

Americans for Madison.org



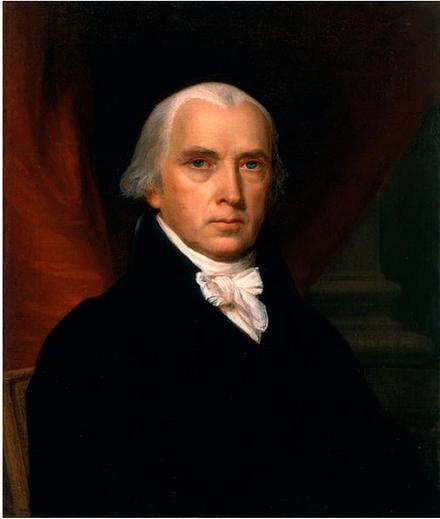
Spring/Summer 2016—Hadley Nagel, Editor/ Publisher—To join us or for more information, visit our website at <http://www.americansformadison.org>—©Americans For Madison, 2016

WHO INSPIRED JAMES MADISON 200 YEARS AGO?

On June 3, 1816, James Madison wrote to James Gallatin to procure busts of eminent Americans: Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Adams. He also asked for busts of Frenchman Marquis de la Fayette and German Baron Humboldt. These famous figures' busts were brought to Madison's home Montpelier and visitors there commented on these decorations that added insight into the people who moved Madison.

<http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/99-01-02-5168>

IMMORTALIZED MADISON –



**James Madison by John Vanderlyn
Madison in the Blue Room of the White House...**
Washington, DC— In 1816 the famous portrait of James Madison by painter John Vanderlyn was completed. Born in New York, through the patronage of Aaron Burr, Vanderlyn trained in Europe working in Paris, Rome and England. When he returned to the United States, he painted the portraits of other notable Americans including Madison's presidential successors: James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, and Zachery Taylor. Vanderlyn was even asked to paint for the *Landing of Columbus* for the U.S. Capitol Rotunda.



The Vanderlyn is the second portrait from the left

Commissioned by then Secretary of State James Monroe, the Madison portrait descended in the Monroe family to Laurence Gouverneur Hoes (Monroe's great-grandson) until it entered the White House collection in 1933.

You Are Invited:

Take Action
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JAMES MADISON'S LIFE: Summer Vacation 1816

Orange, VA— Madison left Washington in June 1816. He spent his whole summer at his home Montpelier and did not return to Washington until October 1816. He was able to spend such an extended time away from Washington and the rebuilding of the torched White House because his term as president was nearing an end. He decided not to seek reelection in the fall of 1816.



The Mexican Embassy at 1911 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC was once a series of townhouses called the Seven Buildings. Following his brief retreat in 1814 to the Octagon House during the War of 1812, the site served as Madison's Executive Mansion.

Washington, DC—Join in celebrating the Bi-Centennial of James Madison's Presidency. Alert your Congressional delegation of your interest in saluting the Bi-Centennial of Madison's Presidency. Visit our Take Action site to transmit emails to Congress:

<http://letter2congress.rallycongress.com/698/>

200 years ago – Madison's Public Policy

- **On April 10, 1816:** James Madison signed a bill chartering the Second Bank with a twenty-year term.
- **On April 19, 1816:** James Madison signed an Enabling Act, which allowed for the election of delegates to a convention—a precursor to admitting Indiana to statehood.
- **On April 27, 1816:** The Tariff of 1816, designed to protect domestic manufacturing from foreign competition, was approved. It was authorized until June 1820. The Tariff of 1816 was the first and only protective tariff that obtained substantial Southern backing during the first half of the nineteenth century.

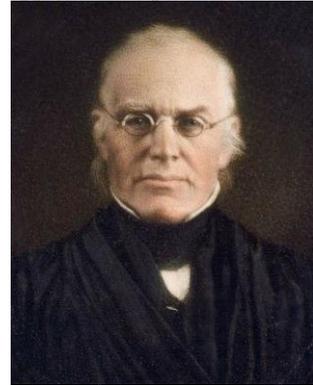
Celebrating the 265th Anniversary of Madison's birth
Orange, VA—On March 16 Madisonians gathered at Montpelier to commemorate James Madison's 265th birthday. The University of Virginia's President Teresa Sullivan gave the keynote address. President Sullivan eloquently spoke about the important friendship shared between James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. As she noted, this friendship resulted in the two friends collaborating on the establishment of the University of Virginia. Sullivan highlighted the forthcoming events marking the anniversaries of these momentous milestones.
http://www.dailyprogress.com/opinion/opinion-commentary-madison-jefferson-offered-an-eloquent-found-vision/article_ad0fe3e4-ed3c-11e5-b775-077399dfec8e.html

Madison's Justices

With the death of Justice Scalia in February 2016, many people's attention turned to the appointment of a new justice. President Madison appointed two justices to the Supreme Court. He appointed Gabriel Duvall in 1811.



Duvall of Maryland served for twenty-three years on the Supreme Court but only wrote an opinion for eighteen cases. Duvall resigned in 1835 due to old age. In 1812, Madison appointed Joseph Story.



At only thirty-two years old when he was appointed Associate Justice, Story remains the youngest Supreme Court Justice at appointment to this day. Story of Massachusetts was portrayed in the Steven Spielberg film *Amistad*. In the film Story was played by retired Justice Harry Blackmun, which, to date, is the only time in a movie that an Associate Justice portrayed another Associate Justice.

