

Henry Clay Family Papers

A Finding Aid to the Collection in the
Library of Congress

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Revised and expanded by Harry G. Heiss



Manuscript Division, Library of
Congress

Washington, D.C.

2000

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Latest revision: 2011 July

Collection Summary

Title: Henry Clay Family Papers

Span Dates: 1732-1927

Bulk Dates: (bulk 1814-1852)

ID No.: MSS16105

Creator: Clay, Henry, 1777-1852

Extent: 18,850 items; 75 containers; 30 linear feet; 24 microfilm reels

Language: Collection material in English

Repository: Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Abstract: Personal, official, and family correspondence, speeches, writings, business records, legal files, biographical material, printed matter, and other papers chiefly documenting the public career and private life of statesman Henry Clay (1777-1852), United States secretary of state and representative and senator from Kentucky; his son, James B. Clay (1817-1864), diplomat, United States representative from Kentucky, and Confederate sympathizer; and other members of Henry Clay's family.

Selected Search Terms

The following terms have been used to index the description of this collection in the Library's online catalog. They are grouped by name of person or organization, by subject or location, and by occupation and listed alphabetically therein.

People

Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848--Correspondence.

Biddle, Nicholas, 1786-1844--Correspondence.

Blair, Francis Preston, 1791-1876--Correspondence.

Bragg, Braxton, 1817-1876.

Breckinridge, John C. (John Cabell), 1821-1875.

Brooke, Francis Taliaferro, 1763-1851--Correspondence.

Brown, James, 1766-1835--Correspondence.

Buchanan, James, 1791-1868.

Clay family.

Clay, Henry, 1777-1852.

Clay, Henry, 1811-1847--Correspondence.

Clay, Henry, 1849-1884--Correspondence.

Clay, James B. (James Brown), 1817-1864. James B. Clay papers.

Clay, James Brown, 1848-1908--Correspondence.

Clay, John, 1775-1829--Correspondence.

Clay, Lucretia Hart, 1781-1864--Correspondence.

Clay, Porter, 1779-1849--Correspondence.

Clay, Susan Maria Jacob.

Clay, Theodore Wythe, 1802-1870--Correspondence.

Clay, Thomas Jacob, 1853-1939--Correspondence.

Colton, Calvin, 1789-1857.

Erwin, Anne Brown Clay, 1807-1835--Correspondence.

Greeley, Horace, 1811-1872--Correspondence.

Greely, A. W. (Adolphus Washington). 1844-1935.

Harrison, William Henry, 1773-1841--Correspondence.

Hart, Thomas, d. 1808--Correspondence.

Howgate, Henry W.

Hughes, Christopher, 1786-1849--Correspondence.

Jackson, Andrew, 1767-1845.

Johnston, Josiah Stoddard, 1784-1833--Correspondence.

Kendall, Amos, 1789-1869--Correspondence.
Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, marquis de, 1757-1834--
Correspondence.
Marshall, Humphrey, 1760-1841.
Marshall, John, 1755-1835--Correspondence.
Monroe, James, 1758-1831--Correspondence.
Morrison, James, 1755-1823. James Morrison papers.
Nicholas, George, 1754?-1799.
Porter, Peter B. (Peter Buell), 1773-1844--Correspondence.
Randolph, John, 1773-1833.
Rochester, William Beatty, 1789-1838--Correspondence.
Rush, Richard, 1780-1859--Correspondence.
Sergeant, John, 1779-1852--Correspondence.
Taylor, Zachary, 1784-1850--Correspondence.
Watkins, Elizabeth Hudson Clay, 1750-1829--Correspondence.
Webster, Daniel, 1782-1852--Correspondence.
Wickliffe, Robert, 1775-1859--Correspondence.

Organizations

Bank of the United States (1816-1836)
Conference Convention (1861 : Washington, D.C.)
Congress of Panama (1826)
Great Britain. Treaties, etc. United States, 1814 Dec. 24.
Liberty Party (U.S. : 1840-1848)
Transylvania University.
United States. Army--History--War of 1812.
United States. Army. Cavalry.
United States. Dept. of State.
Whig Party (U.S.)

Subjects

Banks and banking--Kentucky--Lexington.
Burr Conspiracy, 1805-1807.
Diplomatic and consular service, American--19th century.
Diplomatic and consular service, American--Portugal.
Elections--United States.
Indians of North America--Texas.
Mexicans--Texas.
Nullification (States' rights)
Practice of law--Kentucky--Lexington
Presidents--United States--Election--1824.
Presidents--United States--Election--1832.
Presidents--United States--Election--1844.
Presidents--United States--Election--1856.
Public lands--United States.
Slavery--Washington (D.C.)
Tariff--United States.

Places

Arctic regions--Discovery and exploration.
Fort Clark (Tex.)--History.
Kentucky--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
Kentucky--Politics and government--1792-1865.
Latin America--Foreign relations--United States.
New York (State)--Politics and government--1775-1865.

Texas--Annexation to the United States.
Texas--History--1846-1950.
United States--Foreign relations--Latin America.
United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
United States--History--War of 1812.
United States--Politics and government--19th century.

Occupations
Representatives, U.S. Congress--Kentucky.
Senators, U.S. Congress--Kentucky.
Statesmen.

Administrative Information

Provenance

The papers of Henry Clay, congressman, senator, and secretary of state, and those of his family were received by the Library of Congress through numerous purchases and gifts, 1899-1997, with the largest acquisitions being a purchase from Thomas Jacob Clay and George Hudson Clay in 1924 and donations by the estate of Thomas Jacob Clay in 1940 and 1943.

Processing History

The papers of the Henry Clay family were arranged and described in 1981. Additional material was incorporated into the collection in 2000. Part II of the collection includes items previously described as the Thomas J. Clay Papers. The finding aid was revised in 2011.

Transfers

Photographs and other pictorial material have been transferred to the Library's Prints and Photographs Division where they are identified as part of these papers.

Copyright Status

The status of copyright in the unpublished writings of Henry Clay is governed by the Copyright Law of the United States (Title 17, U.S.C.).

Access and Restrictions

The papers of the Henry Clay family are open to research. Researchers are advised to contact the Manuscript Reading Room prior to visiting. Many collections are stored off-site and advance notice is needed to retrieve these items for research use.

Microfilm

A microfilm edition of part of the Henry Clay Family Papers and of selected Henry Clay items from other collections in the Manuscript Division is available on twenty-four reels. Produced by the National Archives and Records Administration, the microfilm edition is described in a separate register. Consult a reference librarian in the Manuscript Division concerning availability for purchase or interlibrary loan.

Published Editions

The Henry Clay Family Papers have also been substantially reproduced in *The Works of Henry Clay*, 6 vols. (New York, N.Y.: A. S. Barnes & Burr, 1855-1857), *Works of Henry Clay, Comprising His Life, Correspondence, and Speeches*, edited by Calvin Colton (New York, N.Y.: Henry Clay Publishing Co., 1897), and *The Papers of Henry Clay*, edited by James F. Hopkins and Mary W. M. Hargreaves (Lexington, Ky.: University of Kentucky Press, circa 1959, circa 1992).

Preferred Citation

Researchers wishing to cite this collection should include the following information: Roman numeral designating the Part followed by a colon and container number, Henry Clay Family Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Biographical Note

Henry Clay

Date

Event

1777, Apr. 12	Born, Hanover County, Va.
1791	Appointed clerk, Richard Denny's retail store, Richmond, Va.
1792	Appointed clerk, Office of the Clerk, High Court of Chancery, Richmond, Va.
1796	Studied law under Robert Brooke
1797	Admitted to the Virginia bar Moved to Lexington, Ky.
1798	Admitted to the Kentucky bar
1799	Married Lucretia Hart (died 1864)
1803-1809	Member, Kentucky legislature
1806-1807	Member, U.S. Senate, filling unexpired seat of John Adair
1807-1809	Speaker, Kentucky legislature
1809	Survived duel with Humphrey Marshall
1809-1811	Member, U.S. Senate, filling unexpired seat of Buckner Thruston
1811-1821	Member, U.S. House of Representatives; speaker, 1811-1820
1814	Appointed commissioner, Ghent Peace Commission, Ghent, Belgium
1816	Appointed presiding officer, founding meeting of the American Colonization Society
1820-1825	Counsel, Bank of the United States
1821	Resigned from U.S. House of Representatives
1822	Nominated for president by Kentucky legislature
1822-1823	Commissioner, land claim dispute between Kentucky and Virginia
1823-1825	Member and speaker, U.S. House of Representatives

1824	Announced as Whig candidate for president
1825-1829	Secretary of state
1826	Survived duel with John Randolph
1827	Published <i>Address to the Public</i>
1830	Nominated for president by Kentucky legislature
1831	Nominated as Whig candidate for president
1831-1842	Member, U.S. Senate
1836	Elected president, American Colonization Society
1838	Nominated for president by Kentucky legislature
1844	Nominated as Whig candidate for president
1848	Announced as Whig candidate for president
1849-1851	Member, U.S. Senate
1852, June 29	Died, Washington, D.C.

Scope and Content Note

The Henry Clay Family Papers span the years 1732-1927, with the bulk of the material that pertains to Henry Clay (1777-1852) himself falling in the period 1814-1852. The papers consist of personal, official, and family correspondence, business records, biographical material, speeches, writings, legal files, printed matter, and other material that chiefly document the public career and private life of Henry Clay and, to a lesser extent, that of his immediate family. The papers are organized in two parts based on their acquisition by the Library. Part I consists mostly of material acquired in 1924 from Henry Clay's grandsons, Thomas Jacob Clay and George Hudson Clay. Part II was received primarily from the estate of Thomas Jacob Clay in 1940 and 1943. Both Part I and II also contain smaller acquisitions received by the Library from other sources.

Part I

Part I of the papers, 1770-1910, is comprised of three series: [General Correspondence](#), [Dispatches and Instructions](#), and [Addenda](#). The [General Correspondence](#) series consists of letters received and copies of letters sent by Henry Clay and members of the Clay family. The material has been bound and is almost exclusively political in content but also includes occasional business records and family papers. An index to the Henry Clay correspondence in this series is available in the Manuscript Division Reading Room and on [microfilm](#). Abstracts of the general correspondence in Part I are included in this register.

The [Dispatches and Instructions](#) series has also been bound and includes information sent to *chargés d'affaires* and ministers plenipotentiary during Clay's tenure as secretary of state. The series does not include incoming material. For unofficial correspondence with ministers, particularly James Brown and Christopher Hughes, see the [General Correspondence](#) series of Part I.

The Addenda includes correspondence and printed matter received since or omitted from the bound volumes.

The collection does not include material on Clay's childhood or adolescence, nor does it include correspondence on the political stands he assumed in the late 1790s in regard to the Alien and Sedition acts or the Kentucky constitutional crisis over slavery. There is little political correspondence for the decade 1790-1800, but professional correspondence and business records exist for the period 1800-1810.

For the Aaron Burr litigation in Kentucky in 1806, the collection contains several letters in which Burr requests Clay's professional services while assuring Clay of his innocence in regard to the charge of treason. There is documentation for Clay's duels with Humphrey Marshall in January 1809 and John Randolph in April 1826. Letters between Clay and military and political leaders on the conduct of the War of 1812 reveal Clay's reaction following military setbacks during the war, particularly the fall of Detroit. There is much correspondence between Clay and other Treaty of Ghent commissioners while in Europe, including extensive and revealing correspondence between Clay and William H. Crawford while the peace negotiations were in progress.

After the War of 1812, correspondence concerning the tariff, public lands, internal improvements, and South America appears intermittently over three decades. There is very little material on the Missouri Compromise.

Of all the topics chronicled by the Henry Clay Family Papers, the one documented most heavily is presidential politics. The documentation goes beyond coverage of the elections of 1832 and 1844 when Clay was his party's principal standard bearer. Correspondence on presidential politics begins in 1821, when Clay first considered running in the 1824 race, and ends with Clay's defeat before the Whig nominating convention of 1848. Only the 1836 presidential campaign, when Clay disclaimed candidacy, is not covered.

Correspondence written between the stalemated presidential election on 9 November 1824 and the run-off election in the House of Representatives on 9 February 1825 sheds light on the circumstances surrounding the "bargain and intrigue" scandal. Subsequent correspondence follows the sporadic course of events of the scandal, including a challenge to James K. Polk to debate the issue. Noteworthy are the numerous letters Tobias Watkins solicited after the fact as evidence in Clay's behalf.

There is a considerable amount of correspondence in opposition to the Andrew Jackson administration. Beginning in 1830, politicians including Hiram Kitchum, John L. Lawrence, P. B. Porter, W. B. Rochester, and Richard Rush, wrote to Clay on the anti-Masonry issue. There is substantial correspondence beginning in 1830 on rechartering the Bank of the United States. A side issue was Clay's professional relationship with bank officials Langdon Cheves and Nicholas Biddle before Clay resigned from the bank on 8 March 1825. Correspondence on nullification begins very early, with the first suggestion of impending conflict appearing in letters about the time of the Tariff of Abominations. From that point on, the correspondence on nullification grows until the spring of 1833, when it predominates.

Toward the end of the 1830s, correspondents take up the issues of slavery in the District of Columbia and the annexation of Texas. Letters between Clay and newly-elected William Henry Harrison disclose a sudden break in their relationship. A sizable amount of correspondence on the effect of New York politics and the Liberty Party on the presidential election of 1844 appears before and after the election. There is very little material on the Compromise of 1850.

Henry Clay regularly corresponded with three individuals who may well be regarded as his political confidants: Francis Brooke, James Brown, and Josiah Stoddard Johnston. He also corresponded with such eminent individuals as John Quincy Adams, Nicholas Biddle, Francis Preston Blair, Horace Greeley, William Henry Harrison, Christopher Hughes, Amos Kendall, de Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Du Motier, Marquis Lafayette, John L. Lawrence, John Marshall, James Monroe,

P. B. Porter, W. B. Rochester, Richard Rush, John Sargeant, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster, and Robert Wickliffe.

Part II

Part II of the Henry Clay Family Papers consists of twelve series: [General Correspondence](#), [Family Correspondence](#), [Business Records](#), [Biographical File](#), [Writings File](#), [Miscellany](#), [Legal File](#), [James Morrison Papers](#), [George Nicholas Papers](#), [Transylvania University Archives](#), [Addenda](#), and [Microfilm](#).

The [General Correspondence](#) series includes letters received and copies of letters sent pertaining principally to Henry Clay's professional and business interests. The series also includes occasional memoranda, notes, and speeches, as well as correspondence with Francis Brooke and Josiah Stoddard Johnston copied by Clay's biographer, Calvin Colton. Letters of condolence and other correspondence about Clay are located at the end of the series.

The [Family Correspondence](#) series contains mostly letters of Clay family members other than Henry Clay, with occasional notes, memoranda, journals, speeches, and telegrams. It includes material formerly described as the Thomas J. Clay Papers. Correspondents include Clay's mother, Elizabeth Watkins Clay; brothers, Porter Clay and John Clay; father-in-law, Thomas Hart; wife, Lucretia Hart Clay; children, Theodore Wythe Clay, Anne Brown Clay Erwin, Henry Clay, Jr., and James Brown Clay; James's wife, Susan Maria Jacob Clay; and James and Susan's children, James Brown Clay, Jr., John Cathart Johnston Clay, Henry "Harry" Clay, Thomas Jacob Clay, Charles Donald Clay, George Hudson Clay, and Lucretia Hart Clay.

The [Business Records](#) series contains material from the law offices of Henry Clay, Thomas Hart, James Brown Clay, and several of James's children. Also included are the wills of Henry Clay, John Clay, Lucretia Hart Clay, Susan Maria Jacob Clay, Thomas Hart, John I. Jacob, Richard Taylor, and John Watkins. Material of Clay's father-in-law, Thomas Hart, an early settler and entrepreneur in Kentucky, includes correspondence with William Blount and Thomas Hart Benton.

James Brown Clay, one of Henry Clay's sons, was chargé d'affaires to Portugal under President Zachary Taylor. Opposing the American Party as the heir apparent to the Whig Party, he gave his support to James Buchanan in the presidential election of 1856. Clay's support did much to clear Buchanan of the charge of duplicity over the George Kremer scandal involving Henry Clay. In return, James was consulted on the formation of the Buchanan cabinet and was offered the mission to Prussia, which he declined. He was then elected as a Union Democrat to the House of Representatives, where he served from 1857 to 1859. As a member of Congress he took an active part in the recurring debates over "bleeding Kansas." Later, in 1861, he was appointed a delegate to the failed peace convention that attempted to avert the Civil War. Unable from ill health to assume a colonel's commission in the Confederate Army under Braxton Bragg, he fled Kentucky when Bragg withdrew his troops following the Battle of Perryville. James subsequently ran the blockade. From Havana, Cuba, he went to Canada, where he died in Montreal in 1864 from consumption.

The collection contains James Brown Clay's diplomatic correspondence, speeches as an old-line Whig, and correspondence touching upon Kansas, the peace convention, and the Civil War. His political correspondence with Thomas B. Stevenson during the 1850s is particularly revealing. Toward the end of his life he wrote a sketch of his political career and a critical account of Braxton Bragg's military campaign in Kentucky.

James Brown Clay had three sons whose papers are also represented in the collection, James Brown Clay, Jr., Thomas Jacob Clay, and Henry "Harry" Clay. As a lieutenant and aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General John C. Breckinridge, James Brown Clay, Jr., corresponded with his mother concerning military life during the Civil War. His correspondence with G. C. Wharton in 1905-1906 examines major campaigns during the Civil War.

Thomas Jacob Clay served as a lieutenant in the United States Cavalry. Stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, he kept a journal describing forays across the Rio Grande against marauding Mexicans and Indians in 1878.

Henry "Harry" Clay, a lawyer who established the firm of Clay and Rothchild in San Francisco, participated in the expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, Greenland, organized by Henry W. Howgate. Subsequently, the site was used as a staging area for the Adolphus W. Greely expedition to the Arctic. On that expedition, Clay started out with Greely but was forced to retreat. When the Greely party ran into difficulties, Henry's brother, Thomas Jacob Clay, still in the Army, volunteered for the relief party. In a letter dated 21 December 1883, Henry advises Thomas on the perils of Arctic travel. He also wrote an article in the *Louisville Courier Journal* in January 1884 advising how to undertake the operation. The correspondence on the Arctic expedition falls in the period 1880-1884 and includes letters from Greely.

The [Biographical File](#) contains an unpublished biography of Henry Clay titled "Henry Clay; His Slanderers: James Parton, Andrew Jackson; As Judged by His Contemporaries" written by Clay's daughter-in-law, Susan Maria Jacob Clay, and revised by her daughter, Lucretia Hart Clay. The file also contains biographical sketches of Henry Clay, Henry "Harry" Clay, James Brown Clay, John Cathart Johnston Clay, Lucretia Hart Clay, Lucy Jacob Clay, Nathaniel Hart Clay, Porter Clay, Susan Maria Jacob Clay, Thomas Hart, John I. Jacob, Nathaniel Rochester, and Richard Taylor. Also included is a circular by Susan Maria Jacob Clay, "Slavery in Politics: A Plea for the Negro."

The [Writings File](#) contains religious and fictional writings of Lucretia Hart Clay and poetry copied and written by Clay family members. The writings of Lucretia Hart Clay include "What God Has Revealed Respecting the Animal Creation," "Introduction to the Gospel of St. John," "Money-Mad," and "A House-Party at Iverloch."

The [Miscellany](#) series contains speeches by Henry Clay and James Brown Clay; a map of Rome, Italy, 1845; circulars, *Re-organization of the Whig Party in Kentucky*, 1856, and *Hon. James B. Clay, to His Constituents of the Ashland District*, 1858; reports of the Ohio Canal Commission, 1823, and the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum Committee, circa 1847; and *Rules of the Republican Organization of Kentucky*, 1901. Other material includes cookbooks; a cattle auction booklet of James Brown Clay, 1859; an obituary of Catherine H. Colt, 1846; and genealogies of the Caldwell, Clay, Conway, Hart, Jacob, Preston, Robertson, Rogers, Taylor, Watkins, and Wilson families.

The [Legal File](#) contains client records that are probably from the law offices of Henry Clay, George Nicholas, or James Morrison and deal principally with land exchanges, probate, and contracts.

The collection also contains papers of [James Morrison](#) and [George Nicholas](#) and archives of [Transylvania University](#) in Lexington, Kentucky. James Morrison was the executor of the George Nicholas estate. Heirs of the estate brought suit against Morrison that extended beyond his death. Morrison's executor in turn was Henry Clay. In addition, Clay represented the Morrison estate in the suit brought against it by the heirs of George Nicholas. In both capacities, as executor and as legal counsel, Clay obtained business and financial records of the two men. He was also responsible for administering an endowment from the Morrison estate to Transylvania University. In this role he acquired archival material, principally financial records of the university.

The [James Morrison Papers](#) cover the period 1790-1849, although the bulk of the material falls in the period 1808-1823. The papers are organized into business correspondence, business records, and estate papers. The business correspondence contains letters received and copies of letters sent, with some enclosed bills and receipts. The business records include records of Morrison's legal accounts with the Northwestern Army, Indian Department, Navy Department, War Department, and Treasury Department. The estate papers contain material concerning the probating of Morrison's estate, including his autopsy report, correspondence, accounts payable and schedule of debts, financial records of beneficiary Esther Morrison, and Clay's answers as legal counsel in the case of *Heirs of George Nicholas v. James Morrison*.

George Nicholas (circa 1754-1790) had been a Revolutionary War colonel, Virginia and Kentucky legislator, author of the Kentucky constitution, lawyer, and first attorney general of Kentucky. Morrison served as executor of his estate, and when Morrison died in 1823, Clay, as executor of Morrison's estate, brought to completion the probate settlement of Nicholas's estate. The [George Nicholas Papers](#) cover the period 1777-1831, with the bulk of the material documenting the period 1790-1799. Nicholas's files have been organized into client and business file, correspondence, and estate papers. The client and business file and correspondence pertain to Nicholas's law practice. The estate papers include will, statements of assets and liabilities, and financial records of beneficiaries Mary Nicholas and Wilson Cary Nicholas.

Transylvania University was a financial beneficiary of the James Morrison estate. A series of [Transylvania University archives](#), consisting mostly of financial records and covering the period 1829-1868, includes material pertaining to the Morrison legacy administered by Clay and articles of agreement deeding land from the Morrison estate to recompense Gideon Shryock, architect of Morrison College.

The [Addenda](#) contains correspondence received by the Library since the original processing of the Henry Clay Family Papers. Correspondents include Coleman Rogers and John M. Clayton.

Organization of the Papers

The collection is arranged in two parts composed of fifteen series:

Part I:

- [General Correspondence, 1770-1910](#)
- [Dispatches and Instructions, 1825-1829](#)
- [Addenda, 1785-1924](#)

Part II:

- [General Correspondence, 1800-1891](#)
- [Family Correspondence, 1780-1927](#)
- [Business Records, 1771-1927](#)
- [Biographical File, 1901-1905](#)
- [Writings File, 1844-1901](#)
- [Miscellany, circa 1793-1922](#)
- [Legal File, 1732-1857](#)
- [James Morrison Papers, 1790-1849](#)
- [George Nicholas Papers, 1777-1831](#)
- [Transylvania University Archives, 1829-1868](#)
- [Addenda, 1837-1847](#)
- [Microfilm](#)

Description of Series

Container

BOX I:1-27
REEL I:1-6

Series

Part I: General Correspondence, 1770-1910

Letters received and copies of letters sent, family papers, financial records, letters of condolence, memoranda, notes, petitions, secretary of state reports to Congress, and speeches.

Organized into Henry Clay correspondence and Clay family correspondence and arranged chronologically therein. A card index to the Henry Clay correspondence is available in the Manuscript Division Reading Room and on microfilm. Abstracts of the correspondence are provided below.

BOX I:28-34
REEL I:7-8

Part I: Dispatches and Instructions, 1825-1829

Diplomatic correspondence and instructions.
Arranged chronologically.

BOX I:35
Not filmed

Part I: Addenda, 1785-1924

Correspondence, newspaper clippings, reports, speeches, and other material.

Organized into correspondence and printed matter and arranged chronologically therein.

BOX II:36-40

Part II: General Correspondence, 1800-1891

Letters received and copies of letters sent, memoranda, notes, and speeches.

Arranged by type of correspondence and chronologically therein.

BOX II:40-49

Part II: Family Correspondence, 1780-1927

Correspondence, envelopes, journals, memoranda, notes, speeches, and telegrams.

Organized into family correspondence, other correspondence, and envelopes and arranged chronologically therein.

BOX II:49-54

Part II: Business Records, 1771-1927

Account records, articles of agreement, bank books, bills of lading, bonds, deeds, depositions, fee bills, indentures, land patents, leases, legal opinions, powers of attorney, promissory notes, receipts, surveys, tax receipts, and wills.

Organized into business records and wills and arranged chronologically therein.

BOX II:55-57

Part II: Biographical File, 1901-1905

Unpublished biography of Clay and biographical sketches of Clay and other family members.

The biography is followed by the biographical sketches arranged in approximate chronological order.

- BOX II:57-60 Part II: Writings File, 1844-1901
Religious and fictional writings of Lucretia Hart Clay and poetry and writing fragments of other Clay family members.
The writings of Lucretia Hart Clay are arranged first, followed by the poetry and fragments.
- BOX II:60-64 Part II: Miscellany, circa 1793-1922
Address books, calling cards, circulars, cookbooks, drawings, genealogies, inventories, journal, lists, maps, mementos, newspaper clippings, notes, obituaries, printed matter, reports, scrapbooks, sketches, speeches, and transcriptions.
Arranged alphabetically by type of material and chronologically therein.
- BOX II:65-66 Part II: Legal File, 1732-1857
Articles of agreement, assignments, bills of complaint, deeds, depositions, indentures, land claims, land grants, land patents, legal memoranda, legal opinions, plats, pleas, powers of attorney, surveys, summons, treasury warrants, and wills.
Arranged chronologically.
- BOX II:66-74 Part II: James Morrison Papers, 1790-1849
Correspondence, including letters received and copies of letters sent with attached bills and receipts; business records, including accounts payable, accounts receivable, bills of lading, bonds, indentures, legal records, promissory notes, receipts, and tax records; and estate papers.
Arranged alphabetically by type of material and chronologically therein.
- BOX II:74-75 Part II: George Nicholas Papers, 1777-1831
Client and business files including articles of agreement, bills of complaint, financial records, indentures, land claims, legal memoranda, pleas, receipts, and wills; correspondence, primarily professional and business letters received; and estate papers containing wills, financial records, and legal documents.
Arranged alphabetically by type of material and chronologically therein.
- BOX II:75 Part II: Transylvania University Archives, 1829-1868
Account records, articles of agreement, bank checks, correspondence, minutes, promissory notes, and receipts.
Arranged chronologically.
- BOX II:75 Part II: Addenda, 1837-1847
Correspondence.
Arranged chronologically.
- REEL 9-24 Part II: Microfilm
Microfilm of Clay papers miscellany, card index to correspondence, items from Containers 34-39, and Clay material from other collections.
Arrangement described in finding aid to microfilm edition.
Microfilm shelf nos. 13,789, 13,789.1, and 17,343.

Container List

Microfilm edition available. Shelf nos. 13,789 and 13,789.1

<i>Container</i>	<i>Contents</i>
BOX I:1-27 REEL I:1-6	<p>Part I: General Correspondence, 1770-1910</p> <p>Letters received and copies of letters sent, family papers, financial records, letters of condolence, memoranda, notes, petitions, secretary of state reports to Congress, and speeches.</p> <p>Organized into Henry Clay correspondence and Clay family correspondence and arranged chronologically therein. A card index to the Henry Clay correspondence is available in the Manuscript Division Reading Room and on microfilm. Abstracts of the correspondence are provided below.</p>
BOX I:1 REEL 1	<p>Clay, Henry</p> <p>30 Nov. 1770-4 Feb. 1814</p> <p>This volume includes material on Henry Clay's ancestors; his license to practice law in Virginia, dated 6 November 1797; business correspondence related to land speculation and debt collection, principally with out-of-state clients, notably from Baltimore; the first letter with Clay's most intimate and long-term correspondent, Francis Brooke, a boyhood friend; a letter from Felix Grundy on the Kentucky Insurance Company issue, dated 4 February 1805; a letter from Attorney General John Breckenridge on relations with Great Britain, dated 22 March 1806; correspondence on the Aaron Burr litigation in November and December 1806; the challenges, formal rules, and an eyewitness account of the Clay-Marshall duel in January 1809; and letters concerning the War of 1812 from Thomas Hart Benton, William Henry Harrison, and James Monroe.</p>
BOX I:2 REEL 1	<p>5 Feb. 1814-24 Nov. 1818</p> <p>This volume includes correspondence with fellow commissioners James Asheton Bayard, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russell during the Treaty of Ghent negotiations; extensive correspondence with William H. Crawford on the diplomatic issues at stake; an American position statement, dated 14 December 1814; Secretary of State James Monroe's offer to Clay to assume a diplomatic mission to Russia, dated 30 October 1815; President James Madison's offer to Clay to take over the War Department, dated 30 August 1816, and Clay's letter of refusal, dated 14 September 1816; the first letter to be received by Clay from Marquis de Lafayette, dated 26 October 1815, in which he comments on political conditions in France. Lafayette's correspondence would grow in volume and is noteworthy for its perspectives on European politics, international relations generally, and South American independence movements in particular.</p>
BOX I:3 REEL 1	<p>30 Nov. 1818-17 Dec. 1822</p> <p>This volume includes correspondence with Langdon Cheves concerning Clay's professional relationship with the Bank of the United States,</p>

- correspondence that would subsequently be taken up by Nicholas Biddle; the correspondence and official records of the land claims negotiations between Kentucky and Virginia in which Clay acted as commissioner for Kentucky; extensive correspondence on presidential politics, beginning with a letter from Henry R. Warfield, dated 13 December 1821; a letter from Jonathan Russell relating his efforts to undermine John Quincy Adams's presidential campaign, dated 9 July 1822; a letter from Amos Kendall describing his clandestine efforts, dated 20 June 1822; and a letter from Andrew Hughes suggesting that Andrew Jackson might run for president, dated 31 July 1822.
- BOX I:4
REEL 1
- 19 Dec. 1822-14 Oct. 1824
- This volume is dominated by presidential politics. Secondary subjects include Clay's continuing professional relationship with the Bank of the United States and a disagreement with Congressman Ichabod Bartlett of New Hampshire, which ended amicably in January 1824.
- BOX I:5
REEL 1
- 15 Oct. 1824-12 Oct. 1825
- Correspondence reflecting uncertainty over the final electoral vote count includes the letter from Clay to Francis Preston Blair, dated 8 January 1825, that would provide the basis for the revival of the charge of "bargain and intrigue" during the presidential campaign of 1828 (see abstracts to vols. 11 and 12). A letter from Clay to Blair dated 29 January 1825 responds to George Kremer's anonymously-published calumny. The volume also includes Nicholas Biddle's reply to Clay's resignation from the Bank of the United States, dated 11 March 1825; correspondence in response to Clay's address to his constituents concerning Kremer's allegations; and the initial correspondence between James Brown as minister to France and Clay as secretary of state. The latter correspondence was particularly frank, for the two men were longtime friends, and related by marriage to the Hart family of Kentucky.
- BOX I:6
REEL 2
- 13 Oct. 1825-10 Apr. 1826
- This volume includes a letter from William Carroll concerning Andrew Jackson's resignation from Congress, dated 25 November 1825; correspondence on the procrastination of Congress over sending delegates to the Congress of Panama; a letter from Robert Wickliffe, Clay's principal source of information on Kentucky politics, concerning the political gains of the Jackson faction in Kentucky, dated 7 March 1826; and documentation from late March through early April 1826 relating to the Clay-Randolph duel.
- BOX I:7
REEL 2
- 12 Apr.-18 Nov. 1826
- This volume begins with correspondence on the Clay-Randolph duel. Correspondence from ministers Christopher Hughes and James Brown predominates. In a letter dated 9 May 1826, W. B. Rochester comments on the presidential aspirations of DeWitt Clinton. However, the main focus of Clay's political correspondents, who report on political movements within their states, is the popularity of the Jackson faction. This preoccupation also takes up a substantial portion of the following six volumes. Volume 7 also includes

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- correspondence with Daniel Webster, which was substantial, supportive, and confidential during the Adams administration and the first Jackson administration, and material on internal improvements and the St. Lawrence River.
- BOX I:8
REEL 2
- 20 Nov. 1826-21 Apr. 1827
- This volume consists principally of correspondence on presidential politics. The correspondents pay close attention to the Jackson faction, with comments on DeWitt Clinton and Martin Van Buren as well. Clay's informants continue to report on politics within their particular states. The concern over the pivotal states New York and Pennsylvania is reflected in correspondence with politicians from these states. Throughout these volumes the following correspondents regularly report to Clay concerning political conditions in their states: Adam Beatty, Kentucky; Francis Brooke, Virginia; William Carroll, Tennessee; James Erwin, Louisiana; Charles Hammond, Ohio; Edward Ingersoll, Pennsylvania; Francis Johnson, Kentucky; Joseph Kent, Maryland; John L. Lawrence, New York; P. S. Markley, Pennsylvania; Thomas Metcalfe, Kentucky; Hugh Mercer, Virginia; Hezekiah Niles, Maryland; John Hampden Pleasants, Virginia; Peter Buell Porter, New York; William Beatty Rochester, New York; John Sergeant, Pennsylvania; Henry Shaw, Massachusetts; Jonathan Sloane, Massachusetts; Thomas B. Stevenson, Ohio; Joseph M. Street, Missouri; Charles Stewart Todd, Kentucky; Henry R. Warfield, Maryland; Daniel Webster, Massachusetts; Robert Wickliffe, Kentucky; and Elisha Whittlesey, Ohio.
- BOX I:9
REEL 2
- 22 Apr.-2 Aug. 1827
- This volume begins with a letter dated 27 April 1827 related to the acquisition of a cipher to the coded correspondence between Jackson, Burr, and Blennerhassett (letters related to this attempt to discredit Jackson are dated 7 April 1827 and 13 August 1828). Much of the volume comprises replies to Tobias Watkins's circular asking for statements to dispute Carter Beverly's allegation that Clayites had bargained with the Jackson camp in the previous election. These replies provide the documentation for Clay's Address to the Public, a refutation of the charges against him, published in December 1827. This volume also includes correspondence responding to Clay's July denial to Jackson's June statement that, in the previous election, an individual representing Clay had made overtures to the Jackson camp.
- BOX I:10
REEL 2
- 3 Aug.-21 Oct. 1827
- This volume begins with correspondence responding to Clay's repeated denial that he had dealt with the Jackson camp in the previous election, a denial Clay reiterated in a published speech given in Lexington in August in which he called upon Jackson to name the supposed go-between. Correspondence in August and September relates to James Buchanan's statements that he had not acted in such a capacity.

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BOX I:11
REEL 3

22 Oct. 1827-14 Jan. 1828

This volume includes more correspondence concerning the Beverly-Jackson-Buchanan matter; correspondence on Congressional elections as harbingers of presidential politics; two Francis Preston Blair letters, dated 14 November and 31 December 1827, written prior to his testimony before the Kentucky senate committee investigating the charges against Clay; a published version of Clay's Address to the Public; and correspondence responding to the Address and to the Harrisburg Convention.

BOX I:12
REEL 3

15 Jan.-30 Apr. 1828

Correspondence in this volume concerns Francis Preston Blair, his appearance before the Kentucky senate investigating committee, and the question of publishing the supposedly incriminating letter Clay wrote to Blair, dated 8 January 1825.

BOX I:13
REEL 3

2 May-22 Nov. 1828

This volume is dominated by presidential politics.

BOX I:14
REEL 3

24 Nov. 1828-14 Mar. 1829

This volume includes correspondence commenting on the outcome of the election and expressing considerable apprehension concerning the Jackson administration and ends with invitations to Clay to attend public demonstrations in his behalf following his departure from Washington, D.C.

BOX I:15
REEL 3

16 Mar.-11 Nov. 1829

This volume includes correspondence critical of the Jackson administration. A letter from Sidney Breese, dated 30 July 1829, is the first to question Clay on the prospect of running in 1832.

BOX I:16
REEL 4

13 Nov. 1829-29 Oct. 1830

Correspondence in this volume speculates on the likely candidates for 1832, including the possibility that Martin Van Buren would receive the Democratic nomination. W. H. Crawford's letter, dated 31 March 1830, is representative of this speculation over candidates. The volume also includes correspondence critical of the Jackson administration. Daniel Webster's letter, dated 29 May 1830, is representative. There is a letter from Richard Rush on the anti-Masonry issue in New York, dated 25 September 1830, and a letter from James Madison on the "nullifying doctrine," dated 9 October 1830.

BOX I:17
REEL 4

30 Oct. 1830-25 Oct. 1831

This volume includes a letter, dated 3 November 1830, from Nicholas Biddle to Clay in which the banker states that it would be "inexpedient" to raise the recharter issue. Daniel Webster reports in a letter dated 4 March 1831 on the split between Calhoun and Jackson. In May, Richard Rush starts an urgent correspondence to persuade Clay to go along with the anti-Masons. Hugh Mercer reports on the resignation of the cabinet in a letter dated 9 May 1831. In a

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- letter dated 31 August 1831, Clay is warned that the Jackson faction in Kentucky will make a concerted effort to block his election to the Senate. In a letter of 7 September 1831, John Quincy Adams disputes the legitimacy of nullification, expounding his constitutional theory of government. The correspondence in October concerns Clay's bid for a seat in the Senate.
- BOX I:18
REEL 4
- 26 Oct. 1831-20 Mar. 1832
- Correspondence congratulating Clay on his election to the Senate opens this volume. Nicholas Biddle's letter of 22 December 1831 touches upon rechartering the Bank of the United States. Patrick Henry urged Clay to encourage the government to purchase Mount Vernon in a letter dated 18 February 1832. Beginning in March, there is more correspondence on the recharter issue.
- BOX I:19
REEL 4
- 22 Mar.-24 Aug. 1832
- A March 22 letter from James Madison argues for accommodation on the tariff to avert a crisis over nullification. In May and June, Hiram Kitchum and Richard Rush address Clay on anti-Masonry. Clay's letter to Hezekiah Niles, dated 8 July 1829, comments on the tariff bill, the bank bill, and the public land bill. Nicholas Biddle's letter, dated 1 August 1832, expresses his reaction to Jackson's veto.
- BOX I:20
REEL 5
- 26 Aug. 1832-7 Nov. 1834
- Correspondence on the presidential election continues through November with correspondence on the outcome of the election in November and December. P. B. Porter and W. B. Rochester kept Clay abreast of the anti-Masonry splinter group in New York. A copy of a bill to modify the tariff is located at the beginning of 1833. Dated 8 February 1833, a letter from Nicholas Biddle indicates his intention to fight back against the kitchen cabinet. The period from February through June 1833 contains increasing correspondence on the nullification crisis. In a letter dated 20 February 1833, John M. Clayton commented on the struggle in Congress; in a letter dated 19 March 1833, Peleg Sprague expressed the northern point of view; and in a letter dated 2 April 1833, James Madison advised appeasement. The period from January through March 1834 contains correspondence on the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, the purportedly arbitrary removal of secretaries of the treasury, and the Senate's intention to censure Andrew Jackson for these "unconstitutional" actions. Clay's letter to Francis Brooke, dated 23 March 1834, expressed his fears for the political future of the country.
- BOX I:21
REEL 5
- 8 Nov. 1834-5 June 1838
- This volume includes correspondence on the French crisis during the winter of 1835. In a letter dated 4 January 1835, Nicholas Biddle expressed the view that the Bank of the United States played a role in collecting the claims. In a letter dated 31 January 1835, James Madison cautioned against rash action. The volume also includes material on the slavery issue. Lewis Tappan attempted to win Clay over to the anti-slavery group, with letters dated 24 March, 22 June, and 20 July 1835 and 1 May and 5 June 1838. John Greenleaf Whittier

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wrote Clay on 5 June 1837; and in January and February 1838 there is correspondence responding to Clay's January 8 speech in Congress modifying Calhoun's December resolutions. The question of the choice of the Whig candidate arose in correspondence between July and August 1837. The volume also includes a letter from Henry Austin attempting to enlist Clay's support for Texas, dated 13 April 1836; and two letters on the issue of international copyright from Harriet Martineau, dated 15 May 1837, and from Grenville A. Sackell, dated 25 January 1838.

BOX I:22
REEL 5

11 June 1838-13 Mar. 1841

A letter from Nicholas Biddle commented on the Texas question, dated 7 September 1838, and a letter from Clay on the proper course of action for Congress in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, dated 25 February 1839. Letters and petitions advocate Clay's presidential candidacy. During the election year, there is correspondence with William Henry Harrison, dated 25 February, 21 June, 6 August, 2 November, and 15 November. A letter dated 13 March 1841 and its reply dated 15 March document a rupture in the relationship between the two men. Volume 22 also includes business correspondence between Henry Clay and his son, Thomas Hart Clay, especially during the 1840s when their joint business ventures were failing.

BOX I:23
REEL 5

15 Mar. 1841-4 Oct. 1844

This volume begins with Clay's March 15 reply to William Henry Harrison's March 13 letter that rebuked Clay for "dictating" proposals. The period from May to September 1841 contains correspondence on reestablishing a Bank of the United States. A letter from Clay to Martin Van Buren written 26 March 1842, the day before Clay's farewell address to the Senate, extended an invitation to the would-be Democratic candidate to visit Ashland. Immediately thereafter, Clay received a letter, dated April 2, from Carter Beverly that exonerated Clay from the allegations Beverly had made in 1827. A letter dated 25 July 1842 from Clay to Jacob Gibson, provides insight into Clay's basic views on slavery. Joseph Story responded to Clay's Lexington speech, his first as a presidential candidate, in a letter dated 3 August 1842. Clay challenged James K. Polk to a debate over the issue of "bargain and intrigue" in a letter dated 20 May 1843. This volume also includes correspondence describing political trends within particular states and correspondence attesting to Clay's innocence in regard to the old charge of "bargain and intrigue."

BOX I:24
REEL 6

9 Oct. 1844-18 Apr. 1845

Correspondence commenting on the electoral defeat includes allegations of election fraud, particularly in New York. Beginning in November but continuing through the winter and spring there are many letters of sympathy concerning the electoral defeat and invitations to attend public demonstrations of support. The period from January through May 1845 contains correspondence on the fund-raising drive to relieve Clay of large debts. A copy of a letter dated 28 February 1845 from Andrew Jackson to William B. Lewis

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BOX I:25 REEL 6	commented on James Buchanan's want of moral fiber in relation to the role he played in the "bargain and intrigue" scandal. 22 Apr. 1845-19 July 1848
BOX I:26 REEL 6	This volume contains correspondence with Horace Greeley on presidential politics, with letters dated 15 November 1846, 30 November 1847, and 28 April, 29 May, and 21 June 1848. Correspondence with candidate Zachary Taylor is dated 4 November and 28 December 1847 and 30 April 1848. Clay's letters dated 2 December 1847 and 12 April 1848 relate to his own candidacy. Letters of sympathy concern the outcome of the Whig nominating convention. 22 July 1848-4 Nov. 1852
BOX I:27 REEL 6	Additional letters concern the outcome of the Whig nominating convention. Writing on 11 September 1848, Clay disclaimed any intention to run as a third party candidate. His letter of 31 May 1850 to Thomas Hart Clay revealed pessimism over passage of the Compromise measures. In the last years of his life, Clay wrote many letters to his wife, Lucretia Hart Clay. The last third of volume 26 consists of letters of condolence (see also letters of condolence in Part II: General Correspondence). Undated
BOX I:28-34 REEL I:7-8	Undated correspondence and miscellaneous material relate to Henry Clay; other Clay family papers are dated 1853-1910. Clay family, 1853-1910, undated Part I: Dispatches and Instructions, 1825-1829 Diplomatic correspondence and instructions. Arranged chronologically.
BOX I:28 REEL 7	10 Mar.-10 May 1825
BOX I:29 REEL 7	11 May-22 Nov. 1825
BOX I:30 REEL 7	24 Nov. 1825-13 June 1826
BOX I:31 REEL 7	19 June-8 Nov. 1826
BOX I:32 REEL 8	11 Nov. 1826-4 May 1827
BOX I:33 REEL 8	11 May 1827-20 Feb. 1828

Part I: Dispatches and Instructions, 1825-1829

<i>Container</i>	<i>Contents</i>
BOX I:34 REEL 8	21 Feb. 1828-28 Feb. 1829
BOX I:35 Not filmed	Part I: Addenda, 1785-1924 Correspondence, newspaper clippings, reports, speeches, and other material. Organized into correspondence and printed matter and arranged chronologically therein.
BOX I:35	Correspondence Originals, 1814-1853 (2 folders) Photostats, 1785-1888 Printed matter, 1823-1924, undated (2 folders)
BOX II:36-40	Part II: General Correspondence, 1800-1891 Letters received and copies of letters sent, memoranda, notes, and speeches. Arranged by type of correspondence and chronologically therein.
BOX II:36	General correspondence Feb. 1800-Jan. 1824 (7 folders)
BOX II:37	Feb. 1824-Dec. 1831 (7 folders)
BOX II:38	Jan. 1832-Dec. 1842 (7 folders)
BOX II:39	Jan. 1843-May 1852, undated (6 folders)
BOX II:40	Condolence letters, 1852-1853 Other correspondence, 1801-1857 Envelopes, annotated wrappings, etc., circa 1806-1891, undated
BOX II:40-49	Part II: Family Correspondence, 1780-1927 Correspondence, envelopes, journals, memoranda, notes, speeches, and telegrams. Organized into family correspondence, other correspondence, and envelopes and arranged chronologically therein.
BOX II:40	Family correspondence Originals Nov. 1780-Oct. 1812 (4 folders)
BOX II:41	Nov. 1812-Oct. 1849 (6 folders)
BOX II:42	Nov. 1849-May 1855 (6 folders)

Part II: Family Correspondence, 1780-1927

<i>Container</i>	<i>Contents</i>
BOX II:43	June 1855-Jan. 1858 (6 folders)
BOX II:44	Feb. 1858-Feb. 1863 (6 folders)
BOX II:45	Mar. 1863-July 1873 (6 folders)
BOX II:46	Aug. 1873-Sept. 1884 (6 folders)
BOX II:47	Oct. 1884-Aug. 1912 (6 folders)
BOX II:48	Sept. 1912-Aug. 1927, undated (3 folders) Photostatic copies, 1781-1923 (3 folders) Other correspondence 1782-1803
BOX II:49	1804-1863, undated (2 folders) Envelopes, annotated wrappings, etc., circa 1781-1917 (3 folders)
BOX II:49-54	Part II: Business Records, 1771-1927 Account records, articles of agreement, bank books, bills of lading, bonds, deeds, depositions, fee bills, indentures, land patents, leases, legal opinions, powers of attorney, promissory notes, receipts, surveys, tax receipts, and wills. Organized into business records and wills and arranged chronologically therein.
BOX II:49	Business records Oct. 1771-June 1802 (2 folders)
BOX II:50	July 1802-Nov. 1816 (5 folders)
BOX II:51	Dec. 1816-Jan. 1829 (6 folders)
BOX II:52	Feb. 1829-Aug. 1837 (5 folders)
BOX II:53	Sept. 1837-Dec. 1855 (6 folders)
BOX II:54	Jan. 1856-Feb. 1927, undated (5 folders) Wills, 1780-1923, undated
BOX II:55-57	Part II: Biographical File, 1901-1905 Unpublished biography of Clay and biographical sketches of Clay and other family members. The biography is followed by the biographical sketches arranged in approximate chronological order.

Part II: Biographical File, 1901-1905

<i>Container</i>	<i>Contents</i>
BOX II:55	Biography by Susan Maria Jacob Clay, "Henry Clay; His Slanderers: James Parton, Andrew Jackson; As Judged by His Contemporaries," undated Typescript copies (4 folders) Original manuscript (2 folders)
BOX II:56	(2 folders) Fragments Miscellaneous biographical sketches Henry Clay, 1905, undated (2 folders)
BOX II:57	Clay family, 1901, undated (4 folders)
BOX II:57-60	Part II: Writings File, 1844-1901 Religious and fictional writings of Lucretia Hart Clay and poetry and writing fragments of other Clay family members. The writings of Lucretia Hart Clay are arranged first, followed by the poetry and fragments.
BOX II:57	Clay, Lucretia Hart "What God Has Revealed Respecting the Animal Creation," undated Typescript copies (1 folder)
BOX II:58	(1 folder) Original manuscript (2 folders) "Introduction to the Gospel of St. John," undated Miscellaneous religious writings, circa 1866-1901, undated (1 folder)
BOX II:59	(1 folder) "Money-Mad," undated Mimeograph copies (2 folders) Original manuscript "A House-Party at Iverloch," undated
BOX II:60	Other family members Poetry, 1844-1890, undated Fragments, undated
BOX II:60-64	Part II: Miscellany, circa 1793-1922 Address books, calling cards, circulars, cookbooks, drawings, genealogies, inventories, journal, lists, maps, mementos, newspaper clippings, notes, obituaries, printed matter, reports, scrapbooks, sketches, speeches, and transcriptions. Arranged alphabetically by type of material and chronologically therein.
BOX II:60	Drawings and sketches, 1882, undated

Part II: Miscellany, circa 1793-1922

<i>Container</i>	<i>Contents</i>
	Genealogies, 1832-1919, undated (2 folders)
BOX II:61	Journal, containing original collection inventory, critique of Andrew Jackson administration, and "Alphonse, or Natural Son," circa 1829-1871, undated Mementos, calling cards, and address book, 1852-1883, undated Newspaper clippings, circa 1856-1917 (2 folders)
BOX II:62	(2 folders)
BOX II:63	(1 folder)
	Notes, lists, transcriptions, and inventories, circa 1793-1922, undated Printed matter, circa 1828-1922 (2 folders)
BOX II:64	(1 folder) Scrapbooks Henry Clay, circa 1835-1914, undated Clay family, circa 1880-1921, undated Civil War, circa 1861-1862, undated
BOX II:65-66	Part II: Legal File, 1732-1857 Articles of agreement, assignments, bills of complaint, deeds, depositions, indentures, land claims, land grants, land patents, legal memoranda, legal opinions, plats, pleas, powers of attorney, surveys, summons, treasury warrants, and wills. Arranged chronologically.
BOX II:65	Dec. 1732-July 1801 (5 folders)
BOX II:66	Aug. 1801-Aug. 1857, undated (3 folders)
BOX II:66-74	Part II: James Morrison Papers, 1790-1849 Correspondence, including letters received and copies of letters sent with attached bills and receipts; business records, including accounts payable, accounts receivable, bills of lading, bonds, indentures, legal records, promissory notes, receipts, and tax records; and estate papers. Arranged alphabetically by type of material and chronologically therein.
BOX II:66	Business correspondence Correspondence Nov. 1795-Dec. 1807 (3 folders)
BOX II:67	Jan. 1808-Feb. 1810 (6 folders)
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Part II: James Morrison Papers, 1790-1849

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	Envelopes, annotated wrappings, etc., circa 1795-1823, undated
	Business records
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BOX II:72	Jan. 1811-Feb. 1816 (7 folders)
BOX II:73	Mar. 1816-Aug. 1823, undated (5 folders)
	Estate papers
	Feb. 1823-June 1829 (2 folders)
BOX II:74	July 1829-Jan. 1849
BOX II:74-75	Part II: George Nicholas Papers, 1777-1831 Client and business files including articles of agreement, bills of complaint, financial records, indentures, land claims, legal memoranda, pleas, receipts, and wills; correspondence, primarily professional and business letters received; and estate papers containing wills, financial records, and legal documents. Arranged alphabetically by type of material and chronologically therein.
BOX II:74	Client and business file, 1777-1779, undated (2 folders)
	Correspondence, 1782-1799 (2 folders)
	Estate papers 1797-1825 (2 folders)
BOX II:75	1826-31
BOX II:75	Part II: Transylvania University Archives, 1829-1868 Account records, articles of agreement, bank checks, correspondence, minutes, promissory notes, and receipts. Arranged chronologically.
BOX II:75	Records, 1829-1868, undated (5 folders)
BOX II:75	Part II: Addenda, 1837-1847 Correspondence. Arranged chronologically.
BOX II:75	Correspondence, 1837-1847
REEL 9-24	Part II: Microfilm Microfilm of Clay papers miscellany, card index to correspondence, items from Containers 34-39, and Clay material from other collections.

Part II: Microfilm

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Arrangement described in finding aid to microfilm edition.
Microfilm shelf nos. 13,789, 13,789.1, and 17,343.

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REEL 10-19	Reproductions from Containers 41-49
REEL 20-23	Selections from other Manuscript Division collections
REEL 24	Card index to correspondence