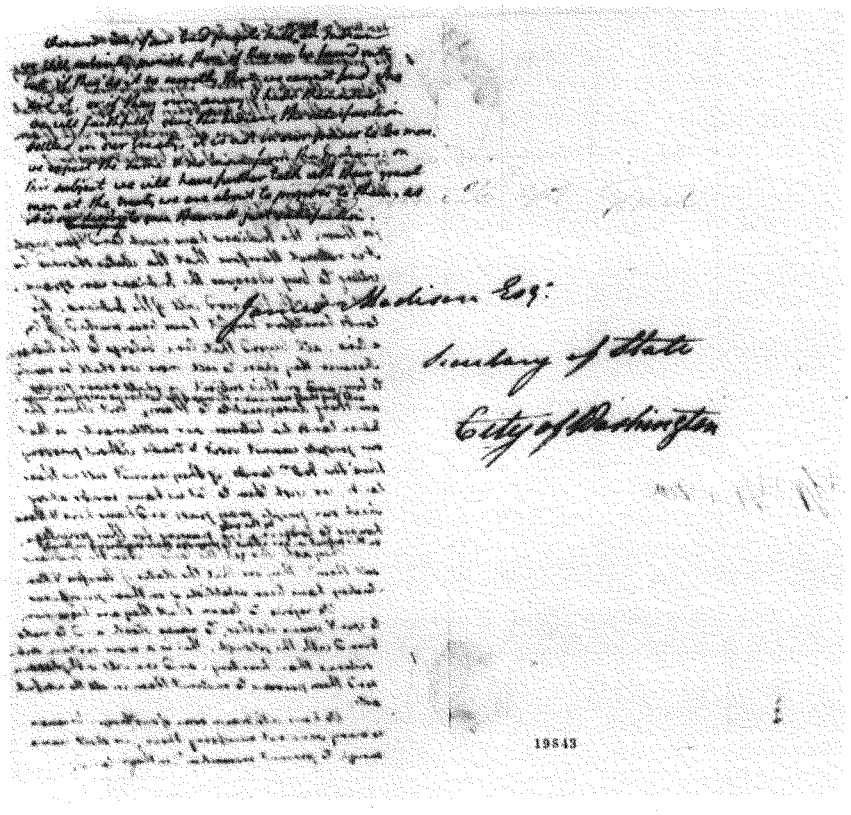
Jefferson's draft and a letterpress copy of his finished version of the text are in the Library of Congress. The editors of the Jefferson Papers used them to develop the annotated transcription for the volume.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00088 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.057

[illegible]

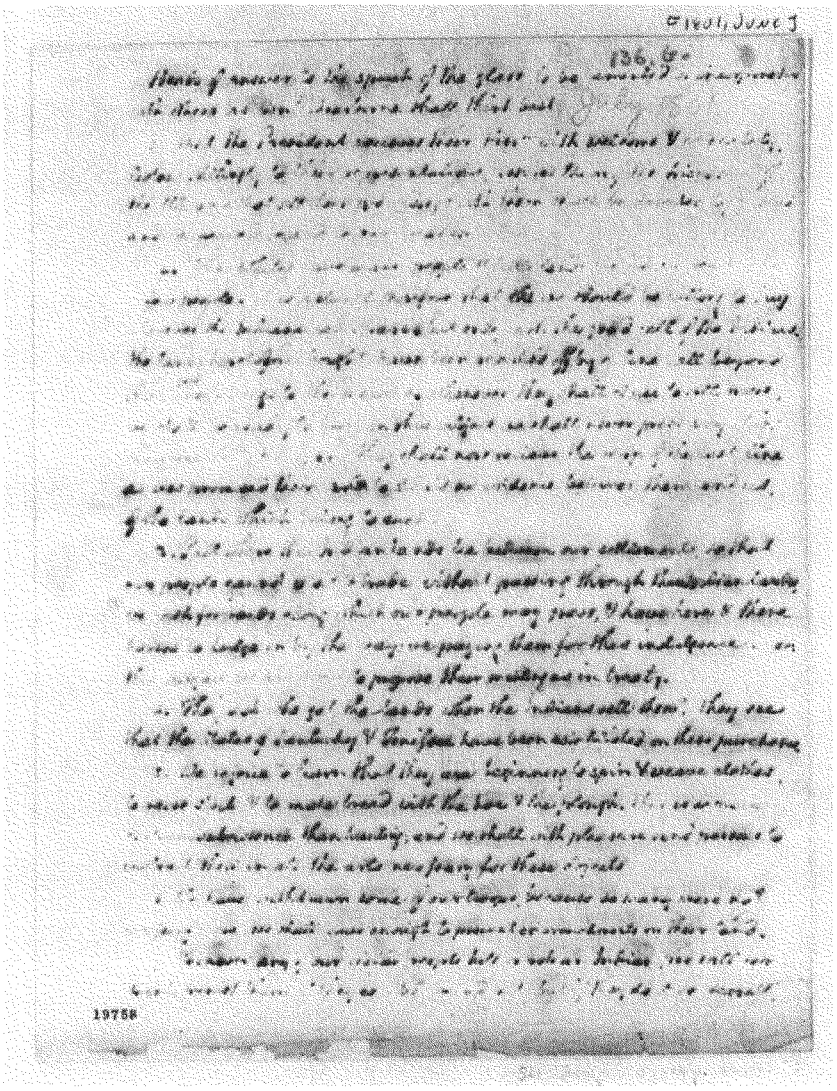
1. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



James Madison Esq:
Secretary of State
City of Washington

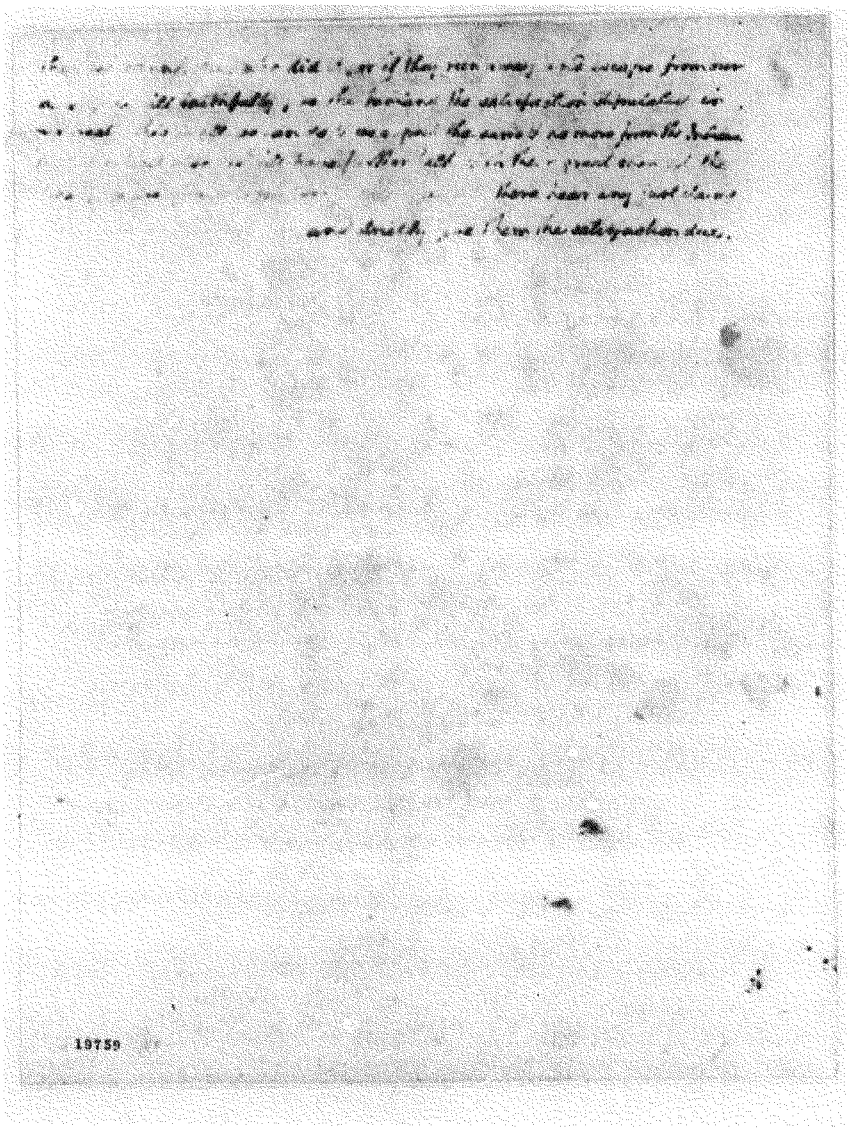
19843

41482.059



VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00091 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.060



19759

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00092 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.061

on their nation on their return," Little Turkey, on hearing the deputation's report of the conference with Dearborn, decided that he would not meet with the commissioners. Another murder of a Cherokee along the frontier strained the situation even further, and several chiefs, including The Glass, attempted to change the site of the meetings, which were originally scheduled to begin on 1 Aug. to allow time for the commissioners to negotiate with the Chickasaws and Choctaws that autumn. After delays, some chiefs did meet the commissioners early in September 1801, but they expressed deep concerns about encroachments on Cherokee lands and refused to discuss new roads. Unable to pursue negotiations with the Cherokees, the commissioners moved on to hold discussions with the other tribes (Dearborn to Wilkinson, 17 July 1801, Lb in DNA: RG 107, LSMA; Dearborn to chiefs of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, 18 June 1801, Lb in DNA: RG 75, LSIA; Thomas Foster, ed., *The Collected Works of Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1810* [Tuscaloosa, Ala., 2003], 361-86).

Commenting on The Glass's oratory, the *National Intelligencer* affirmed that his "mode of delivery, the tone of his voice, and his general expression of countenance, were mild and persuasive, and his deportment and gestures were highly dignified and graceful." The Glass was a chief from the Cherokees' Lower Towns, which were located along the Tennessee River between Chickamauga and Muscle Shoals. Many of those Cherokees, who were sometimes called the Chickamaugas, were dismayed by the expansion of settlements from the American states and, as a result, supported the British side during the American Revolution. In that period and for some time after, The Glass resisted encroachments on the Cherokees' territory, but in the years following his visit to Washington he came to be identified with land cessions and as an advocate of relocation. In 1808 his opponents forced him, for a time, off the Cherokee national council, prompting him to sign appeals to Jefferson and Dearborn. "Our hearts are true to the U. States," one of those addresses declared. The Glass became a leader in the migration of Cherokees to Arkansas. His name in English apparently came from a confusion of his Cherokee name with the word for "looking glass" (*National Intelligencer*, 6 July 1801; remonstrances of 2, 25, [ca. 26] Nov. 1808, in DNA: RG 107, LRUS; McLoughlin, *Cherokee Renascence*, 20, 60, 80, 85, 95, 100-1, 115, 118, 122, 133, 144-5, 156, 160, 211, 230, 232, 417; Hoig, *Cherokees*, 63-4, 73, 77, 88, 96, 102, 112-13, 120; Jack Frederick Kilpatrick and Anna Gritts Kilpatrick, eds., "Letters from an Arkansas Cherokee Chief (1828-29)," *Great Plains Journal*, 5 [1965], 26-34; Vol. 2:285-6; Vol. 3:5, 479n).

I. Heads of Answer to Speech of The Glass

[30 June-3 July 1801]

Heads of answer to the speech of the glass[1] to be amended or incorporated with others as Genl Dearborne shall think best.

1. That the President recieves their visit with welcome & cordial-

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00093 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.082

ity,[2] listens willingly to their representations, assures them of the friendship of the US. and that all their proceedings with them shall be directed by justice and a sacred regard to our treaties.[3]

2. The Whites have many people & little land.[4] the Indians much [land &] few people. it is natural therefore that we should be willing to buy whenever the Indians can spare. but only with the good will of the Indians. the lands heretofore bought have been marked off by a line. all beyond that line belongs to the Indians. whenever they shall chuse to sell more, we shall be ready to [buy:] on this subject we shall never press any thing disagreeable [to them,] and they shall now recieve the map of the last line as was promised them[5] and to stand as evidence between them and us, of the lands which belong to each.

3. But where the Indian lands lie between our settlements, so that our people cannot visit & trade without passing through them, we wish for roads[6] along which our people may pass, & have here & there houses to lodge in by the way; we paying them for this indulgence.[7] on this subject we are about to propose their meeting us in treaty.

4. They ask who get the lands when the Indians sell them? they see that the States of Kentucky & Tenissee have been established on these purchases.

5. We rejoice to learn that they are beginning to spin & weave clothes, to raise stock & to make bread with the hoe & the plough. this is a more certain subsistence than hunting; and we shall with pleasure send persons to instruct them in all the arts necessary for these objects.[8]

6. We have withdrawn some of our troops, because so many were not necessary there. we shall leave enough to prevent encroachments on their land.

7. Whenever any of our wicked[9] people kill or rob[10] an Indian, we will certainly punish them if they can be found out, but if they do it so secretly that we cannot find who did it, or if they run away and escape from our search,[11] we will faithfully give the Indians the satisfaction stipulated[12] in our treaty. this is all we can do, &[13] we expect the same & no more from the Indians. on this subject also we will have further talk with their great men at the treaty we are about to propose to them.[14] we will there hear any just claims they have on th[is] subject, and strictly give them the satisfaction due.

PrC (DLC: TJ Papers, 115:19758-9); entirely in TJ's hand; undated; faint and blurred. Dft (DLC: TJ Papers, 114:19542-3); undated; in TJ's hand, written on an address cover addressed in an unidentified hand to James Madison at

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00094 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.063

Washington with a postmark or endorsement in another hand: "Thornton June 26th 1801 Free."

[1] Remainder of sentence lacking in Dft.

[2] Dft: "with great cordiality."

[3] Dft: "that they will be governed in all proceedings with them by the rules of justice & the treaties existing with them." In Dft TJ numbered this paragraph with a "1" in the margin and did not number the other paragraphs.

[4] Dft continues "for them."

[5] Remainder of sentence lacking in Dft, where TJ continued without a paragraph break. In Dft TJ interlined the passage from "and they shall" to this point.

[6] Dft: "if they cannot sell us these lands, we wish them to let us have roads."

[7] Dft: "privilege." Remainder of paragraph interlined in Dft.

[8] Dft: "and we will with pleasure send them persons to instruct them in all the useful arts."

[9] Dft: "bad."

[10] Preceding two words interlined in Dft.

[11] Dft: "run away & hide themselves."

[12] Dft: "settled."

[13] Dft: "it is not in our power to do more."

[14] Dft continues here, following a comma, "as it is our desire to give them all just satisfaction." In Dft, TJ apparently first intended to end the paragraph here with "to them" and to begin a new paragraph with "A map of," which he canceled.

II. Reply to the Cherokee Delegation by Henry Dearborn

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, [3 July 1801]

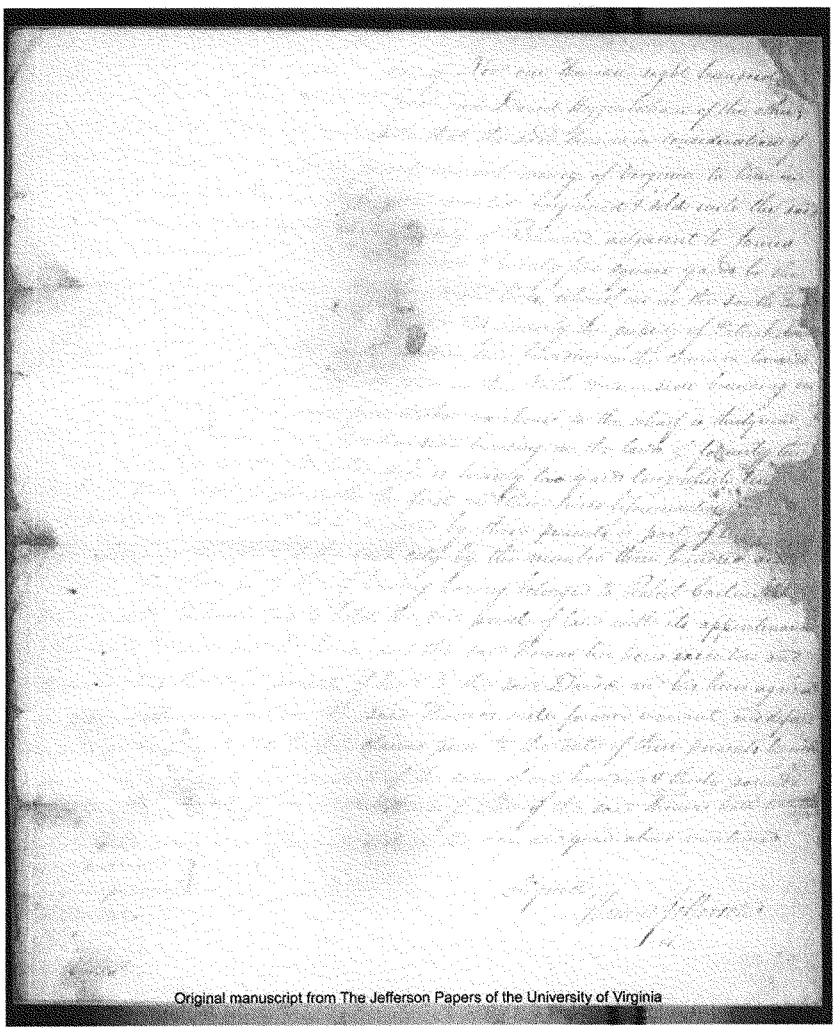
When I had the pleasure of conferring with you three days since, I promised to lay all that you should represent, on behalf of your Nation, before your Father, the President of the United States. This has been done, and I have it in charge, from him to tell you, that he receives your visit[1] with welcome and cordiality, that he listens willingly to your representations, and requests you and your Nation to be assured of the friendship of the United States, and that all our proceedings towards you shall be directed by justice and a sacred regard to our Treaties.

You must be sensible, that the White people are very numerous, and that we should therefore be desirous to buy land, when you are willing to share it, but we never wish to buy, except when you are perfectly disposed to sell. The lands we have heretofore bought of you have been marked off by a Line, and all beyond that Line we consider as absolutely belonging to our Red Brethren. You shall now receive the Map of the last Line, which has heretofore been promised to you to stand in evidence between your people and ours, and to shew which lands belong to you and which to us. Whenever you shall chuse to sell more, we shall be ready to buy, but we will not press any thing on this subject, that may be disagreeable to you.

But where lands that you are unwilling to part with lie between

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00095 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

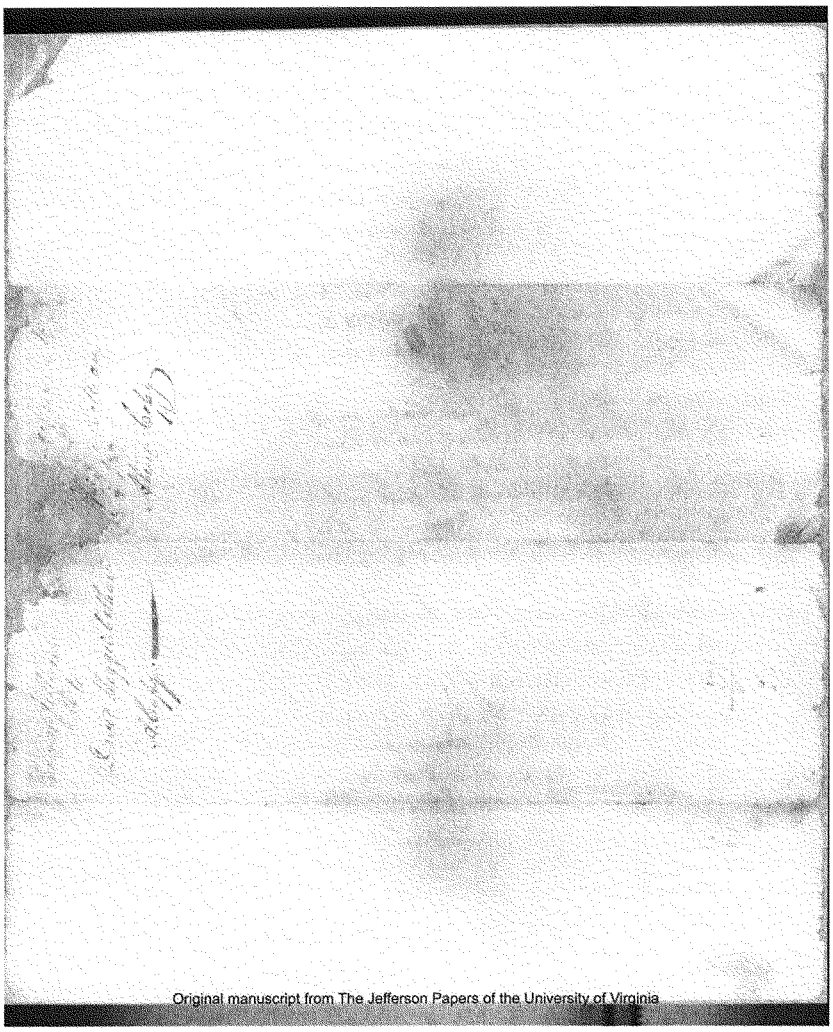
41482.064



Original manuscript from The Jefferson Papers of the University of Virginia

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00096 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.065



Original manuscript from The Jefferson Papers of the University of Virginia

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00097 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.066

NOVEMBER 1811

Birch's ODE, entitled "His Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq.," celebrates TJ's triumph over opposition as president and declares a readiness to fight any power that threatens American naval interests, especially while "Jefferson trims all the sails, With helm in his hand." The same volume includes two orations by unidentified authors celebrating TJ as he entered retirement (Birch, *Virginian Orator*, 15–22, 64–6). The lines SUCH AS IT IS—AH MIGHT IT WORTHIER BE,/ ITS SCANTY FOLIAGE ALL IS DUE TO THEE were written in 1750 by St. George Molesworth (James Hervey, *Meditations and Contemplations* [London, 1753], 1:xxv).

Conveyance of Thomas Jefferson's Lot in Richmond to David Higginbotham

This indenture made on the day of Novr one Thousand eight hundred [and] eleven between Thomas Jefferson of the one part and David Higginbotham of the other; both of the County of Albermarle witnesseth that the said Thomas in consideration of the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds currant money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the said David, hath given granted bargained & sold unto the said David one certain parcel of land in the city of Richmond adjacent to James [River] containing by estimation eight hundred & twenty five square yards, be the [abovementioned lot included within?] four right lines, whereof one on the South Eas[tern side] bounding on the [lot with?] Number 334 formerly the property of Patrick Cout[ts] is 36 yrds long[.] one other on the southwestern side bounding on the common towards the River is twenty four yards long[.] one other on the North Western side bounding on the common laid off as a road from Shockoe warehouse to the wharf is thirty nine yards long & the other on the Northeastern side bounding on the lands formerly the property of Robert Carter Nicholas dec^d is twenty two yards long which line [before]mentioned forms right angles with the first and third lines beforementioned[. The] parcel of land meant to be conveyed by these presents is part of t[he lot] designated in the plan of the said city by the number three hundred and thirty five[.] the other part thereof having[1] belonged to Robert Carter Ni[cholas] aforesaid dec^d. To have and to hold the said parcel of land with its appurtenanc[es] to the said David and his heirs. and the said Thomas his heirs executors and administrators, the said parcel of land to the said David and his heirs against all persons claiming under the said Thomas, will forever warrant and defend entirely and against all lawful claims prior to the date of these presents he will warrant and

[287]

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00098 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.067

NOVEMBER 1811

defend to the amount of the sum of one hundred & thirty pounds [before]mentioned & no further. in testimony whereof the said Thomas hath herewith subscribed and affixed his seal on the day and year above mentioned

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of } Signed
THOMAS JEFFERSON

COLEMAN ESTES
CHARLES VEST
DAVID HUCKSTEP
JOHN BURKS

Tr (ViU: TJP); faint, with portions of right margin damaged; unrelated calculations in an unidentified hand on verso; endorsed (in part): "Thomas Jefferson to David Higginbotham" and "A true Copy."

On 20 Oct. 1811 TJ noted that he had sold his "lot in Richmond" to Higginbotham, with the proceeds "to be credited in my account with him" (*MB*, 2:1270). William Mayo and James Wood had drawn the first PLAN of Richmond in the winter of 1736–37 at the behest of its pioneering owner, William Byrd (1674–1744). Lot 335 is shown in city plans of 1804 and 1809 (Richard W. Stephenson and Marianne M. McKee, *Virginia in Maps: Four Centuries of Settlement, Growth, and Development* [2000], 70–1; Richmond city plans, 1737, 1804, 1809 [ViU]). Higginbotham subsequently sold the lot to John G. Gamble (Gamble to TJ, 20 July 1813; TJ to Gamble, 10 Aug. 1813).

A 20 Oct. 1811 letter from TJ to Higginbotham is recorded in SJL. Higginbotham's letters to TJ of 20 Oct. and 2 Nov. 1811 are recorded in SJL as received from Milton on 20 Oct. and 3 Nov. 1811, and an undated letter and one of 23 Dec. 1811 are both recorded as received on 24 Dec. 1811. None of these letters has been found.

[1] Manuscript: "having having."

From Joseph Milligan

DEAR SIR Georgetown December 2nd 1811

Your esteemed favour of the 19th October was duly received and Should have been regularly attended[1] to but I was at that time much engaged in the business of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery which is Since finished, indeed this lottery has taken up much of my time the past summer but I am happy to say that I have now got through it and am able to attend to my bookselling concern which I will prosecute with all the vigour that I am master of

The first edition of Jeffersons Manual is now out of print I should be happy to have your permission to print a second edition I believe that 200 Copies would be wanted for the Senate & House of Representatives—

I have repeatedly tried to procure a complete Copy of Scientific

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00099 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.088

William Lambert to Thomas Jefferson, 8 Jan. 1812 (Recipient's Copy at the Library of Congress) Page 1 of 4
Published in *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series*, 4:402-06

City of Washington, January 8th 1812.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit an abstract of the calculation of the longitude of Monticello west of Greenwich, founded on the apparent times of the internal contacts of Sun and Moon on the 17th of September last, as contained in your letter of the 29th of December; and having ascertained the elements with scrupulous exactness, tested by various rules, the accuracy of the result, according to the data furnished, may be confidently relied on.

Lat. of Monticello, by observation	38°.8'.0" N. reduced (320 to 319)	37°.57'.33".341
Constant log. to reduce the Moon's equat. hor. parallax, for the lat. and ratio		9.999 4827
Obliquity of the Ecliptic, Sept. 17th 1811		23°.27'.42".690
Estimated longitude of Monticello, supposed near the truth	h. m. sec. 5.15.20	= 78°.50'.0" W.
Annulus formed	h. m. s. 1.53.0	= 28°.15'.0".000 dec.
Estimated long. from Greenwich	+ 5.15.20	
Corresponding time at Greenwich	7.8.20	☉'s R. A. 174.26.55.519
Right ascension of the meridian,		♎, 22.41.55.519
Altitude of the nonagesimal,		46.44.3.732
Longitude of the nonagesimal,		♎. 2.41.31.560
Moon's true longitude		♍. 24.2.7.711
" true distance à nonagesimal, (West)		8.39.23.849
" hor. parallax, reduced (320 to 319)	0.54.5.942	
Sun's hor. parallax	− 0.8.700	0.53.57.216
hor. parallax ☽ à ☉,		0.5.58.862
☽'s parallax in longitude (correct)		8.45.22.711
" apparent distance à nonagesimal		0.37.20.676
" true latitude, north ascending		♍. 23.56.8.849
" apparent longitude		♍. 23.57.7.341
Sun's longitude		+ 0.0.58.942
diff. of apparent longitude ☽ west of ☉,		0.36.58.430
~~☽'s apparent latitude~~ (correct)		0.0.22.246
" apparent latitude, north		
" horizontal Semidiameter	14°.45'.596" dec.	
augmentation	+ 0.10.185	Semidiam. corrected 14.52.803
Inflexion of light	− 0.2.977	
☉'s Semidiameter	15.57.246	
Irradiation of light	− 1.623	Semidiam. corrected 15.55.623
difference of Sun and Moon's Semidiameters, corrected		1.2.820
Annulus broken,	h. m. sec. 1.59.25	= 29°.51'.15".000 dec.
Sun's right ascension (corresponding time at Greenwich)		174.27.9.923
Right ascension of the meridian		♎, 24.18.24.923
Altitude of the nonagesimal		46.5.42.940
Longitude of the nonagesimal		♎, 4.12.14.333
Moon's true longitude		♍, 24.5.17.322
true dist. à nonagesimal, (West)		10.6.57.011
hor. parallax, reduced	0.54.5.942	
Sun's hor. parallax	− 0.8.700	
☽'s hor. parallax à ☉,		0.53.57.242

Original Manuscript from the Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00100 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC
41482.089

D's Parallax in longitude, (correct) . . . . . 0 . 0 . 54 . 272.
" apparent distance à nonagesimal . . . . . 10 . 13 . 51 . 283.
" true latitude, north ascending . . . . . 0 . 37 . 38 . 905
" apparent longitude . . . . . ♍ . 23 . 58 . 23 . 050
Sun's longitude, ... ♍, 23 . 57 . 23 . 018.
diff. of apparent longitude, D East of ☉, ... — . . . 0 . 1 . 0 . 032.
D's parallax in latitude, (correct) . . . . . 0 . 37 . 24 . 643.
" apparent latitude (north) . . . . . 0 . 0 . 14 . 262.

" horiz. semidiameter . . . . . 14 . 45 . 604.
augmentation . . . . + 10 . 028.
Inflexion of light . . . — 2 . 977
} Semid. Corrected, 0 . 14 . 52 . 655

Sun's semidiameter . . . . 15 . 57 . 247 = Semid. corrected . 15 . 55 . 622
Irradiation of light . . . — 1 . 625
0 . 1 . 2 . 967
difference of Sun and Moon's Semidiameters, Corrected.

= 1st internal contact . . . . . 2 do

diff. of Semid.s . . . . . 62 . 820
D's apparent lat . . . . . 22 . 246
Sum, . . 85 . 066 . . log. 1 . 9297560
= = diff. . . 40 . 574 . log. 1 . 608 2478
2 | 3 . 5380038
1 . 7690019.

~~diff. of Semid.s~~ 62 . 967
14 . 262
77 . 229 . log 1 . 8877804
48 . 705 . log 1 . 6875735
2 | 3 . 5753539
1 . 7876769 . 5
0 . 0000000
1 . 7876769 . 5

D's apparent lat. co-sine, ar. comp . . + 0 . 0000000
diff. of apparent ☉ and D, + 58 . 749 . . . 1 . 7690019.
Parallax in longitude — 5 . 58 . 862.
true diff. of long. ☉ & D, — 5 . 0 . 113.

diff. of app. long. — 1 . 1 . 330.
Parallax in long. — 6 . 54 . 272.
true diff. long. — 7 . 55 . 602.

The Moon's hourly velocity from the Sun, at a middle time between the formation of the annulus and the true conjunction of the Sun and Moon at Monticello, was 27 . 6 . 0328; and between the breaking of the annulus and the true conjunction, 27 . 6 . 0505.

As 27 . 6 . 0328 to one hour, or 60 minutes, so is true diff. of long. ☉ and D, 5 . 0 . 113 . to the interval of apparent time; ~~which is 11 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1~~ 11 . 4 . 443. which subtracted from 1 . 53 . 0, the time of the formation of the annulus, gives 1 . 41 . 55 . 557. the time of true conjunction of Sun and Moon at Monticello, by the first internal contact.

As 27 . 6 . 0505 . to one hour, or 60 minutes, so is true difference ☉ and D, 7 . 55 . 602, to 17 . 32 . 960, which subtracted from 1 . 59 . 25. gives 1 . 41 . 52 . 040, the time of true conjunction, by the second internal contact.

h. m. sec. dec
1st . . . 1 . 41 . 55 . 557
2 . . . 1 . 41 . 52 . 040
Mean, true conjunction at Mont. 1 . 41 . 53 . 798
diff. at Greenwich, 6 . 57 . 14 . 913
Longitude in time, West, 5 . 15 . 21 . 117 = 78 . 50 . 16 . 755.

Original Manuscript from the Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00101 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC
41482.070

Another method.

Moon's apparent motion in lat. during the annular appearance, 7.984 log + 10 = 10.9022205

" apparent motion in longitude, 118.974 log 2.0754521

tangent, angle of inclination, 3° 50′ 21″.108 8.8267684

Moon's apparent motion in longitude log 2.0754521

angle of inclination, ar. co. cosine + 0.0009757

Chord of transit, 119.242 log 2.0764278

diff. of Semidiameters, 62″.820 (t)
" 62.967 (u)
Sum, 125.787 (v)
diff. 0.147 (w)

As Chord of transit, 119.242 log. co. ar. 7.9235722
To (ar) 125.787 log 2.0996358
To (w) 0.147 log 9.1673173
So (x) 0.155 log 9.1905253

Chord of transit, − x, = 119.087″ half 59.5435 (r)
d° + x, = 119.397 half 59.6985 (s)

Log (r) 59.5435 log + 10 11.7748349
Log (t) 62.820 1.7980979
9.9767364

Angle of conjunction 18° 35′ 11″.714
" of inclination, + 3° 50′ 21″.108
Central angle 22° 25′ 32″.822 cosine 9.9658480 sine 9.5814791
diff. of Semidiameters 62″.820 log 1.7980979 log 1.7980979
diff. of apparent longitude + 58.069 log 1.7639459 log 1.3795770
diff. app. lat. 23″.965

(s) 59.6985 log + 10 11.7759634
(u) 62.967 log 1.7991061
9.9768573

angle of conjunction 18° 32′ 20″.714 cosine 9.9855469 sine 9.4044164
Angle of inclination 3° 50′ 21″.108 log 1.7991061 log 1.7991061
Central angle 14° 41′ 59″.606 log 1.7846530 log 1.3035225
(u) 62.967 log 15.978 app. latitude.
dif. of apparent long − 60.905.

Parallax in long. − 5′ 58″.862
diff. of app. long. + 0 58.069
true diff. long. ☉ and ☽, − 5′ 0″.793

Parallax in long. − 6′ 54″.272
diff. of app. long − 1 0 905
true diff. long. ☉ & ☽, − 7′ 55″.177

As hourly velocity ☽ à ☉, 27′ 6″.0328 to one hour, or 60 minutes, so is true diff. long. − 5′ 0″.793. to 11h 5m 9s.949, which subtracted from 1h 53m 0s gives 1h 41m 54s.051. the time of true conjunction of Sun and Moon at Monticello, by the formation of the annulus.

As hourly velocity ☽ à ☉, 27′ 6″.0505. to one hour, or 60 minutes, so is true difference of longitude, − 7′ 55″.177. to 17h 32m 0s.021, which subtracted from 1h 59m 25s. gives 1h 41m 52s.979 the time of true conjunction, by breaking of annulus.

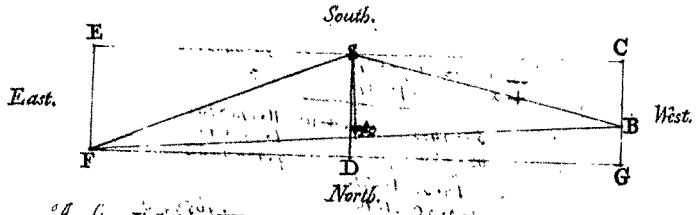
Original Manuscript from the Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00102 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.071

	h. m. sec. dec.		° ′ ″ dec.
By formation of annulus --	1·41·54·051		
" breaking of ditto - - -	1·41·52·979		
True conjunction ☉ & ☽, at Monticello,	1·41·53·515		
" " at Greenwich, -	6·57·14·915		
Longitude in time, West - - - -	5·15·21·400	=	78·50·21·000
By first method. - - - - - - - - -			78·50·16·755
Mean result - - - - - - - - - - - - -			78·50·18·877

The above may be considered as an accurate determination of the longitude of Monticello, by the internal contacts, supposing the latitude of the place, the apparent times of formation and breaking of the annulus, and the Sun and Moon's positions in the Nautical almanac, to be correctly given. The last method may be explained by the following figure.—



The line ESC, = FDG, represents a small portion of the ecliptic, passing through the center of the Sun, S, equal to the Moon's apparent motion in longitude from the Sun, during the appearance of the annulus.

F, the Moon's center at the formation, B, at the breaking of the annulus.

FS, the difference of the Sun and Moon's semidiameters (corrected) at the beginning, BS, at the end. . . . EF, the Moon's apparent latitude at the beginning, . . CB, at the end of the annular appearance. . . SA, the greatest approach of the centers of ☉ and ☽. . . . . GFB, the angle of inclination, . . FAB, the chord of transit, or the Moon's motion in the apparent orbit. AFS, the angle of conjunction at the beginning, . . ABS, at the end. . FSE, and ESC, the central angles, from which, the difference of apparent longitude of Sun and Moon, SE, at the formation, and SC, at the breaking of the annulus, may be correctly ascertained, as in the foregoing process.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
William Lambert.

Thomas Jefferson,
late President U.S.

Original Manuscript from the Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00103 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC
41482.072

7 JANUARY 1812

the transcript of the record of the decree aforesaid and the arguments of the appellants counsel, is of opinion that there is no error in the said Decree, therefore It is Decreed and Ordered that the same be affirmed.

Which is Ordered to be certified to the said Superior Court of Chancery.[1]

A Copy,
Teste,
H, DANCE C,C,A

Tr (ViU: TJP, final document [p. 50] in *Peyton v. Henderson* Court Record [1804–12]); in the hand of Harrison Dance, clerk of the Virginia Court of Appeals. 2d Tr (ViU: TJP-LBJM); entirely in George Carr's hand; also certified by William W. Hening. 3d Tr (same, p. 41); entirely in Carr's hand; with subjoined notation that the decree had been certified by Hening on 26 Feb. 1812 as clerk at a session of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District; on verso of 2d Tr. Enclosed in Dance to TJ, 10 July 1812.

This decision ended legal efforts to overturn John Henderson's asserted right to run a canal through lands at Milton that TJ had purchased from the Henderson heirs through the agency of Craven Peyton (Peyton to TJ, 6 Aug. 1809, and note; Robert F. Haggard, "Thomas Jefferson v. The Heirs of Bennett Henderson, 1795–1818: A Case Study in Caveat Emptor," *MACH* 63 [2005]: 1–29).

[1] Preceding thirteen words omitted in 2d Tr.

From Gideon Granger

DEAR SIR General Post Office January 8. 1812

I have just received yours of the 30th. Ult: and given instructions to the Postmaster of the City if any Such bundles arrive for the future, to detain them and notify me, and you may be assured I shall keep them Carefully as well as apprise you of their being in my possession.

With great esteem and Respect GIDN GRANGER

RC (DLC); in a clerk's hand, signed by Granger; at foot of text: "Thomas Jefferson Esq Monticello Va"; endorsed by TJ as received 12 Jan. 1812 and so recorded in SJL.

From William Lambert

SIR, City of Washington, January 8th 1812.

I have the honor to transmit an abstract of the calculation of the longitude of Monticello west of Greenwich, founded on the apparent times of the internal contacts of Sun and Moon on the 17th of Sep-

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00104 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.073

8 JANUARY 1812

tember last, as contained in your letter of the 29th of December; and having ascertained the elements with scrupulous exactness, tested by various rules, the accuracy of the result, according to the data furnished, may be confidently relied on.

Lat. of Monticello, by observation 38.° 8.′ 0.″ N. reduced, (320 to 319)		° ′ ″ 37.57.33.341.
Constant log. to reduce the Moon's equat. hor. parallax, for the lat. and ratio		9.9994827.
Obliquity of the Ecliptic, Sept. 17th 1811		° ′ ″ 23.27.42.690
Estimated longitude of Monticello, supposed near the truth		h. m. Sec ° ′ ″ 5.15.20 = 78.50.0.W.

	h. m. S.		° ′ ″ dec.
Annulus formed	1.53. 0.	=	28.15.00.000
Estimated long. from Greenwich	+5.15.20		
Corresponding time at Greenwich	7. 8.20.	☉'s R.A.	174.26.55.519.
Right ascension of the meridian,			♎, 22.41.55.519.
Altitude of the nonagesimal.			46.44. 3.732
Longitude of the nonagesimal,			♎. 2.41.31.560
Moon's true longitude			♍. 24. 2. 7.711
" true distance à nonagesimal, (West)	° ′ ″		8.39.23.849.
" hor. parallax, reduced, (320 to 319)	0.54.5.916		
Sun's hor. parallax,	− 0 .8.700		
hor. parallax ☽ à ☉,			0.53.57.216
☽'s parallax in longitude, (correct)			0. 5.58.862
" apparent distance à nonagesimal,			8.45.22.711
" true latitude, north ascending			0.37.20.676.
" apparent longitude			♍. 23.56. 8.849.
Sun's longitude,			♍. 23.57. 7.341.
diff. of apparent longitude, ☽ west of ☉,			+ 0. 0.58.942
☽'s parallax in latitude (correct)			0.36.58.430
" apparent latitude, north,	′ ″ dec.		0. 0.22.246.
" horizontal Semidiameter	14.45.595		
Augmentation,	+ 0.10.185	Semidiam. corrected.	′ ″ 14.52.803
Inflexion of light	− 0. 2.977.		
☉'s Semidiameter,	15.57.246.		
Irradiation of light	− 1.623	Semidiam. corrected.	15.55.623
difference of Sun and Moon's Semidiameters, corrected			1. 2.820.

	h. m. Sec.		° ′ ″ dec.
Annulus broken,	1.59.25	=	29.51.15.000
Sun's right ascension, (corresponding time at Greenwich)			174.27. 9.923.
Right ascension of the meridian,			♎, 24.18.24.923.
altitude of the nonagesimal,			46. 5.42.940
Longitude of the nonagesimal,			♎, 4.12.14.333.
Moon's true longitude,			♍, 24. 5.17.322.
" true dist. à nonagesimal, (West)	° ′ ″		10. 6.57.011
" hor. parallax, reduced	0.54. 5.942		
Sun's hor. parallax,	− 0. 8.700		
hor. parallax ☽ à ☉,			0.53.57.242

[403]

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00105 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.074

8 JANUARY 1812

☽'s Parallax in longitude (correct)			0. 0.54.272.
" apparent distance à nonagesimal			10.13.51.283.
" true latitude, north ascending			0.37.38.905
" apparent longitude			♍. 23.58.23.050
Sun's longitude,			♍. 23.57.23.018.
diff. of apparent longitude, ☽ East of ☉,			– 0. 1. 0.032.
☽'s parallax in latitude, (correct)			0.37.24.643.
" apparent latitude (north)	′ ″ dec.		0. 0.14.262.
" horiz. Semidiameter,	14.45.604.	Semid. corrected, 0.14.52.655	
Augmentation,	+10.028.		
Inflexion of light,	– 2.977		
Sun's Semidiameter,	15.57.247.	Semid. corrected.	15.55.622.
Irradiation of light	– 1.623		
difference of Sun and Moon's Semidiameters, corrected.			0. 1. 2.967

1st internal contact				2d			
diff: of Semid'	62.820″			diff. of Semid'	62.967″		
☽'s apparent lat.	22.246				14.262		
Sum,	85.066	log.	1.9297560		77.229.	log	1.8877804
diff.	40.574	log.	1.6082478		48.705.	log.	1.6875735
			2)3.5380038				2)3.5753539
			1.7690019.				1.7876769.5
							0.0000000
☽'s apparent lat. co.sine, ar. comp			+0.0000000	diff. of app. long.			1.7876769.5
diff: of apparent ☉ and ☽, +	58.749″		1.7690019.		– 1. 1.330.		
Parallax in longitude			–5.58.862.	Parallax in long.	– 6.54.272.		
true diff. of long. ☉ & ☽,			–5. 0.113.	true diff. long.	– 7.55.602.		

The Moon's hourly velocity of the Moon from the Sun, at a middle time between the formation of the annulus and the true conjunction of the Sun and Moon at Monticello, was 27.′ 6.″ 0328; and between the breaking of the annulus and the true conjunction, 27.′ 6.″ 0505. dec.

As 27.′ 6.″ 0328 to one hour, or 60 minutes, so is true diff. of long. ☉ and ☽, 5.′ 0.″ 113. to the interval of apparent time, which subtracted from 11. m. 4. Sec. 443. dec which subtracted from 1. h. 53. m. 0, S. the time of the formation of the annulus, gives 1. h. 41. m. 55. Sec. 557. dec the time of true conjunction of Sun and Moon at Monticello, by the first internal contact.

As 27.′ 6.″ 0505. to one hour, or 60 minutes, so is true difference ☉ and ☽, 7.′ 55.″ 602, to 17. m. 32. Sec. 960, which subtracted from 1. h. 59. m. 25. Sec gives 1. h. 41. m. 52. Sec. 040, dec. the time of true conjunction, by the second internal contact.

	h. m. Sec. dec	
1st	1.41.55.557.	
2	1.41.52.040.	
Mean true conjunction at Mont.	1.41.53.798	
ditto at Greenwich,	6.57.14.915.	° ′ ″ dec.
Longitude in time, West,	5.15.21.117.	= 78.50.16.755.

[404]

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00106 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.075

8 JANUARY 1812

Another method.

Moon's apparent motion in lat. during the annular appearance,				7.984. log + 10 = 10.9022205
" apparent motion in longitude,		118.974	log.	2.0754521.
tangent, angle inclination,		3.50.21.108		8.8267684
Moon's apparent motion in longitude			log.	2.0754521.
angle of inclination, ar. co. cosine				+ 0.0009757
Chord of transit,		119.242	log.	2.0764278.
diff. of Semidiameters,	62.820	(t)		
&	62.967	(u)		
Sum,	125.787.	(v)		
diff.	0.147	(w)		

As chord of transit,	119.242.	log. co. ar.	7.9235722	
To (v)	125.787.	log	2.0996358	
So (w)	0.147	log	9.1673173	
To (x)	0.155.	log	9.1905253	
Chord of transit, $-x$, =	119.087.	half	59.5435 (r)	
d° $+x$, =	119.397.	half,	59.6985 (s)	
Log. (r)	59.5435	+ 10	11.7748343	
Log. (t)	62.820		1.7980979	
Angle of conjunction	18.35.11.714		9.9767364	
" of inclination,	+3.50.21.108			
Central angle	22.25.32.822.	cosine 9.9658480.	sine.	9.5814791.
diff. of Semidiameters	62.820	log. 1.7980979.	log.	1.7980979.
diff. of apparent longitude,	+58.069	log 1.7639459	log.	1.3795770
				app. lat. 23.965.
(s) 59.6985	log. + 10	11.7759634		
(u) 62.967	log.	1.7991061		
angle of conjunction,	18.32.20.714.	Cosine 9.9768573		
Angle of inclination	−3.50.21.108			
Central angle,	14.41.59.606	cosine 9.9855469	sine	9.4044164
(u)	62.967	log. 1.7991061	log.	1.7991061
diff. of apparent long.	−60.905.	log. 1.7846530	log.	1.2035225
				15.978. app. latitude.

Parallax in long.	−5.58.862	Parallax in long.	−6.54.272
diff. of app. long.	+0.58.069	diff: of app. long.	-1. 0.905
true diff. long. ☉ and ☽,	-5. 0.793.	true diff. long. ☉ & ☽,	-7.55.177.

As hourly velocity ☽ à ☉, 27.′ 6.″ 0328 to one hour, or 60 minutes, so is true diff. long. −5.′ 0.″ 793. to 11. m. 5. s. 949, which subtracted from 1. h. 53. m. 0. S. gives 1. h 41. m. 54. Sec. 051. dec. the time of true conjunction of Sun and Moon at Monticello, by the formation of the annulus.

As hourly velocity ☽ à ☉, 27.′ 6.″ 0505. to one hour, or 60 minutes, so is true difference of longitude, −7.′ 55.″ 177, to 17. m. 32. Sec. 021. dec, which subtracted from 1. h. 59. m. 25. S, gives 1. h. 41. m. 52. Sec 979 the time of true conjunction, by breaking of annulus.—

[405]

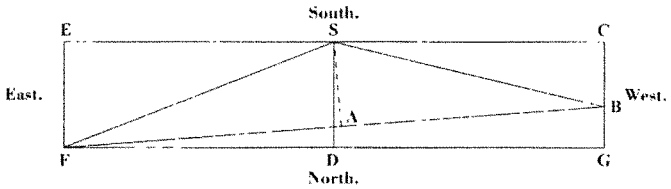
VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00107 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.076

8 JANUARY 1812

	h. m. Sec. dec.	° ′ ″ dec.
By formation of annulus	1.41.54.051	
" breaking of ditto	1.41.52.979.	
True conjunction ☉ & ☽, at Monticello,	1.41.53.515.	
" at Greenwich,	6.57.14.915	
Longitude in time, West	5.15.21.400	= 78.50.21.000
By first method		78.50.16.755.
Mean result		78.50.18.877.

The above may be considered as an accurate determination of the longitude of Monticello, by the internal contacts, supposing the latitude of the place, the apparent times of formation and breaking of the annulus, and the Sun and Moon's positions in the Nautical almanac, to be correctly given. The last method may be explained by the following figure.—



The line **ESC**, = **FDG**, represents a small portion of the ecliptic, passing through the center of the Sun, **S**, equal to the Moon's apparent motion in longitude from the Sun, during the appearance of the annulus.

F, the Moon's center at the formation, **B**, at the breaking of the annulus.

FS, the difference of the Sun and Moon's semidiameters (corrected) at the beginning, **BS**, at the end. **EF**, the Moon's apparent latitude at the beginning, **CB**, at the end of the annular appearance. **SA**, the nearest approach of the centers of ☉ and ☽. **GFB**, the angle of inclination, **FAB**, the chord of transit, or the Moon's motion in the apparent orbit. **ASF**, the angle of conjunction at the beginning, **ABS**, at the end. **FSE**, and **BSC**, the central angles, from which, the difference of apparent longitude of Sun and Moon, **SE**, at the formation, and **SC**, at the breaking of the annulus, may be correctly ascertained, as in the foregoing process.

I am, Sir, with great respect, Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LAMBERT.

RC (DLC); on two folio sheets; at foot of text: "Thomas Jefferson late President U.S." Enclosed in Lambert to TJ, 9 Jan. 1812.

[406]

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00108 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.077

Thomas Lindsay
Director
We The People
National Endowment for the Humanities
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506

September 1, 2006

Dear Mr. Lindsay:

The editors of the founding fathers projects and Stan Katz have requested that I collect from them the information you requested concerning our ideas and cost estimates for producing verified and encoded transcriptions of the first four presidents' papers for an NEH digital publication. We have exchanged ideas and generally agree on several points that you will see in the enclosed narratives. Below is a summary of some of those points.

1. We are considering for selection all documents not yet published in the modern editions, through the presidencies of each man. The inclusion of the papers created during the long retirement periods of some of the men would extend the project far beyond five years. It is understood that a retrospective digital edition of all the published volumes will be completed as part of the Rotunda Project by the University of Virginia Press.
2. The estimated number of documents ranges from a low of 7,500 for the Adams Papers to 17,000 for the Washington Papers.
3. The editors insist that the documents presented in digital form must maintain the highest standards of accuracy as represented in the print editions.
4. The regular ongoing work must not be interrupted by the digital project.
5. Office space will be a problem and some projects may need to move work off-site. This presents management as well as cost issues.
6. Each project will need some time and funding for preparation. Hiring appropriate staff, completing document management systems and finishing document searches, as well as other preliminary, work will take several months.
7. There must be coordination among the projects to determine XML encoding standards.
8. The combined estimated budget for the four projects is $13,319,875.

Sincerely,

C. James Taylor

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00109 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.078

NEH Digital Initiative
The First Four Presidents
Report on Considerations and Costs

The Washington Papers

Transcription, Verification and Collation
The Transcription of our documents is essentially complete.

The first level verification of the transcriptions will be accomplished by a research assistant familiar with the history of the early national period and the persons involved, and with considerable experience in reading late18th century manuscript.

The second (final) level of verification (and collation) will be accomplished by a seasoned documentary editor who has significant experience in editing the papers of a senior American civil servant or military officer from the period of the Revolutionary War, the Confederation, or the New Republic.

XML Tagging
I anticipate that we will use the same XML format for this work as we do for the documents of the project's digital edition. Following the lead of our Rotunda effort, I **do not** contemplate any special tagging of specific elements in these texts, i.e. names, places, organizations, etc.

Staffing considerations
This effort will require editorial, support, and senior management staff time. The latter will be provided by the Editor in Chief of the Papers of George Washington. The editorial team will consist of both seasoned editors and skilled research assistants, and some number of student assistants. The administrative element will be an administrative assistant who will manage the office and keep track of pay roll, bookkeeping, etc.

Management: The Editor in Chief of the Papers of George Washington will provide overall supervision of the effort, devoting more time during the period of organization and less as the work progresses.

Seasoned Documentary Editors: The only persons that I would consider capable of doing an acceptable level of verification and collation are persons who have spend a number of years as documentary editors in projects that have dealt extensively with the Revolutionary War, the Confederation era, and/or the early years of the new American republic. At least six such editors, working half time, will be needed to complete the work in five years. (This kind of work cannot be done effectively for more than a half day at a time.) Fewer editors (if the ideal number is unobtainable) would stretch out the work and drive up the cost.

Research Assistants: At this pace three research assistants will be necessary to do the first level of verification and the XML and Web related work. The first will necessarily be more knowledgeable concerning early American history and familiar with late 18th century

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00110 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.079

manuscript. The latter will have to be more proficient on the technical side. I envision that the research assistants will work on site.

Students Assistants: Editors will have student assistants (undergraduate or graduate student) to assist them with tandem proofreading of transcriptions and other chores.

Administrative Assistant: One person to handle personnel, budget, and administrative issues, and to help facilitate communication with any off-site editors and research assistants.

Work Management Considerations
I anticipate that most of the editors will work off-site—many in locations quite remote from Charlottesville. To accommodate this dispersion and to achieve efficiencies that can keep costs down, we will need a document management system that will allow collaboration and the efficient transfer of documents and information between the various members of the effort team. One such model of this is the PubMan system currently used by the Jefferson Retirement Series team. Work on establishing this facility will have to begin very early in the organizational stage of this effort, for it should be in place and operating effectively before any editorial work begins.

Effort Duration
As indicated above, with a staff of six half-time editors I anticipate that we can complete the careful transcription of the roughly 17,000 documents that we anticipate using as principle documents in our future letterpress volumes. These have already been selected from a total of as many as 30,000 documents for the period of time this effort will consider. Most of those not chosen are enclosures which were neither to nor from GW.

The actual duration of the effort will be largely dependent upon the number of qualified editors available to do the careful final verification and collation of the transcripts. I am not at all certain that we will be able to keep the effort staffed at a level with will ensure its completion in the five to seven years we have discussed, but at the appropriate time I will investigate this in more detail.

The beginning of editorial work on the project cannot begin until the document management system is in place. I anticipate that this work will take six months to a year after a contract is let. That means that early funding for this part of the work will be necessary if a timely completion is to be achieved.

Cost Considerations
The cost estimate includes salaries and benefits for the editor in chief (10-30%), editors (half-time), research assistants (full-time), administrative assistant (full-time), student assistants (part-time), and other costs—including travel, office space rent, document scanning, computers and other office equipment, phone, internet, and utilities.

The level of staffing of **editors** will determine the time this work will take. If staffing can be maintained at an average of six part-time editors, the prospective transcription of the Washington Papers can be accomplished in five years (after a preliminary period of planning and organization) and the total cost is estimated to be roughly **5.45 million dollars** (including nearly

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00111 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.080

$1.85 million in indirect costs). Planning year (year 0) costs will be some $400,000, including the cost of installing a document management system.

If the work is drawn out to seven years (assuming the availability of an average of only four half-time editors on staff), the total (including indirect cost) is estimated to be some **$5.65 million**.

There are contingencies (currently unquantifiable) that could drive the final cost up a bit, but I don't think this increment will exceed $100,000. The major problem is the transcription and verification of foreign-language documents that were not translated for GW. (These, by tradition, we publish in the original language.) We will need a French translator on a part-time basis (and persons to handle other languages on a much less frequent basis), but the extent of this requirement is unknown and will require a more detailed examination of the documents than is possible now.

Theodore J. Crackel
Professor and Editor in Chief
The Papers of George Washington
The University of Virginia

The Adams Papers

Transcription and Verification

We believe that approximately 7,500 documents will be included in the John Adams portion of the NEH digital project. The selection for this digital project will be undertaken in accordance with the standards of the print edition. This means that approximately 75% of the entire corpus of John Adams documents through the end of his presidency will be included in the print edition as well as the retrospective and prospective digital editions.

Most of the documents have been transcribed, though some have not been converted to electronic form from typescripts created decades ago. Also, one of the first orders for this project will be to complete a long-delayed search for documents from the executive period (1789-1801). The Adams Papers are chronologically behind the other founding fathers' editions, having only published the Papers of John Adams into the early 1780s. The volume currently being prepared will take the story to mid-1783. We estimate that a search of the collections in the Library of Congress and the National Archives will net 1,000 to 1,500 additional items to be accessioned, transcribed, and evaluated for inclusion in the edition. We plan to employ a part-time transcriber to complete that task.

The verification process to determine the final authoritative text will be the most time consuming part of the work. The accuracy of the digital texts must be comparable to that of the documents in the published volumes. This standard can only be assured by employing the same two-stage

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00112 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.081

tandem-reading verification process used to prepare documents for the volumes. The second (final) reading must include the participation of a senior Adams Papers editor.

XML Encoding

As with the transcription, we would hire a part-time encoder. We currently have another NEH digital project for which part-time staff is employed. Based on our experience we have determined that this is the most efficient and cost effective route to follow. Some communication and coordination among the participating editions and NEH will be necessary to insure the compatibility of the encoding schemes.

Staffing Considerations

The Adams Papers will be able to complete the digital project in five years, with the proper preparation, if, in addition to the part-time transcriber and encoder, three new full-time staff members are added to complete the first tandem-reading and assist with the second. Two current senior Adams Papers editors will need to devote at least 20% of their time to complete the selection of the documents for inclusion and to assist with the second reading. The editor in chief will be project director and responsible for its timely completion. The project manager will oversee the day-to-day operations. A member of the current staff has agreed to manage this digital project. Her knowledge of the history and the Adams documents will give the project a well-qualified manager. Adams Papers staff resources devoted to this work cannot jeopardize the successful and timely completion of the print edition. The personnel shifted from the regular staff to the digital project must be replaced. Funding for the ongoing edition must remain intact.

Other Considerations

Two other significant points that must be addressed are a new document-control system and office space. The Adams Papers maintains a huge paper control file established in the 1950s. It contains immensely valuable information about the archive created by the editors. The conversion of this incomparable resource from its antiquated form to an electronic document-control system will be essential to the management and successful completion of the digital project. Also, the sizable investment needed to produce such a tool will provide access to anyone who wishes to search the definitive Adams Papers archive. The Massachusetts Historical Society will make this system available to the public as a part of its online catalog.

Each of the founding fathers documentary editions will need to find additional office space. The MHS has very limited space but is committed to the digitization of its documentary holdings. Because the Adams Papers editors use many original manuscripts from the MHS collections, which is much more desirable than working from photocopies or microform, we must find a way to remain in the MHS building. Also, the contribution of the senior editors to the project makes it essential that the digital project remain close to the Adams Papers offices. I have discussed this with the MHS managers and I believe we can find space in the building—but, if not, outside office space will add to the cost of the project.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00113 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.082

Adams Papers Budget

Preliminary:	
Document-management system	$100,000
Complete search for executive-period documents	20,000
Computers, XML software, and office equipment	20,000
Time for planning and hiring additional staff	10,000
	$150,000
Year One:	
Project Supervisor	$54,000
2 Assistant Editors----------@ $42,000 each	84,000
Editor Gregg Lint ----------90,000 @ 20%	18,000
Editor Jim Taylor----------130,000 @ 20%	26,000
Total full-time salaries	$182,000
Benefits @ 27%	49,140
	$231,140
Years Two through Five:	
Salaries and benefits @ 4% increase per year	$1,020,789
Part time/Hourly:	
Transcriber ----------1800 hrs @ $20+benefits @10%---$39,600	
XML Encoder---------2000 hrs @ $20+benefits @10%---$44,000	
	$83,600
Total Direct Costs	$1,485,529
MHS Indirect Costs @ 15 %	222,829
Estimated Total Project Costs	**$1,708,358**

C. James Taylor
Editor in Chief
The Adams Papers

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson

Transcription and Verification

We estimate that we have approximately 15,000 documents covering Jefferson's two terms as president. Thirty-two published volumes cover all of Jefferson's life up to the presidency. The first three volumes covering his presidency are either completed or in the advanced stages of preparation. We are projecting that on-line presentation will begin roughly with 1 January 1802, the date at which the volumes are not yet substantially underway. However, if arrangements can be made with the Princeton University Press, it would make sense to have those beginning volumes of his presidency also mounted on the chosen website.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00114 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.083

Virtually all our transcriptions of letters to and from Jefferson are complete. This does not include enclosures, however, which are sometimes integral to understanding Jefferson's correspondence (letters to and from Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, for example). Verifications of these transcriptions remain to be completed, and, like our fellow editors at the other projects, we are committed to maintaining our regular standards of accuracy for the transcriptions we mount. Senior staff will be involved in monitoring any transcriptions done by new or inexperienced staff. Because at least into 1804 Jefferson continues to use his presscopy machine, some of his outgoing letters are virtually illegible. Transcribing them requires using a high quality scan or consulting the original, or both. These we will exclude from this prospective digital initiative, reserving work on them for ultimate publication in the volumes. Focusing on them now would severely limit our ability to do the bulk of the documents within a six-year time frame.

XML Tagging

With the editors of the Adams, Madison, and Washington Papers we will work to develop a standard of tagging that will tag for format. We would like to see some basic content tagging as well, and we want to make sure that any decision we make on tagging now will not preclude more robust tagging in the future as we move the documents toward publication in the volumes.

Comprehensiveness

We will think of our effort as "comprehensive" in that we are not selecting by subject matter or "importance" of the document. That said, we know that this cannot be completely comprehensive. Since we do our selection for the volumes as we go along (maybe a volume or two volumes in advance) rather than way ahead, we would have to spend more time selecting that verifying the transcriptions. Other projects will be different, but I think we don't have to be all the same in this area.

Staffing and Management

Adding a major new endeavor to the regular work publishing volumes on an ambitious schedule of one a year will require senior management staff time and administrative and technical support. Our budget assumes that the General Editor will devote a third of her time to this for at least the first three years. This will allow the two senior Associate Editors to continue to focus their efforts on the editorial work of the volumes and will allow her to develop the standards and provide supervision and training for the new hires. Other current staff members will devote some of their time to the effort. The goal, however, will be to gradually turn over management and technical work to a digital manager and the other new hires. I expect this to be an evolving process, and can make only general predictions and outlines right now.

Cost Considerations

The Jefferson portion of the NEH Digital Initiative of the papers of the first four presidents through the end of their presidencies is as follows. Time frame, 6 month start up period and 5 1/2-6 years for remaining transcription, verification, and coding of approximately 15,000 documents. The period covered will be January 1, 1802, through March 4, 1809. The first ten months of Jefferson's first term as president will have appeared in volumes 33-35.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00115 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.084

Start-up and planning period:	
Completion of database	$10,000
Editorial time for planning	35,000
Travel to meet with other Founding Fathers Editors	3,000
Total	$48,000
Year 1 estimated costs:	
Salaries	
1/3 of Editor's time; 1/2 of Associate Editor's; 1/2 of Administrative/Editorial Assistant's; 1/3 of research assistant's; 3 new hires, with technical experience	$326,000
Fringe benefits at university's rate of .35	114,000
Equipment and software (to upgrade existing computers and purchase new ones for the staff members working on the new initiative)	45,000
Rental space near campus (this figure can be only an estimate now)	25,000
Copying, scans, and supplies over and above the cost of those for the regular editorial work	2,000
Travel when needed for verification of documents for the digital initiative	3,000
Consultant for XML coding and tagging	7,500
Total direct costs for Year 1	$522,500
Indirect costs (estimate, and it may depend upon how much extra space is needed)	100,000
Total	$622,500
Years 2-5 calculated at a 4 % increase each year (the individual components may shift around within each year, but I am doing ballpark calculations for this round)	
Year 2	647,400
Year 3	673,300
Year 4	700,200
Year 5	728,200
Year 6 (6 months)	365,000
ESTIMATED total cost	**$3,784,600**

Barbara B. Oberg
General Editor
The Papers of Thomas Jefferson

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00116 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.085

The Papers of James Madison

Transcription:
The status of the transcription of the documents relating to Madison's public career until 4 March 1817, and excluding the correspondence of his retirement years, is as follows:

1) Congressional Series, 1751-1801: contains approximately 4,500 documents, which have already been transcribed, proofread, and published (in 17 volumes). These documents will not need to be retranscribed or checked again, but they will need to be rekeyed or scanned and then tagged in an XML format. However, this series does NOT include the notes that Madison took while he was a member of the Federal Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. Editor in Chief Robert Rutland, many years ago, made the decision to expedite progress on the edition by omitting these notes from *The Papers of James Madison.* His reason for doing so was that an adequate edition of the notes had already been prepared by Max Farrand and was available to researchers and the general public in volumes published by Yale University Press. More recently, the Library of Congress has placed digitalized images of Madison's 1787 notes on its American Memory website. Were it to be decided that the text of these notes should be included in the present NEH proposal, it would require the transcription, checking, and tagging of an additional 1,900 pages of material, not including all the supplementary documents that Madison, in his retirement, stipulated should be included with it and were published in the first edition of Madison's papers in 1840.

2) Secretary of State Series: There remain to be transcribed about 300 documents, written to or written by Madison, in this series. However, there are approximately 2,500 documents, mainly consular dispatches, that were printed in abstract or summary form only in the first seven published volumes in the series. Many of these will need to be retranscribed in full. The number of enclosed documents yet to be transcribed in the series is about 5,000, making for a grand total of about 7,800 documents that will require varying degrees of further work.

This estimate does NOT take into consideration some of the problems that will arise from working on particularly complicated documents in this series, such as Madison's 1806 pamphlet on neutral rights (204 printed pages), Madison's 44-page instruction to James Monroe and William Pinckney in 1807, Monroe's 58-page letter to Madison in February 1808, or the 80-page journal Monroe kept during his 1805 negotiation in Madrid, which he also sent to Madison. Nor does it do justice to the fact that some of the enclosures relating to some negotiations, such as Monroe's in Madrid in 1805, run to hundreds of pages. Furthermore, there are a number of foreign-language documents, mainly in French and Spanish, that have yet to be translated. There might also be taken into account some shorter letters that were dealt with only in footnotes in our published volumes. It would, therefore, be advisable to increase the estimated number of documents requiring transcription work by 10-15%--to about 8,500. The total number of pages that might need to be transcribed, checked, and tagged before they could be placed on-line could well be in the 25,000 range.

3) Presidential Series: About 470 documents, written to or written by Madison, remain to be transcribed in this series. There are also 840 documents in the first four published volumes in this

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00117 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.086

series that were printed in abstract form or dealt with in annotation only. Most of these will need to be transcribed in full. There will also be some foreign-language documents, of a number yet unknown, to be translated. Most of these are in French and Spanish, but some are in Chinese and Portuguese. Our editor for the presidential series has estimated that the number of pages for the enclosures yet to be transcribed is in the region of 5,630.

In short, there may be as many as 9,000-10,000 remaining documents in the three series that need varying degrees of transcription, and that number could possibly translate into a total of about 30,000 pages of material.

Staffing Considerations

If the NEH proposal is to be completed within a five-year period, it will, effectively, require *The Papers of James Madison* to recruit a second staff--assuming that the present editorial and support staff will continue to work on the letterpress volumes of the edition and will not be diverted from that task. Indeed, they could not be so diverted and still honor the commitment under their present federal grants to devote 100% of their effort to volumes. At the very least, this second staff would have to consist of four full-time people, or their equivalents. We would need at least two research assistants to transcribe and proofread, in tandem, documents to an acceptable standard. (That standard has yet to be defined, but it would seem that it must involve something that is considerably better than a first essay at transcription but one that might not necessarily achieve the high level of accuracy of the texts in our published volumes).

This second staff would also require expert supervision to an extent that could prove difficult for the present staff of the project to provide. Ideally, the second staff will need a supervisor who was already experienced in matters of documentary editing and familiar with the requirements of managing an office as well. If a properly qualified person could not be found for this task, the staff for the second team would have to be trained by the present editorial staff. That requirement would give rise to some awkward administrative and practical issues. State regulations require that all university employees, in whatever capacity, devote 100% of their time to their contractually specified duties. Any increase in those duties beyond the specified limits would entail an "overload," which, in turn, would require special administrative arrangements. It would also raise questions about additional financial compensation, to say nothing of the unwanted consequence of causing delays in the ongoing production of letterpress volumes.

A fourth new staff member would have to be recruited for the purpose of XML tagging of the documents to go on-line. This is a function with which the present staff of the project has no experience, so it is difficult to estimate the amount of time this would require. If, as has been suggested to me by a colleague with some knowledge about this line of work, a single tagger might do about twenty documents a day, amounting to about 3,900 per year; and if it is assumed, arbitrarily to be sure, that the average document is three pages in length, then it should be possible to tag about 10,000 documents (or as many as 30,000 pages) within a five-year period.

Accommodations for a second staff of four persons present some difficulties. In the space presently occupied by *The Papers of James Madison* in the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia, there is room for only one additional staff member. There is no realistic possibility

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00118 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.087

that space for three more staff members can be obtained in the library, thus raising the prospect of the project having to rent space outside the library. Ideally, that space should not be too remote from the present project staff, i.e., it would need to be within reasonable walking distance of the university library, and all new staff will also have to be provided with office equipment and a data management system--such as PubMan--appropriate for organizing on-line materials. Among other matters, the equipping of a second office would require the purchase of computers, a scanner, a printer, desks, chairs, filing cabinets, a copier, and a microfilm reader. There would also be overhead costs, such as phones, computer maintenance, and fees for storing document files on a university server.

Year 1 estimated costs:	
Salaries	
1 supervisor @$60,000	$60,000
2 research assistants @$40,000	80,000
1 encoder @$35,000	35,000
Total	$175,000
Benefits @ 28.3%	49,525
Total salaries and benefits	$224,525
Rental Space	
1000 sq. feet @ $21 per sq. foot	21,000
Office Equipment	
including PubMan	38,140
Overhead	2,000
Travel and copying	4000
Total non salary costs	65,140
Total Direct Costs	$289,665
Indirect Costs	
University rate of 51.5%	
negotiated with DHHS	149,178
Total costs	$438,843
Years 2 through 5 @ 4% inflation per year	1,938,074
Estimated Total cost for 5 years	**$2,376,917**

J. C. A. Stagg
Professor and Editor in Chief
The Papers of James Madison
The University of Virginia

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00119 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.088

Testimony on "The Founding Fathers' Papers: Ensuring Public Access to Our National Treasures;" February 7, 2008; by Ralph Ketcham

Mr. Chairman and the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

I want to thank especially and acknowledge the long support of Senator Leahy, and of Senator Kennedy, Senator Biden, Senator Specter, and Senator Hatch, for the Founding Fathers Project. Without their constant and thoughtful support we would not be where we are today with the Project; in fact, there would be no collected national treasure of papers about which to discuss public access. The scholarly world, and many other parts of the public, are most grateful for this essential assistance.

The Founding Fathers Project has become the most lasting and significant effort to preserve the national heritage of the ideas and institutions upon which our political system rests. From its beginning in 1943 when Franklin Roosevelt dedicated the Jefferson Memorial in Washington and "Founding Editor" Julian Boyd conceived the first Papers project, a broad array of public officials, NGOs, and private persons have provided essential support. National Archivist Wayne Grover, Keeper of the Manuscripts at the Library of Congress David Mearns, and Philip Hamer, Chairman of the National Historical Records Commission, legendary figures of half-a-century ago, indispensably sustained the Projects. They set a high standard for public participation that has been maintained. They agreed with and encouraged the libraries, historical societies, foundations, universities, private individuals, and university presses that originated the papers projects to uphold the uniquely high standards established by Dr. Boyd and others. The first editors – Boyd, Lyman Butterfield, William T. Hutchinson, Leonard Labaree, Harold C. Syrett, W.W. Abbot, and others – and the university presses at Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Virginia, and Yale -- developed methods and benchmarks of thoroughness and accuracy for documentary publication that were so path-breaking that all previous such publication was rendered inadequate and incomplete, and all subsequent such publication has had to try to live up to those standards. As the volumes have come out – well over 200 in all by now – the projects themselves became legendary, and were seen as in a class by themselves for every scholarly and other public purpose. A review in *The William and Mary* Quarterly has referred to these publications as an "immense and invaluable . . . enterprise . . . [that has] already transformed the means and soundness of writing the history of the American founding." It is this "system" which all agree, I think, must be sustained if the remarkable and unique mission of the projects is to be fulfilled. Every American president, since Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower greeted the first volumes, has endorsed and encouraged them.

The question of the seemingly interminable length of the projects, though, remains problematic. One wonders why, after the expenditure of millions of dollars and the labor of countless scholars and publishers for more than sixty years, the projects are far from finished, and seem unlikely to be completely so much before the middle of the twenty-first century. One obvious reason, of course, is the vast store of the papers, with one exception, of the leading founders – thousands of letters to and from them, drafts of official documents, notes, speeches, books, newspaper articles, etc., written over

41482.089

unusually long lifetimes. (The exception is Alexander Hamilton; Cy Syrett, the chief editor of his papers, the only project now completed, once remarked that he considered dedicating his work to Aaron Burr, who "made completion of the task possible."). I do not think that the present rate of publication, with present staff and funding, and providing that the focus of the staff remains on gathering, validating, editing, and preparing for publication of those papers according to the long-established and widely approved standards noted above, can be much hastened. Efficiencies and improvement of technique can, as they have often in the past, probably speed things up some, but the projects already do very well on that score; even new technologies are unlikely to be major factors.

One must look carefully, though, at the nature of the many thousands of documents the projects have in their files. In the first place, the projects own no "original" documents, nor do they have any documents that do not exist elsewhere. All their documents, in so far as it is possible, begin with facsimiles of hand-written documents archived or held elsewhere, or where autograph originals are not available (perhaps do not exist), from early transcripts, from various copy forms, from unauthenticated sources, from auction catalogues, etc.. Then these miscellaneous beginnings are typed or word-processed according to strict rules, often by people not trained as historians. The documents are then edited, a complex, highly skilled task perhaps done over some time by more than one person; notes accumulate. Then the transcribed documents are proof-read against th "originals", probably more than once, and the notes organized into the editorial apparatu that in fact is an important part of the presentation of the documents that has become so praised and insightfully used by scholars and others. So, where, what is the document in the editorial files that has not yet reached the public? Even if it were possible to present the editorial files to the public in some fashion, what might be presented? What form, and what part of the file on any given document could be offered? In any case, there would seem to be no possibility ofpresentation that would not require large amounts of highly skilled work – probably only doable by the editorial staff deeply familiar with the documents – time, then, taken away from the demanding work of preparing the documents for publication, which would further delay that essential process. All of this raises serious questions about any proposal to give the public immediate or quicker access to the "treasured documents." From the beginning of the projects, in order to protect their time for their essential editorial task, the staffs of the various projects have had to decline to answer random inquiries about or to act as reference librarians for the materials in their files. To have responded to such requests would quickly have consumed much, perhaps even most of their time, and publication would have been seriously delayed. This, of course, would have slowed the public's access to the very documents, accurately transcribed and skill edited, it needs and has every right to have.

Actually, modern technology has made many of the documents already used by the projects, and in their files, readily available. The University of Virginia Press "Rotunda" project has made or will soon make most the print volumes available in electronic form, complete with finding aids and cross-references far more sophisticated than those in the printed volumes. "American Memory" and other website facsimile reproductions now make available copies of many of the same documents that are in the editorial files (of

41482.090

course in "raw" form; often tricky and difficult for the public to use). For example, all the James Madison papers in the Library of Congress, the major depository for his papers, are now available to anyone with access to the internet, including many documents thought by some to be "inaccessible" in the files of the Madison project. I would propose, then, that the best way to speed up public access to the treasured documents is to provide increased funding and staff for the existing efficient, highly skilled projects. Any effort to shortcut, bypass, or interfere with the work of the existing projects would, I think, only impede them, and in the long run diminish the useful access to their documents.

Ralph Ketcham
Syracuse, NY
Feb. 3, 2008

41482.091

NON-FOUNDING ERA EDITING PROJECTS CURRENTLY FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS & RECORDS COMMISSION

The Jane Addams Papers
The Ah Quin Diaries Project
The Charles Carroll of Carrollton Family Papers
Documentary History of the First Federal Congress
Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution
The Papers of Jefferson Davis
The Frederick Douglass Papers
The Thomas A. Edison Papers
Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation
The Marcus Garvey Papers
The Papers of Emma Goldman
The Samuel Gompers Papers
The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant
The Papers of Andrew Jackson
The Papers of John Jay
The Papers of Abraham Lincoln
The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.
The Papers of George Catlett Marshall
The Papers of Clarence Mitchell, Jr.
The Presidential Recordings Project
The Papers of Eleanor Roosevelt
The Margaret Sanger Papers Project
Documentary Relations of the Southwest
The Selected Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony
The Howard Thurman Papers
The Papers of the War Department, 1784 - 1800

41482.092

NHPRC SUBVENTION GRANTS TO FOUNDING FATHERS PROJECTS, 1974 - 2008

PROJECT	Adams Papers	Franklin Papers	Hamilton Papers	Jefferson Papers	Madison Papers	Washington Papers	TOTALS:
Total Grants:	10	20	4	1	19	50	104
Amounts Awarded:	$154,000	$114,183	$48,363	$6,233	$179,138	$462,951	**$964,868**
1975 grant to the University of Virginia Press to subvene unspecified edition:							$1,500
OVERALL TOTAL:							**$966,368**

Statement of
The Honorable Patrick Leahy
United States Senator
Vermont

February 7, 2008

Statement Of Senator Patrick Leahy,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee,
Hearing on "The Founding Fathers' Papers:
Ensuring Public Access to our National Treasures"
February 7, 2008

Today, the Committee holds an important hearing on improving public access to the Papers of our Nation's Founding Fathers. Later this month, we will celebrate the 276th birthday of our first President -- George Washington. There is much to be learned from our Founders and our shared national history. I am pleased that the Committee is examining this important issue.

As the son of a Vermont printer, I was steeped from childhood in a deep appreciation of the First Amendment, in the power of the written word, and in the value and the vitality of our Nation's rich history -- to us, and to each future generation of Americans. I also appreciate the distinguished panel of historians, scholars and government officials who are here with us today, to discuss the Founding Fathers' Papers. The works of our Founding Fathers are part of the identity and heritage of every American. And, we should do everything possible to make certain that these Papers are available, accessible and affordable to the American people.

More than a half century ago, our Nation undertook the important task of making the correspondence, diaries and other writings of its six Founding Fathers -- George Washington, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton -- available to the American people. Yet, sadly, this work remains largely incomplete and inaccessible to most Americans.

Today, the commonly referred to "letter press projects" operate at major universities and other institutions across the country. Although the first volumes of the Papers were published in the 1950s, only the Papers of Alexander Hamilton have been completed. According to the National Historic Publication and Records Commission ("NHPRC"), the Papers of Thomas Jefferson will not be completed until 2025, the Washington Papers in 2023, the Papers of Franklin and Madison in 2030, and the Adams Papers in 2050 -- almost 100 years after the projects began.

The amount of federal taxpayer funds that has been spent on these projects is staggering. According to the NHPRC, nearly $30 million in federal taxpayer funds has been spent on

41482.094

the letter press projects since 1965. And, it is estimated that more than $60 million in combined public and private funds has been spent on these projects to date. Equally troubling is that the cost of these materials puts the Papers well out of reach for many institutions and for most Americans. Just one volume of the Hamilton Papers costs $180, and the price for the complete 26 volume set of these Papers is about $2,600. Not surprisingly, a recent poll found that only a few libraries had just one volume of the Papers and only six percent had more than one volume.

While there is certainly good reason to look back and assign blame for the delay and cost of the letter press projects, I believe that the interest of the American people is best served by looking forward, so that we find new ways to finally open the Founding Fathers' Papers to the American people.

As a long-time advocate for Internet use, I believe that the World Wide Web offers a unique opportunity to digitize the Founding Fathers' Papers and to publish these historical documents online. Fortunately, some of the Papers are already available online. But, there is a great need to expand the online access to these documents. While there is certainly great value in the outstanding scholarship that has gone into the edited volumes of the Papers, the Papers themselves too hold great value and they should be shared with the American people. Countless Americans have gained valuable insights and developed important connections to our national heritage by simply viewing the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights on display at the National Archives. For this reason, I support the prompt digitization of all of the Founding Fathers' Papers, so that this information can be made available to all Americans via the Internet. If Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton and Franklin could pipe into this discussion today, we all know that they would ask, "What are you waiting for?" Harnessing the exquisite power of the Internet to preserve and proliferate the Founders' papers is a marriage made in Heaven.

When he was asked recently about the troubling lack of access to the Founding Fathers' Papers, Presidential historian and author David McCullough, who joins us today, said that "[t]hese volumes of the founders are more of a monument than anything built in stone . . . I don't want people to wait another 50 years." I share Mr. McCullough's sense of urgency.

Today, we have a new opportunity to write a new chapter in the history of the Founding Fathers' Papers. I trust that we will all work together to ensure that these important records of our Nation's heritage are open and available to all Americans.

# # # # #

41482.095

Statement of Dr. Deanna Marcum
Associate Librarian for Library Services, Library of Congress
Hearing before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary
"The Founding Fathers' Papers: Ensuring Public Access to our National Treasures"
February 7, 2008

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee:

As the Associate Librarian of the Library of Congress, I serve as the Library's representative on the National Historical Publications and Records Commission of the National Archives.

I am pleased to know that the Judiciary Committee has taken an interest in making the papers of the Founding Fathers more accessible to the American people. Libraries across the country and the Library of Congress, in particular, are devoted to making information resources available and useful to their fellow citizens.

Federal tax dollars have been used for more than 50 years to fund the scholarly editions of Founding Fathers' papers. It seems appropriate that the results of the scholars' work be made more accessible to the American people as soon as possible. The system now in place is slow, laborious, and expensive--and unfortunately, the results are not widely accessible.

The Library of Congress has been a pioneer in providing digital access to historical resources. In the early 1990s, even before the Internet was in widespread use, the Library of Congress established the American Memory project making our unique primary documents illuminating American history much more widely available to our fellow citizens. We converted those materials to digital form and produced CD-ROMs for distribution to schools. The Internet has allowed us to make these materials much more widely available, not just to America, but to the world. Our acclaimed Web site, originally intended to provide resources for the K-12 community, has proved to be enormously useful to the educational and academic communities and the general public. In 2007, the Library's Web site recorded over 5 billion individual transactions -- a clear indication of our effectiveness and commitment to access.

The Library of Congress serves as the custodial home of the presidential papers from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge, with the notable exception of the Adams papers. Prior to the creation of the National Archives in 1934, the Library was the historical repository for such materials. To make the materials of the Founding Fathers more widely available, the Library of Congress has digitized from microfilm and made available on our Web site all of the presidential papers of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison as part of our American Memory project.

41482.096

The proposal that the Library of Congress serve as the host for the digitized collections of Founding Fathers' papers is not without precedent. In 2004, the Library of Congress, in a memorandum of understanding, collaborated with the National Endowment for the Humanities to develop the National Digital Newspaper Program. In the 1980s and 1990s, the NEH funded the U.S. Newspaper Program, in collaboration with the Library of Congress, that resulted in thousands of state-based newspapers being cataloged and preserved on microfilm. Today's library users are not interested in microfilm. Digital technology gives us the ability to deliver content--of all types--to the users' digital devices. To take the content we have preserved and sustained over the years to our users, we must convert it to digital form and deliver it to the devices preferred by our users. NEH, as part of its We the People initiative, decided to provide grants to states to convert selectively their microfilmed newspapers to digital form. NEH asked the Library of Congress to assume responsibility for hosting the digital content, preserving it, and making it accessible to today's and future users. The specifics of our memorandum of understanding are quite simple. NEH uses its grant funding to support the states' conversion of microfilm to digital files. The Library of Congress has funded staff to develop the specifications for digitization, software tools for production, a user interface to the content, and the long-term preservation of the digital resources. NEH has provided a scaled administrative fee to support these Library activities.

With adequate funding, digital versions of the Founding Fathers' papers might be treated in a similar way. The Library of Congress could combine digital versions of the papers in a single Web site that would provide a convenient, easy-to-use, impartial, and free venue. Our track record in this area is unparalleled.

The Library of Congress's interest is in making America's history available to Americans. Our mission is to make resources available and useful to the Congress and the American people. The raw materials of history should be instantly and freely accessible for all. The Library of Congress would be honored to play a role, assuming a combination of appropriated and private funding, in providing that access.

Thank you for inviting me to testify. I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

41482.097

Testimony by David McCullough
Senate Judiciary Committee
February 7, 2008

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you for the chance to speak before this committee in support of the Founding Fathers Project. What has been achieved thus far with the publication of the papers of the Founders is all of an exceedingly high order. I want to attest to that emphatically, as one of the many -- the countless number of historians, biographers, scholars, and students -- who have drawn again and again on the great wealth of material to be found in these incomparable volumes. Their value is unassailable, immeasurable. They are superbly edited. They are thorough. They are accurate. The footnotes are pure gold -- many are masterpieces of close scholarship.

Over the past twenty years and more I have worked with -- depended on in particular -- the volumes of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson papers. I could not have written my last two books, John Adams and 1776, without them. I know how essential the papers are to our understanding those great Americans and their time.

Just this past week, for my current project, I wanted to find out what all was contained in the 80-some crates that Thomas Jefferson shipped back home to Virginia, in the course of his five years of diplomatic service in France -- all the books, art and artifacts, the scientific instruments, and the like. The range and variety of the inventory would, of course, reflect much about the mind of the man. So I turned to the Jefferson papers hoping there might be something. And, sure enough, there it was, in Volume 18, the whole sum total in a footnote that runs nearly six pages in small type. I know what work had to have gone into that footnote, the care and attention to detail. There have been times when I've spent a whole day on one paragraph just trying to get it right, to be clear and accurate.

41482.098

The men and women who have devoted themselves to the publication of the papers are not skilled editors only, they are dedicated scholars. Their standards are the highest. Their knowledge of their subjects often surpasses that of anyone. I have worked with them. I know them. I count them as friends. Several in particular have guided and helped me in ways for which I am everlastingly grateful.

They are the best in the business and the high quality of the work they do need not, must not be jeopardized or visciated in order to speed up the rate of production. There really should be no argument about that.

As you know publication of the Papers began with Volume I of the Jefferson Papers in 1950, when Harry Truman was president. With this in mind, and given the opportunities we have, I would like to offer an analogy from that distant time of the Cold War.

The Russians had sealed off Berlin and the urgent question was what to do about it. A massive airlift was proposed. But it was calculated that given the number of planes available, and the volume of cargo each could carry, and the number of landings that could be made per day, given the number of airfields available, supplying the daily needs of food and fuel for a city of two and a half million people would be impossible.

So somebody suggested building another airfield.

We need to build another airfield. We need to double the investment in the project, double each staff, and thereby pick up the pace with no change in quality. We know it will work, and effectively, because it is already working with the post-presidential Jefferson Papers being edited at Monticello and the Adams Papers being edited at the Massachusetts Historical Society.

And what worthy work it is! Imagine, of all Jefferson's post-presidential papers, thus far, less than a third have appeared in print. What discoveries, what insights are still to come!

The value of the Papers of Founding Fathers goes far beyond their scholarly importance, immense as that is. These papers are American scripture. They are our political faith, the free and open exchange of ideas, the often brilliant expressions of some of the most fertile minds, the greatest statesmen, patriots, and seers in our history. No one body of private and public correspondence, official papers and pronouncements, tell us more about that founding time, or more about who we are and what we hold dear.

The Papers of the Founding Fathers are the ultimate national treasure and their importance to the people of America, especially in such times as these, could not be greater.

Mr. Chairman, you can tell a lot about a society by how it spends its money. Here is our chance, and it's long overdue, to show what we care about, what we value, and what we're proud to pay for.

NATIONAL TRUST
for HISTORIC PRESERVATION®

Protecting the Irreplaceable®

RICHARD MOE
PRESIDENT

February 4, 2008

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
224 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr Chairman:

I am pleased to learn that the Senate Judiciary Committee will hold a hearing on February 7, 2008 to examine the status of the Founding Fathers Project. The hearing will represent the first time the Congress has reviewed the letter press programs since their inception over fifty years ago, and I applaud your leadership. In spite of an enormous investment by the American taxpayer and generous contributions from the private sector, no one has ever successfully questioned the efficiency of these programs or the pace of their progress.

The writings of our founding fathers are among the most significant treasures in American history. The annotation and publication of the correspondence and documents of the six founding fathers and making these historical papers available to every interested American is a noble and important goal. Dan Jordan, the esteemed president of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, has said that these papers are "American Scripture." The words and thoughts of our founding fathers, during the early days of our nation, are an American treasure. The papers of the founding fathers are as important to the understanding of American history as the battlefields on which they fought to gain our independence and the buildings within which they debated the foundations of our democracy.

Independence Hall and Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia are American monuments. The Continental Congress first met in Carpenters' Hall and upstairs Benjamin Franklin established the first public library in America. In near-by Independence Hall, the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were debated and signed by our founding fathers. These are two of the most important buildings in American history. They are important not just because of their architecture, but for the words that were spoken and written there. The correspondence, the documents, the thoughts of the six founding fathers are just as important to the understanding and appreciation of American history as the structures in which they were created.

Recipient of the National Humanities Medal

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW · WASHINGTON, DC 20036
202.588.6000 · FAX: 202.588.6038 · TTY: 202.588.6200 · WWW.NATIONALTRUST.ORG

41482.101

The Honorable Patrick Leahy
February 4, 2008
Page Two

The failure of these ongoing projects to reach their objectives has become a national embarrassment. The estimates of when they will be completed are disheartening. Less than half of the founding fathers papers have been transcribed and annotated and it may be another quarter century before all of the volumes are finally published. While the process is exacting and time consuming, it does not appear that the editors have properly utilized the latest technologies, or changed their approach since the projects began during the Truman Administration.

The federal government, through grants and direct funding, has spent almost $60 million on these projects over the past 30 years alone. In spite of generous financial contributions by the public and private sectors, it does not appear that there has ever been an accounting or realistic benchmarks established to encourage more efficiencies in the process. In fact, no one knows how much money has been invested in these projects. I am aware that attempts to encourage appropriate and professional reporting standards have been repeatedly rejected by the editors.

Regrettably, the books that have been published are not readily available to the American public. Few public libraries have any of the volumes in their collections and their costs are prohibitive. One purpose of the projects has always been to make this important scholarship available to a broad based American public for use in classrooms and study and not just available to a handful of scholars.

I hope the Congress will consider a change in policy, including the imposition of professional standards, much needed transparency and the use of the latest technologies and procedures to improve the efficiencies of the projects. This scholarly work is important, and sufficient funding from the federal government will be necessary to complement the investments that have already been made. The solution is not, however, simply a matter of more money. In order to complete these projects in a timely manner, the entire process must be critically examined and a new paradigm established.

I encourage the Congress to carefully consider proposals to digitize the published volumes and the unverified, un-annotated transcriptions of the papers, and place them on a single and easily accessible website, such as the website of the Library of Congress. Access to the papers should be free and made available to anyone who can log on to a computer and gain access to the internet.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your initiative and interest in this worthy and important work. I urge you and your colleagues to continue the oversight this hearing represents, and I look forward to learning your recommendations. I sincerely hope that the papers of the founding fathers can expeditiously be made available to every American interested in the birth of our nation.

Sincerely,

Richard Moe

RM:ma

41482.102

January 30, 2008

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Chairman
Senate Committee on the Judiciary
433 Russell Senate Office Building
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Leahy:

I am told that your Committee is preparing an investigation of the published editions of the papers of the Founding Fathers. I gather that the impetus for this is the slow rate of production. As one who has devoted a lifetime to studying and writing about the men who created this nation, I should like to make some points in response to criticisms of the projects reported in the *Washington Post* and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

1. First, these projects are all the result of private initiatives. The bulk of their support continues to be private. They have long received modest annual grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, but these have never, to the best of my knowledge, amounted to more than a fraction of their budgets. To obtain these grants, they must compete with a multitude of unrelated projects. Is this a "national embarrassment"? Yes. It falls not on the projects for going too slowly but on the federal government for distancing itself from them.

2. Second, the editor-in-chief of each project has been saddled with the burden of raising the funds to keep it alive. That responsibility has consumed a large share of the time and resources that could have been devoted to the editors' proper work.

3. Third, while it would be a great boon to all the projects if the government of the United States would see fit to relieve the editors from begging, to saddle them with the intervention of a general supervisory body would only increase the drain on their time. The entity referred to in newspaper accounts as "Papers of the Founding Fathers" (Founding Fathers, Inc.) is not such a supervisory body. I helped to create Founding Fathers, Inc. when all the editors hoped that we might gain a general endowment and save them from competing with one another for private funding. It succeeded for a couple of years but now exists only as a means for receiving and distributing annual grants from the faithful Packard Humanities Institute (PHI). Those grants are for the purpose of helping to bring the papers of all the Founding Fathers to completion and, just as important, to make them more readily available to the public. Thanks to PHI, the texts

41482.103

of the Franklin Papers, without the editorial apparatus, are online at Franklinpapers.org. From their inception it has been a shared objective of all the projects to make their work accessible to the public.

4. Fourth, no matter how secure financially these projects become, the idea of substantially speeding their publication is illusory. The research and interpretive labor on each volume is by its nature exacting and time-consuming. An editor-in-chief has to bear responsibility for the discovery and presentation of the historical, biographical, and technical information needed for understanding every document. This means a continual exercise of scholarly judgment of how much or how little the reader will need to know. A staff of trained assistants, covering fields as diverse as French or Spanish language and culture, naval science, diplomacy, medicine, law, military history, zoology, and agriculture, can do much of the digging and provide much of the context, but one person has to be the final arbiter of what is printed in addition to the exact text of the document. The present editors, working overtime as they do, could be relieved of financial responsibility but not of scholarly responsibility.

5. Last, the volumes already completed constitute, in my opinion, the greatest achievement of American historical scholarship in the last century. I think anyone who has used them as extensively as I have will agree. The editors are doing a difficult and challenging job and doing it well. I hope the Senate Judiciary Committee can give them a boost and not turn them aside from their primary and vital function.

Sincerely yours,

Edmund S. Morgan
Sterling Professor of History emeritus
Yale University

cc: Stanley N. Katz
Gordon S. Wood
Walter Isaacson
David McCullough

41482.104

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Slow publication vexes scholars.

Founders' letters lag in delivery

By Edward Colimore

Inquirer Staff Writer

From sunrise until about 2 p.m. each day, he was "drudging at the writing table."

"The letters of a person," he once wrote, ". . . form the only full and genuine journal of his life."

In his 83 years, Thomas Jefferson penned nearly 20,000 pieces of correspondence, many in Philadelphia. The prolific framer of the Declaration of Independence wrote about politics, science, math and horticulture.

But about half his papers have never been published.

Despite various efforts by dozens of scholars since 1943, vast portions of the letters written by and to America's Founding Fathers are unavailable to the public. Some of the documents won't be readily accessible until the middle of the century.

The slow pace of their publication - largely attributed to insufficient funding and staff - has provoked the ire of scholars, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian David McCullough, and federal officials who describe the delay as shameful.

The critics have called on Congress to supply more money for the effort, known as the Founding Fathers Project, which includes the work of Jefferson, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and James Madison.

And they successfully pressured Congress to have the national archivist devise a plan by March 25 to expedite the papers' availability online.

"We can put a man on the moon. We should be able to get the words of our Founding Fathers published along with the scholarship," said Rebecca W. Rimel, president of the Philadelphia-based Pew Charitable Trusts, which has contributed $7.5 million to the project since 1981.

The delay in publication is "a national embarrassment," Rimel said, "though I'm not blaming the people who have been toiling in the vineyards for so long."

Researchers working on the papers, mostly at major universities, have been thrilled by some of their discoveries. But they say their scholarship and annotations cannot be rushed.

The effort, begun with private funding, was started in 1943 - the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth - by Princeton University history professor Julian Boyd, then serving as historian of the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission. The project was later supported by federal officials, who saw it as a way to help Americans understand what they had fought for during World War II.

41482.105

Publication of the papers has taken so long, scholars say, because they have had to collect material from hundreds of libraries, archives and private collections around the world.

Transcribing copies of the precious documents, dating them, and providing context have required additional time. And securing sufficient money over the decades has often been a problem.

Franklin's papers are expected to be completed by 2016, Washington's by 2023, Madison's between 2020 and 2026, and Jefferson's by 2026. Adams' are unlikely to be finished until about 2050. Some documents are now online.

Only the papers of Alexander Hamilton have been completed. His writing days were cut short in a fatal duel with Aaron Burr when Hamilton was 49.

More than $60 million for the Founding Fathers Project has come from Pew, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the federal government, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and other sources. The NEH has awarded more than $10 million and helped leverage an additional $5 million in private funds since about 1980.

A nonprofit, the Papers of the Founding Fathers Inc., was formed in Princeton in 1981 to help raise money for the publication of the papers of Franklin, Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison.

"The project has had a long and somewhat difficult history," Rimel said. "We would like the words of the Founding Fathers to be accessible to everyone and, I say laughingly, in our lifetime."

The work could be expedited with "better organization and more money," said McCullough, the presidential historian.

"You can tell a lot about a society from how it spends money," he said. "If this society is unwilling to spend it on something of such immense and colossal importance, then something is seriously wrong."

McCullough sees similarities between the project and construction of the Washington Monument, which ran out of money at one point, temporarily leaving a stone stump.

"These volumes of the founders are more of a monument than anything built in stone," he said.

It is mainly the scholarly community that will depend on the laboriously annotated published editions of the documents, said Princeton professor Stanley Katz, chairman of the board of trustees of Papers of the Founding Fathers.

For the public, however, putting published and unpublished text online "can be done relatively quickly," said Katz, director of the Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies at the university's Woodrow Wilson School.

"My suggestion is that the one be made available for online publication while [researchers] take a considerably longer time to produce the annotated editions," he said.

Though the wait for the Jefferson papers has been long - the first volume came out in 1950, during the Truman administration - editing is picking up because of a division of labor between two groups. Researchers call it a model for future endeavors.

41482.106

Several years ago, Princeton and the Thomas Jefferson Foundation at Monticello split the work, with the school focusing on material through Jefferson's presidency and the foundation concentrating on his retirement.

"I think it's working very well for us," said Barbara Oberg, a Princeton history professor and general editor of the papers.

Princeton has published 34 volumes, with 17 or 18 remaining to be completed. The foundation has published four of 23 volumes. The joint effort is now resulting in two volumes a year, containing the letters with historical context and commentary.

Their contents have often been stunning. Princeton's next volume, to be released in December, provides a record of Jefferson's innoculating his family and slaves against smallpox. It also shows him correctly calculating in 1800 how long the country's population would take to double.

"Jefferson complained that writing was drudgery, but he seemed to thrive on it," said Oberg, who worked previously on the Franklin papers at Yale University. "His handwriting is flowing, consistent, easy to understand, and quite beautiful."

Work by two teams of scholars at the Jefferson Foundation has helped speed publication, said Dan Jordan, director of the foundation, which owns and operates Monticello, Jefferson's home near Charlottesville, Va.

But Jordan said he understood people's frustration.

"It's fair to say everyone is disappointed that it hasn't gone faster," he said. "The country is being denied a core archives, which is not available to teachers, students and the general public.

"The Founding Fathers argued, debated and disagreed, and we live within the framework of their debate. The documents are American scripture," Jordan said.

No one can join a project of this magnitude "and hit the ground running," said Ellen Cohn, editor of the Franklin papers at Yale. "We are working at such a level of detail that the more you know, the more valuable you are."

Many documents have unclear handwriting, no dates and no signatures, Cohn said. Researchers are so familiar with the material, she said, that they are able to date it, determine who wrote it, and place it in context.

"It's a balance between going as fast as we possibly can and not making mistakes," Cohn said.

Franklin's papers have provided surprises, she said, and sometimes changed how history is taught.

Cryptic jottings on the back of a 1783 letter contained a clue that helped scholars determine the date Franklin arrived in Philadelphia: Oct. 6, 1723. As he began work on an autobiography, Franklin used the letter as scratch paper, reconstructing the dates of his youthful travels.

Other research - to appear in a forthcoming volume - revealed Franklin's secret diplomatic maneuvering behind the republic's 1783 treaty with Sweden, the United

41482.107

States' first agreement with a foreign nation after Britain acknowledged American independence.

The new volume will also tell of how Franklin designed, commissioned and distributed his now-famous "Libertas Americana" medal, which he presented in France to the king and queen, ambassadors at court, and friends of the American cause in 1783.

"Most people who haven't actually seen what we do don't have any idea how intricate it is and how easy it is to make mistakes - and how spectacular it is when we do it well," Cohn said.

Scholarly editing "is not an industrial process, but a craft process," Katz added. "If you throw more money at it, you get it done faster, but not with the same standards. If you cut out most of the annotation and publish a third of the documents, it's not the same product."

Some scholars say they were saddled with unrealistic expectations. In the 1960s and early 1970s, when several Founding Fathers projects were launched, organizers predicted the job could be done in two or three decades.

"Somehow that perception stuck and was never revised," said John Stagg, editor in chief of the Madison papers at the University of Virginia and a history professor, who believes that goal was never possible. "Those working on the project [today] are then held responsible for not doing more. That's unfair to the current staffs."

To be sure, patience with the process is wearing thin.

Rimel said the board of the Pew Charitable Trusts had taken a "long-term interest" in the publication of the papers. But "long-term doesn't mean forever," she said. "It would be nice to see how we can expedite this because the public deserves it."

Added McCullough: "I don't want people to wait another 50 years.

1025 F Street NW, 9th Floor
Washington, DC 20004-1409
202.552.2000 Phone
202.552.2299 Fax

2005 Market Street, Suite 1700
Philadelphia, PA 19103 7077
215.575.9050 Phone
215.575.4939 Fax
www.pewtrusts.org

Testimony of Rebecca W. Rimel
President and CEO
The Pew Charitable Trusts

"The Founding Fathers' Papers: Ensuring Public Access to our National Treasurers"
Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate
February 7, 2008

I am Rebecca Rimel, president and CEO of The Pew Charitable Trusts. It is a privilege to appear before you today to discuss the papers of the Founding Fathers. I am equally honored to join a panel of such distinguished scholars and historians.

Benjamin Franklin once said, "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest."

That is why the Pew Trusts has been willing to invest in the work of the Founding Fathers Papers for more than two decades. To date, Pew has contributed more than $7.5 million to the various projects. Our original donors, the Pew family, were profoundly committed to the founding principles of this nation and they understood the vital role of an informed citizenry.

George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin stand among the most significant leaders from our nation's formation, and the papers of these six Founding Fathers are among the most important documents of our American heritage.

Thomas Jefferson said 185 years ago that "It is the duty of every good citizen to use all of the opportunities which occur to him for preserving documents relating to the history of our country."

The correspondence and other documents that are the subject of this hearing are more than a treasure. They are an invaluable record of what happened during the seminal decades of our nation. Dan Jordan, the president of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, has referred to these papers as "American Scripture."

"American scripture." They are the best record of the aspirations, thoughts and actions of our Founding Fathers. They take us backstage, where we can eavesdrop on motives and personalities; where we can finally understand the opportunities and challenges of the day almost as the Founding Fathers themselves saw, weighed and determined them.

Indeed, completing the effort to publish the writings of the Founding Fathers and ensuring that they are made readily available to every American—and people around the world—are vital to understanding our past and to navigating our future.

Now there are those who might question the relevance of the papers of these six men to a nation at war, facing a challenging economic future and about to elect a new leader. But among the American people, it seems that our Founding Fathers have never been more relevant.

41482.109

These days, one of our most popular non-scientific barometers of the issues that matter most to the public is a Google search of the Internet. Out of curiosity, we "Googled" the names of each of our last six presidents—from Gerald Ford to George W. Bush—and got a total of 50.3 million "hits." Then we Googled the names of the six Founding Fathers. That search yielded 54.4 million results.

It's hard to believe. Modern-day leaders are beamed into our lives worldwide in a 24-hour-a-day news cycle, yet interest remains even higher in the Founding Fathers 24 decades after they lived.

History is highly personal—it is intertwined with how we interpret our roots, how we understand our Founders' legacy of representative democracy, and how we respond to that civic calling.

Indeed, history is intensely relevant. The interest in the Founding Fathers has probably never been higher and more sustained than it is today. Life has become more complicated—we are looking for guideposts, maps, standards—something to help us find our way through challenging times. We hark back to our national icons to help us apply basic civic principles in complex situations, so that we can be wise stewards of our republic and informed participants in our democratic process.

Right here, in your own proceedings, search the *Congressional Record* for the last six Congresses and you will find the words "Founding Fathers" used more than 2,400 times on the House and Senate floors ... 240 years after the last of these great Americans passed away.

A quick search of news articles over the past few years finds nearly 800 in which people invoke the ideals or intentions of the Founding Fathers in stories about everything from the recent debate over eminent domain to an argument over stricter motorcycle helmet laws in North Carolina.... From the recent court decision about the District of Columbia's gun laws to the fairness of the voting system used on *American Idol*.... From the debate over congressional earmarks and the line-item veto to the First Amendment implications of YouTube.

Indeed, in countless dilemmas about justice, personal liberties and the proper role of government, Americans wonder, "What would the Founding Fathers say?"

Around the world as well, people look to the wisdom of America's Founding Fathers to inspire and guide them as they seek to build more free and open societies. As just one example, since 1984, more than 30 heads of state from across the globe have visited Monticello—Mr. Jefferson's mountaintop home in Virginia—to learn more about this leading architect of our democracy.

In spite of the regularity and fervor with which people of all backgrounds reference the wisdom of our founders, the reality is that we have yet to compile and fully understand that wisdom, let alone to truly share it with the American people and the rest of the world.

The Web site for one of the Founding Fathers Papers projects proclaims that its goal is to "make this source material available not only to scholars but to all Americans interested in the founding of our nation."

Sadly, this goal has never been realized and will not be realized unless the approach to this important task is dramatically changed.

The failure to complete these projects has become a national embarrassment. I strongly encourage you to take action to rectify it.

41482.110

Nearly eight years ago, The Pew Charitable Trusts approved a $10 million challenge grant to create an investment fund that would help accelerate the completion of letterpress and electronic editions of these papers. We were deeply disappointed that this vision was not realized.

I think it is safe to say that we all agree with George Washington's statement that, "As the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

When it comes to documents as significant as these, from a time as distant as the 18th century, enlightenment requires more effort than simply acquiring and reading the original journals, correspondence and other writings. As this committee looks to speed access to the papers, I urge you not to abandon the essential steps of research, historical editing and annotating. This important scholarly work provides the critical context that enables us to determine the meaning of our founders' words. The editing and annotating process is essential to our understanding of history.

Until today, in spite of an enormous investment by the American taxpayer, there has never been any significant Congressional oversight of these invaluable projects.

These ambitious endeavors were established at major academic institutions during the Truman Administration. Tens of millions of dollars in federal funds have been spent on these programs during the past 30 years alone. And while I can tell you what Pew and some of its partners have invested, the total amount of private funding toward these projects remains unknown. No one knows the total costs to date because there has never been a full and accurate accounting.

Equally startling is the cost to produce the annotated editions. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHRPC) estimates that, on average, each volume costs almost $100,000 to complete.

I have no doubt that the American people would be surprised to learn that in spite of the untallied millions spent, less than half of the Founding Fathers papers have been transcribed and annotated.

Approximately one volume for each Founding Father is completed per year. At this pace, the estimates of when the projects will be completed are disheartening. There are no benchmarks or reporting requirements, and no one has ever questioned the efficiency of these programs or the pace of their progress. I would like to think that these worthy projects can be finished in our lifetime.

Princeton University is the home of the Thomas Jefferson Papers project. Frustrated with the slow progress of the effort to produce editions of Mr. Jefferson's voluminous writings and correspondence, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation in Charlottesville, Virginia, was granted the opportunity to research and annotate the documents from the period after Mr. Jefferson retired from office. The result has been encouraging, practically cutting in half the amount of time expected to finish all of Jefferson's papers.

One of the stated goals of these projects is to make the papers available to the American people. They are not. The average price to purchase a published volume is staggering. A single volume of the Papers of Alexander Hamilton costs $180, and a completed set of 26 volumes costs $2,600, putting these books out of range of most individuals and institutions. In addition, few public libraries have any of the books. A poll of 200 principal public libraries found that only a few had one volume and just 6% had more than one volume. These completed works were never intended to be available only to the most serious scholars. What would the Founding Fathers say to learn that their most important documents and correspondence were only available to a select group of academic historians?

We no longer have to merely hope that the papers will eventually be completed in our lifetimes. With a renewed focus on this project by the federal government, we can provide a much-needed "stimulus," if you will, to complete this project and ensure that the wisdom of the founders is available to every American and to people around the globe looking to create free and just societies.

To be successful, a new approach will be necessary, one that includes an accelerated publication schedule and increased public access to the ideas and thoughts of our nation's founders. I respectfully recommend three objectives for a congressional oversight plan:

First, Congress should draft a plan for completion of this project and conduct regular oversight until it is finished. The Senate Appropriations Committee has directed the Archivist to submit a plan by the end of March to make these materials available online, and these recommendations should be carefully considered.

Second, expeditiously complete the letterpress projects. The original goal of the Congress more than 50 years ago is still valid today. This scholarly work is important. Sufficient funding, coupled with appropriate reporting requirements, will be necessary to complete the projects in a timely manner. More accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness must be introduced to this process. The handling of the Jefferson papers should be carefully reviewed as a model of how the ongoing projects might become more efficient.

Finally, the published volumes should be digitized—along with the original, unannotated documents—and placed on a single, easily accessible and searchable Web site, such as that of the Library of Congress. Access should be free, available to anyone who can access the Internet.

Mr. Chairman, I applaud this committee's interest in this noble and critical work. I urge you and your colleagues to continue and even ramp up the oversight you have begun today with this hearing. We need an accounting of where each project stands, how much has been spent—by federal and private sources—and how much more needs to be invested for the letterpress volumes to be expeditiously completed. I sincerely hope that the papers of the Founding Fathers can be made available not only to a handful of scholars, but to everyone.

I will conclude my remarks, rather appropriately I think, by taking you back to the early 1780s. It is a story found in the papers of John Adams—a story in which someone suggests to Adams that that he should argue that America will never challenge Europe in trade and will never be interested in colonies in the Pacific or anywhere else.

Adams' response to this suggestion, we learn from his papers, is swift and clear. He says, "Never think of limitations on what we might do."

Mr. Chairman, members of this committee, I urge you to take the wise counsel of John Adams as you approach the task of completing and making available to the American people—and the world—the papers of our Founding Fathers. Let's not limit our aspirations.

Let's share our "American Scripture" with the world.

ROLL CALL

Annotation of Founding Fathers' Papers a Real Slog

February 6, 2008
By Emily Yehle,
Roll Call Staff

Lawmakers will take a look Thursday at a Congressionally funded effort to conserve the Founding Fathers' papers for the first time in decades.

The Senate Judiciary Committee hearing will focus on how to make the hundreds of thousands of letters and official documents more widely available to the public.

"I think that these papers should be accessible to people. We spent almost $30 million and most of it's not accessible," Judiciary Chairman Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) said, referring to Congressional funding for the project since the 1960s. "I'm hoping to talk about digitizing them and making them available that way."

The project is actually a public-private partnership: On top of Congress' contribution, a nonprofit called the Papers of the Founding Fathers garners private donations. Chief among the donators is the Pew Charitable Trust, which has put about $7.5 million into the effort.

Separate teams of scholars around the country have used the funds to organize, transcribe and annotate the correspondence of George Washington, John Adams, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.

Rebecca Rimel, president of the trust, recently raised concerns about the project's timeline and accessibility, along with high-profile scholars such as David McCullough.

Congress' involvement began around 1950, and current estimates put completion as far away as 2050. In the meantime, copies of some of the original documents are unavailable to the general public. Buying some of the published volumes also is out of reach — one volume costs around $200 and each Founding Father will get as many as 90 volumes.

"This issue has been orphaned way too long," Rimel said. "What could be more important than the words of our Founding Fathers?"

Universities working on the project don't actually have most of the originals. What they have are organized copies. Some of those copies that have been transcribed by experts and published in book form are available electronically, sometimes for a fee. So far, only Hamilton's papers are complete, and that's partly because he didn't have enough time to produce as much as his peers. He died in a duel at the age of 49.

41482.113

Some efforts to compile all this information dates back to the 1940s, but it's a mixed bag. The projects are spread across several universities and institutions, each with its own staff, its own policies and its own pace. Yale takes care of Franklin, the Massachusetts Historical Society handles Adams, Princeton has Jefferson, Columbia has Hamilton and the University of Virginia is responsible for Washington and Madison. All that connects them is a combined funding effort. There is no central oversight, only fundraisers.

Putting the original documents online isn't a new idea, said Stanley Katz, chairman of the Papers of the Founding Fathers; the idea has been around for more than a decade. Funding is the main issue.

Most recently, he said, an effort to put all the documents online was scratched because the fund couldn't come up with the roughly $16 million to pull it off.

As for publishing the the papers more quickly, Katz was doubtful.

"These are huge scholarly projects. They're mostly important in the long run to other scholars," he said. "I don't think it can be done substantially more quickly."

The University of Virginia has been working on the project since the late 1960s, said Edward Lengel, the associate editor for the Papers of George Washington.

Since then, the staff — which now numbers eight, plus a few students — has completed an average of two volumes a year. So far, they've published 54 volumes out of 89 on the country's first president; each contains about 700 pages and is two inches thick.

The process is cumbersome, Lengel said. Researchers are handling 140,000 documents for Washington alone. They first had to collect copies of the originals from all over the United States and, in some cases, abroad. Those copies can be on paper, in electronic form or even on microfilm. A separate file contains the rough transcriptions of some of these documents — all done by graduate students in the 1970s and 1980s.

Putting those transcriptions publicly available and online in their current form would be irresponsible, Lengel said. Paragraphs are missing, words are misspelled, papers are misidentified.

"This is something that a lot of people don't seem to understand. They think we can just press a button and, voila, these transcriptions can just become available," Lengel said. "The problem is that these are very poor transcriptions. They have all kinds of problems."

The challenge, he said, is reproducing a correct copy of the original document and placing it in the right timeline of history. One copy of a letter may be a first draft and not the final sent version, for example. And many are written in handwriting indecipherable to all but experts.

All this will be discussed at Thursday's hearing, Leahy said. Depending on how the hearing goes, there might be more Congressional involvement in the future, he said. "There's so much that could be done on this and we'd all be better off for it," he said "We don't teach enough history as it is in this county."

THE FOUNDING FATHERS' PAPERS:
ENSURING PUBLIC ACCESS TO OUR NATIONAL TREASURES

OPENING STATEMENT OF
SENATOR ARLEN SPECTER
Ranking Member
Senate Judiciary Committee
February 7, 2008

By publishing a definitive collection of the writings by and to our most important founders, the Founding Fathers Project has undertaken an ambitious but important endeavor. It began with a private donation for the Jefferson Papers in 1943, but was expanded to include five other founding fathers during the 1950's and 60's.

In 1958, President Eisenhower conveyed the importance of this Project in the following words:

> "Written history is as important to civilization as human memory to an individual. The free world must have histories written by men and women in search of the truth – not by those seeking to rewrite the records of the past to their own advantage. This underlines the essential need of a broad and incorruptible supply of our Nation's documentary resources."

That quote comes from the *Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*, and the letter from which that quote was taken is accessible, with annotations, on the internet at no cost. Ironically, that is not true of most of the founding fathers' papers. This lack of free public access to the annotated papers is one reason this hearing is necessary. Another reason is delay: projections of future progress are notoriously fluid, but the National Archives estimates Benjamin Franklin's papers will be completed by 2016, George Washington's by 2023, James Madison's by 2030, Thomas Jefferson's by 2026, and John Adams' by 2049. One commentator referred to this delay as "a national embarrassment."

There is a serious issue of accountability to be addressed. To date, almost $60 million has been spent on the Founding Fathers Project – about half of it federal funding and half funding from private sources such as the Pew Charitable Trusts, which are represented on this panel today. So why the delay? And why the lack of access? With the bound volumes expensive and available at few libraries, the complete content of these works should be available to the general public over the internet at no cost. Yet except for the *Papers of John Adams*, the only currently planned vehicle for that level of public access will be a service that costs $663 to unaffiliated individuals. The cost is up to 10 times that amount for certain institutional purchasers.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00146 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.115

I understand that the Project is privately administered and decentralized, and I wish to acknowledge the high state of historical craftsmanship displayed in the volumes published to date. We also should remain mindful of the inherently deliberative process of annotating the papers: quality should not be compromised by haste.

But we can do better, and I would like to explore how Congress can help. The founders may be more relevant today than they were 200 years ago, and we have no greater monument to them than their ideas. By offering a fuller understanding of these great leaders and their times, the Project offers an irreplaceable opportunity to understand the foundations of a system of government that has become the envy of the world.

VerDate 0ct 09 2002 11:26 Apr 04, 2008 Jkt 041482 PO 00000 Frm 00147 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 S:\GPO\HEARINGS\41482.TXT SJUD1 PsN: CMORC

41482.116

washingtonpost.com

In the Course of Human Events, Still Unpublished

Congress Pressed on Founders' Papers

By Jeffrey H. Birnbaum
Washington Post Staff Writer
Saturday, December 15, 2007; A01

More than 200 years after they were written, huge portions of the papers of America's founding fathers are still decades away from being published, prompting a distinguished group of scholars and federal officials to pressure Congress to speed the process along.

Teams of experts have been laboring since Harry Truman was president in the late 1940s to compile and annotate the letters, correspondence and documents of George Washington, John Adams, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. About $58 million has been spent in the past 30 years alone.

Yet, according to a study by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Washington papers will not be finished until 2023, with 54 volumes published and 35 more to go. The Adams papers, 29 volumes shy of the planned 59-volume set, will not be done until 2050.

Only the papers of Alexander Hamilton have been finished, largely because scholars did not have as many papers to comb through. Hamilton died at age 49 after a duel with Aaron Burr.

An assortment of highbrow lobbyists -- led by the Pew Charitable Trusts, and including presidential historian David McCullough, the librarian of Congress and the archivist of the United States -- have been trying to persuade lawmakers to allocate more funds for the effort, known as the Founding Fathers Project. They also want Congress to demand that the papers, as well as the scholarship that accompanies them, be much more widely distributed, especially online.

"I feel very strongly that this is as worthy as any publishing effort that I know of," said McCullough, winner of two Pulitzer Prizes. "It's just a shame that it is taking so long."

Dan Jordan, president of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, describes the delay in harsher terms: "It's an embarrassment. I've also heard other words used, like 'criminal,' 'scandal.' "

Access to the documents, which include letters to and from the principals, diary and journal entries as well as official papers, has been strictly limited. Scholars, historians and other interested parties have been able to glimpse the originals over the years, but these privileged few have had to travel to the six locations where the documents are kept, primarily at major universities.

41482.117

McCullough, for example, said he had access to the Adams papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston when he was researching his biography of the second president. But he said the book, which won the Pulitzer Prize, would have been better if the annotated version of those papers had been completed.

Many of the founding fathers' letters have been transcribed and made available over the years, and the original documents can increasingly be found online. But it is the painstaking annotation of these thousands of documents -- their detailed explanation -- that takes so long. Scholars check and double-check each reference and then try to explain each one and put it in context. A page of the massive annotated tomes can contain a snippet of a document and then a long footnote of explanation.

Scholars in charge of the five remaining sets of papers strongly believe that those annotations cannot be rushed and are resisting the lobbyists' push. They say that top-flight scholarship requires them to deal accurately and completely with these precious documents and that such work takes time -- lots of time.

"This is not an industrial process, this is a skilled process," said Stanley N. Katz, chairman of the Papers of the Founding Fathers, which represents the five efforts, many at major universities. "Scaling up would be difficult for us if we are to maintain the general character of the volumes we have now."

The timeline is so long that Rebecca W. Rimel, the Pew trusts' president, said only half in jest that her goal is to have the papers completed "in our lifetime."

Pew, a large foundation in Philadelphia, has been trying to make the founding fathers' writings accessible to the public since 1981. It has poured $7.5 million into the papers and wants to see that investment reach fruition.

Rimel and Jordan took a major step in that direction in the 1990s. They were instrumental in persuading Princeton University to allow a portion of Jefferson's papers, those from his retirement years, to be annotated by the Thomas Jefferson Foundation near Jefferson's home, Monticello, in Charlottesville. Princeton had been working on Jefferson's oeuvre by itself since the 1940s, but agreed to split off the final papers Jefferson accumulated as a way to complete the full set of documents earlier than expected.

The effort has speeded publication considerably. But, typically, the decision did not occur without a fight. John Catanzaritti, who was the editor of the papers at Princeton, took early retirement rather than see the project divided into two parts, Katz and Jordan said.

Pew is now trying a new, governmental tack to move the process forward. At least $30 million of taxpayer funds have gone into the papers projects since 1965, though federal accounting has not always been easy to follow.

41482.118

This year Pew retained Michael A. Andrews, a former Democratic congressman from Texas, to organize an effort to persuade Congress to provide more oversight for the projects and to scare up more funding for them.

Rimel and Andrews assembled a heavyweight group of advocates. In addition to McCullough and Jordan, its supporters include Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; U.S. Archivist Allen Weinstein; and Deanna B. Marcum, an associate librarian of Congress, who represents Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

Besides their concern about the pace of the projects, the activists are eager to provide the scholarship and the papers to a broader audience. A recent poll of public libraries found that very few have many if any of the volumes on their shelves.

The main reason is cost. A complete set of 26 volumes of the papers of Hamilton runs about $2,600.

"Many of us have been concerned that the scholarly editions have been very slow to be produced, and ordinary people don't have as much access to those materials as we would like them to have," Marcum said. "We've already digitized the founding fathers' papers that we hold at the Library of Congress; we would like to see more of this kind of access to such papers from the projects as well."

That's easier said than done, the papers' editors say, especially when it comes to the annotated books. "We would love to have the volumes done and would love to do them more quickly, but physical and fiscal constraints indicate that's not likely to happen," said Theodore J. Crackel, editor of the Washington papers at the University of Virginia.

"It's unrealistic unless we radically reconceptualize the product," Katz agreed.

Both men noted that efforts have already been stepped up to put the documents onto the Internet, with the University of Virginia considered a leader in that effort.

But the Pew-led lobbyists are not satisfied that enough has been accomplished, especially McCullough, who does not believe that a quicker completion would sacrifice quality. Instead, he blames the slow progress on "the little fiefdoms of each project, which have been working in their own way in their world for over two generations."

"I liken this all to the Washington Monument, which ran out of money and stood there on the Mall like a giant marble stump," he said. "Finally, they went ahead and finished it."

The papers project also needs to be completed, he said. "It is a monument that will last longer than any of the monuments we now have."

41482.119

STATEMENT
by Allen Weinstein
Archivist of the United States

to the
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

On The Founding Fathers Projects

February 7, 2008

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I want to thank you for having invited me to testify on this important issue—one which has been of keen interest to me throughout my almost-half-century as an historian, and most intensely during the past three years as Archivist of the United States.

Let me begin with a few facts. Unlike the practice of preserving and making available to the public the papers of each President of the United States beginning with Franklin Roosevelt, there was no policy in place in the 18th century to archive the papers of the founders of the nation. If collected at all, documents were either scattered in diverse repositories--public and private--or held within federal institutions, often informally. Responding to many of the same concerns that led to the creation of the National Archives, historians and scholars had long urged the creation of a federal entity to

41482.120

collect historical materials related to the three branches of national government and to publish specifically the important papers of our Presidents in order to make them more widely available to all citizens.

In 1934, a Federal entity, the National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC) was created within the National Archives to address this mission. Although not initially funded as a grant-making agency –the Commission called for publication of comprehensive documentary editions of the papers of the key Founders: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, as well as a documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution.

Encouraged by historians, work began on a comprehensive edition of the papers of Thomas Jefferson. Its first volume was completed in 1950 and presented to President Truman who, impressed by the project's scope, became a strong supporter of the NHPC's work on the founders. Subsequently, in 1964, the Commission began awarding grants for these projects.

The documentary editions collect, transcribe, and annotate the materials written and received by these key American statesmen. In the early years, much time and effort was spent locating and assembling thousands of documents, and deciphering 18th century handwriting.

41482.121

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC)—a name change in 1974[1] —has funded this process for the past 44 years. It has provided over $18 million in awards to six Founding Fathers documentary editing projects, resulting in the publication of 216 volumes to date. The volumes have been praised for their careful work, scholarship, and detailed annotation.

At the same time, however, many Americans have been frustrated by the slow pace of production and would like to have earlier access to these papers in their entirety. For example, the Adams papers project begun in 1954 does not anticipate completion until 2049. This important work must be completed at an accelerated pace, and we must find ways to partner with others outside the federal government in new and creative ways to reach this goal and achieve the most cost-effective solutions.

With the advent of the Internet, on-line versions of the documentary editions are both possible and desirable. Without sacrificing work on the scholarly editions, the National Archives' NHPRC hopes to develop a plan to produce on-line editions of all major published and unpublished collections of the Founders' papers at the earliest possible moment. Achievement of this goal will require cooperation among all of the scholars

41482.122

and university presses involved, as well as steady support from the Congress on a time-table geared to early completion of the on-line editions.

Some projects have already begun to work toward this goal. For example, the project to publish the papers of Benjamin Franklin has made available on-line the complete collection of its printed volumes as well as unpublished transcripts of Franklin's papers. The online materials are freely available to the public.

Other documentary editing projects have tried different strategies to address production pace and public access concerns. The George Washington Papers project is participating with Rotunda, a fee-based online service at the University of Virginia. This approach provides on-line access to the project's published volumes to its service subscribers. Alternatively, beginning in 1999, the Jefferson papers project divided the work into two parts (the period through the end of Jefferson's Presidency and his post-Presidency period) and has two teams working simultaneously to annotate and publish the remaining volumes.

To produce on-line versions of the Founders' papers would require negotiation for the electronic rights with the copyright holders, namely the university presses. *The Adams Papers* are published by Harvard University Press with copyright held by the Massachusetts Historical Society; *The*

41482.123

Papers of Benjamin Franklin by Yale University Press and the American Philosophical Society; *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton* by Columbia University Press; *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* and *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series* by Princeton University Press; *The Papers of James Madison* by the University of Chicago Press (first 10 volumes) and the University Press of Virginia; and *The Papers of George Washington* by the University Press of Virginia. In the future, NHPRC will work to establish that public access become a requirement for Founding Fathers projects and will work to establish meaningful benchmarks as they proceed with their work.

To achieve the timely on-line editions of the papers of the Founders, NHPRC would need to negotiate an agreement with the project sponsors to release and post on-line unannotated transcripts of the raw materials for future printed volumes. The presses and projects have a long-standing financial interest in these collections, as well as a commitment to ensure thorough scholarship. At the same time, scholarly presses have at the core of their mission open access to knowledge.

The Association of American University Presses describes the issue in its *Statement on Open Access*:

41482.124

> The increasing enthusiasm for open access as a model for scholarly communication . . . presents new challenges and new opportunities for university presses. In its pure form, open access calls for an entirely new funding model, in which the costs of publishing . . . are paid for by authors or by a funding agency, and readers can have access to these publications for free.

Crucial to open access is that a clear and effective plan be created for speeding projects along. Our goal should be to achieve a balanced approach which ensures that the public has the earliest possible access to on-line editions of the collected papers of the Founders and, at the same time, that scholars commit to completing their work in a timely fashion.

Only the closest cooperation among the main actors in this process—the National Archives' NHPRC, the documentary editors, and our congressional supporters—will produce the desired outcome: timely and cost-effective on-line editions of the Founders' writings and the finest scholarly editions possible in our lifetime.

This hearing, Mr. Chairman, is an important step toward fulfilling these goals. This concludes my brief prepared statement, and I am happy to try and answer any of your questions. Again, thank you for holding this hearing.

41482.125

PROJECT	NHPRC Funding	Date Begun	Funding Began	Volumes Published	Volumes Remaining	**Completion Date**
Adams Papers	**$3,997,767**	**1954**	**1965**	**29**	**41**	**2049**
Benjamin Franklin	**$4,071,396**	**1954**	**1968**	**39**	**10**	**2016**
Alexander Hamilton	**$ 612,862**	**1955**	**1965**	**27**	**0**	**1987**
Thomas Jefferson	**$4,147,465**	**1942**	**1965**	**33**	**19**	**2026**
James Madison	**$3,412,430**	**1956**	**1971**	**30**	**24**	**2030**
George Washington	**$2,184,151**	**1968**	**1968**	**58**	**31**	**2023**
TOTALS	**$18,426,071**			**216**	**125**	

[1] On December 22, 1974, Congress redesignated the National Historical Publications Commission as the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The legislation increased the scope of activities to include projects pertaining to the collection and preservation of historical records in the United States, including those of state and local governments and those held by private organizations.

41482.126

January 31, 2007

Senator Patrick Leahy
United States Senate
Committee on the Judiciary
224 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Leahy,

I am writing to express my grave concerns about the future of the Founding Fathers Papers projects.

These projects are, in my estimation, the most important scholarly editorial undertakings of their kind in the nation. Without reliable, annotated editions of the papers of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, in particular, my own research on the political history of the early republic would be much impoverished. I believe I can safely say the same for any other serious scholar in the field, and about all of the continuing Papers projects. But this is not just a matter of personal or academic interest. These projects are an indispensable part of the national heritage – the most comprehensive records we have of how our republic came to be. Without them, the national memory would be severely limited – and with it, the nation's future would be, I firmly believe, imperiled.

I understand that there have been some complaints raised in the press and elsewhere about the pace with which these projects have proceeded. Although I can understand certain frustrations, I think that the complaints and concerns are misplaced -- and potentially, if unwittingly, highly destructive.

Transcribing, editing, and annotating eighteenth-century documents are highly laborious procedures. Doing the job accurately, and providing the kinds of information required to make full sense of the documents, requires exceptional skill as well as precision. We have seen, in earlier versions of the founders' papers (notably of Jefferson's) what happens when speed and a misbegotten idea of efficiency take precedence over care – the production of volumes filled with errors or with easily misapprehended documents that actually damage our collective understanding of the past.

In a balmier age, decades ago – before the advent of computers and other technical aides -- it may have been mandatory for editors and their staffs to proceed at a stately pace. But in recent decades – and here I am talking in particular about the project I know best, the Thomas Jefferson Papers – it has become possible to accommodate both the scholars' insistence on accuracy and the public's desire for accessibility.

Thanks to the communications revolution, the Jefferson Papers (again, the example I know best – and, incidentally, the most time consuming in terms of sheer volume of

41482.127

material) has taken enormous strides. In capable hands, the pace of publication of new volumes is now roughly 200 to 300 percent faster than it was ten to fifteen years ago – even though the density of material covered in recent volumes has been much greater. Computerization has also paved the way to producing a separate series of Jefferson's papers for his retirement years alongside the continuing work on his presidency – an innovation which will greatly reduce the amount of time that will be required to get the entire job completed.

At an entirely different level, the basic raw material for some of the projects, the papers themselves, has become widely available on the World Wide Web, thanks especially to the efforts of the Library of Congress and the University of Virginia. I am thinking, in particular, of Jefferson's papers, now available in searchable form at the Library's website. When completing a recent study of the rise of American democracy, I was able to use the published versions of the Jefferson papers for before 1800-01 and the online versions for everything after that. The first was vastly preferable – but having the originals online was also preferable to consulting old and unreliable published editions. I imagine that the general public, if fully informed, would find the use of both versions equally useful, so long as the remainder of the authoritative published versions is in preparation.

My basic point here is that the criticisms of the current projects – which I can say with confidence, are uniformly in excellent hands – pose a false choice between accessibility and scholarship.

But there is a more fundamental point at stake. I can easily imagine that, with a dramatic rearrangement, the Papers projects volumes could be made to appear at a somewhat faster pace – but given the care that is required to do the basic jobs, I don't think it would be appreciably faster than at present. There must, in the end, be a single editor who must make the final call on a multitude of decisions. (Adding more staff would, in this case, only slow things down.) Inevitably, that means taking the time to get it right.

But I can also easily imagine that a rage for efficiency could compel a kind of industrial speed-up that would bring a drastic reduction in the quality of the published editions – which would, in my view, be disastrous.

In the middle of the twentieth century, a group of scholars and benefactors had the inspired idea of creating these authoritative Papers projects. What has emerged, since then, is an extraordinary series of monuments – living monuments to the nation's past and to its living traditions. No other nation has come close to having this kind of vision – let alone produced scholars who have devoted their lives to seeing it through to completion. To change course now, because of some utopian wish that things could be appreciably differently, would be a dishonor as well as a disgrace – one that would squander the appreciation of future generations for what these devoted scholars have wrought and could have wrought.

41482.128

We have reached a fortunate time, when mammoth projects such as the Jefferson papers and other Founding Fathers Papers projects need not seem as intimidating as they once did. The projects have seized on those opportunities and turned them to excellent effect. But to make further funding contingent on an even faster pace of production would be futile at best – and, at worst, it would mark a repudiation of one of the proudest vows ever made by any generation of historians anywhere in the world. It is not a matter of needing to give slothful academics a quick kick in the rear. The projects have been kicking themselves into more timely publication schedules for many years now. They are doing their job, doing it exceedingly well, and at a pace that, given the amount of work involved, has become not just acceptable but impressive.

It would be a tragedy to treat their hard and devoted labor – and their innovations – with the kind of disregard that could easily endanger not just their own work, but diminish that of their predecessors – and, worse, lead future generations to regard what happened in the early years of the twenty-first century with disappointed puzzlement instead of pride and appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

Sean Wilentz
Sidney and Ruth Lapidus Professor in the American Revolutionary Era and Professor of History
Princeton University

41482.129

STATEMENT OF GORDON S. WOOD
Alva O. Way University Professor and Professor of History
Brown University
January 23, 2008

Of course, everyone would like the Founders' Papers to be completed as soon as possible, but not at the cost of accuracy and thoroughness. My sense is that all the Papers projects are now in good hands and the papers are now being published in a timely manner. More money and larger staffs might expedite the process somewhat but perhaps not as much as some think. There has to be a single editor who is in charge and who passes on all the texts. Of course, funds should be sufficient enough that the editors don't have scurry about raising money. One can't be an editor and a fund-raiser at the same time. Given adequate funding, the Papers will get done and in a reasonable amount of time. These are projects for the ages and not just for our generation. They will not be done again, which is why they need to be done fully and accurately. There is nothing quite like these mammoth publication projects going on anywhere else in the world. When done, they will be a lasting tribute to Americans of the last half of the twentieth century and the first half of the twenty-first century for their generosity and determination to see these projects completed. They are a significant part of the record of the nation's beginnings that will remain important to all Americans as long as the Republic endures. So I would hope that federal funding of these projects will continue without unrealistic expectations of their hasty completion.

○

41482.130