

= George Tucker (politician) =

George Tucker (August 20 , 1775 ? April 10 , 1861) was an American attorney , politician , historian , author , and educator . His literary works include the first fiction of colonial life in Virginia and another which is among the nation 's earliest science fictions . Tucker also published the first comprehensive biography of Thomas Jefferson , as well as a history of the United States .

Tucker was the son of the first mayor of Hamilton , Bermuda . He immigrated to Virginia at age 20 , was educated at the College of William and Mary , and was admitted to the bar . His first marriage ended with the death of his childless wife Mary Farley in 1799 ; he remarried and had six children with wife Maria Carter , who died at age 38 in 1823 . His third wife , of 30 years , was Louisa Thompson who died in 1858 .

Aside from his law practice , Tucker wrote distinctive monologues for various publications . His topics ranged widely from the conceptual to the technical ? from slavery , suffrage , and morality to intracoastal navigation , wages , and banking . He was elected in 1816 to the Virginia House of Delegates for one term , and served in the United States House of Representatives from 1819 to 1825 . From his youth until early middle age , Tucker 's lofty social lifestyle was often profligate , and occasionally scandalous . Nevertheless , upon completion of his congressional term , his eloquent publications led Thomas Jefferson and James Madison to extend to him an appointment to serve as Professor of Moral Philosophy at the newly founded University of Virginia ; he accepted and held that post until 1845 .

After retiring , Tucker relocated to Philadelphia and continued to research , and expound upon , a variety of subjects including monetary policy and socio @-@ economics until his death in Virginia at the age of 86 .

= = Family and early life in Bermuda = =

George Tucker was born in Bermuda at St. George 's Island on August 20 , 1775 . He was the second son of Daniel and Elizabeth Tucker , who were distant cousins . Daniel and his brothers established a mercantile partnership with a fleet of vessels shipping goods to America , Newfoundland , and the West Indies . Daniel was also a founder and Mayor of the port of Hamilton , Bermuda .

Tucker was educated in Bermuda primarily by a tutor engaged from Great Britain and also by Josiah Meigs . His assigned reading included Tom Jones , The Vicar of Wakefield , and Arabian Nights , among the mainstays of an education on the American continent . At age fifteen he helped form a literary club , the Calliopean Society ; Meigs later became a professor and reprised the name of the club at Yale . Tucker at age 16 began to read the law under a successful and prosperous lawyer , George Bascomb . At Bascomb 's death , the firm 's clients urged Tucker to assume their representation , but feeling quite unqualified , he declined , deciding to begin plans for a career in the United States .

= = Immigration to America , education and first marriage = =

Shortly after his mother 's death in 1795 , Tucker sailed for Philadelphia , intending to continue his legal education in the United States . He briefly considered London for his studies but discarded the idea , in order to optimize his chances for " political advancement " . After a free @-@ spending time with other Bermudians in the capital city , he ran out of funds , and proceeded to Williamsburg , Virginia to seek advice and borrow money from his famous cousin St. George Tucker , a maneuver he would repeat . He was admitted at the College of William & Mary , where he studied law under St. George and graduated after two years . Tucker was pleased to find the academic work undemanding , and his social life entertaining , as he gained access to the finer homes through his cousin .

Tucker traveled to New York and Philadelphia and , with letters of introduction in hand , was able to further acquaint himself with his adopted country and meet noted leaders , including George

Washington and New York governors John Jay and George Clinton . Despite his enjoyment of this high society , he returned to Williamsburg and there began a courtship with Mary Byrd Farley , who was possessed of much charm and fortune , and to whom he proposed . Though he had initially preferred to delay the wedding until he had passed the bar , he gave in to his heart 's desire , borrowed the needed funds from an uncle , and they married in October of 1797 . To help Mary , who was chronically ill with consumption , Tucker arranged a trip to his old home in Bermuda . The stay there provided Mary no relief from her illness and confirmed his desire to be in Virginia . They returned to Williamsburg , setting up residence , with his intention to read for the bar exam . Except for trips to North Carolina to collect rents on his wife 's property , Tucker avoided his work , attended horse races in Fredericksburg , and frequented fashionable watering places with friends and family ; he made Thomas Jefferson 's acquaintance at this time . Mary never recovered from her infirmities , and died childless in 1799 .

Mary 's death complicated Tucker 's facile life , as her considerable estate was fraught with legal problems . It included a sugar plantation , thousands of acres of land , and a share in the Dismal Swamp Company . After a prolonged trip to the sugar plantation in Antigua , and on to Martinique and Bermuda , he returned to Williamsburg and then determined his future was in the nearby state capital of Richmond , Virginia as a practicing attorney . Tucker ultimately succeeded in salvaging only part of his late wife 's fortune .

= = Richmond society , second marriage , slavery and politics = =

Tucker arrived in Richmond with a letter of introduction from St. George to Governor James Monroe . His cousin 's letter is said to have accurately portrayed Tucker 's character and also foretold his future there : " To the best qualities of the heart he unites an excellent understanding , which has been well cultivated , and a very comprehensive knowledge of the world ; nature has blessed him with a most exuberant flow of spirits , which sometimes betray him into acts of levity ... " Tucker effectively entered the desired social circles in Richmond , bolstered by a well @-@ furnished home near the Governor 's own , and soon could count among his acquaintances not only the Governor (whom Tucker called " that slow dull man ") , but also George Wythe , Edmund Pendleton , George Hay and most notably Charles Carter (1765 ? 1829) , who introduced him to daughter Maria Ball Carter ? the granddaughter of Betty Washington Lewis . They soon fell in love , and in February 1802 he married Maria , age seventeen and pregnant .

While Tucker began writing for publication , as an attorney he was initially deficient , being disabled by his fear of speaking in the courtroom ; he later gained the requisite self @-@ confidence . Tucker became a founding member of the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society in Richmond , an effort led by John Marshall and John Floyd ; Tucker was named to the Society 's Standing Committee .

Politically , Tucker was a Jeffersonian Republican , delighted at the split in the Federalists between John Adams and Alexander Hamilton , and joined in the resentment toward Federalist attempts to " appoint a president " by party caucus . But in time he departed his near @-@ Jacobin leanings and became a pro @-@ bank Republican . He once gave a speech in support of a Federalist in a local election , and a staunch Republican , Lewis Harvey , called him a party traitor and liar . In reaction , the often hot @-@ tempered Tucker took a swing at him but missed due the intervention of a neutral party . Assuming his challenge unsuccessful , Tucker demanded satisfaction which Harvey accepted . Tucker carefully arranged the duel , stipulating an extraordinary distance in paces , so as to diminish the superior marksmanship of his opponent . Fortunately for Tucker the duel was avoided at the last moment ? though not before he had completed his will and arranged his estate for his expecting wife . Their first child , Daniel George , was born November 23 , 1802 .

= = = Positions on slavery = = =

Tucker sought out the foremost authors in Richmond to advance his interest in literature and the arts , and soon published an essay entitled Letter to a Member of the General Assembly of Virginia

on the Subject of the Late Conspiracy of the Slaves with a Proposal for Their Colonization (1801) , proposing a remedy to slavery . Tucker 's Letter expressed his early opposition to slavery , portraying it as unproductive and uneconomical . He wrote that no country " can attain great heights in manufactures , commerce or agriculture where one half of the community labours unwillingly , and the other half does not labour at all . " He recommended that revenues be secured (with a tax on slaveholders) and used to establish a colony for the slaves west of the Mississippi . He further asserted that the slave 's inferiority was a result of time and circumstance , and not natural causes .

In the 1820s however , Tucker 's views of slavery changed notably with personal experience , and profit , realized in his purchase and sale of slaves for his account and that of his father @-@ in @-@ law , Charles Carter . For years he opposed the concepts of abolition and colonization as impractical , then finally reverted to his earlier conclusion that a more beneficial , commercially oriented , society was inevitable . Though he recounted the insipid benefits of slavery , he predicted its eventual death . Indeed , he freed his own slaves in 1845 , 16 years prior to his death .

= = Scandal , rustic life and valor = =

= = = Rigged lottery = = =

Tucker 's law practice could not support the expenses essential to his extravagant social exploits , which included gambling at cards and races , and he proceeded to waste the capital from Mary Tucker 's estate . He was drawn to speculative investments and ultimately was embroiled in a financial scandal . In 1803 , he joined other prominent citizens in organizing a lottery to raise funds for the Richmond Academy . He allegedly bought several chances for himself and , as remaining chances dwindled , resold some of them for a profit ; he also was said to have positioned himself as one of four or five holders sure to be a winner . He held the winning stub when his ticket was purportedly found lodged in a joint of the drawing drum .

Tucker was asked for reimbursement , and after negotiation , paid it in part , borrowing the remainder from members of the academy board . He also acted as custodian of other funds , blended them with his own and spent it on overindulgence and land speculation . Later he was required to defend himself in these matters before the Virginia General Assembly . Though he was officially cleared of wrongdoing , the incidents tarnished his reputation and highlighted the style of his living in Richmond . Meanwhile , Maria gave birth to their eldest daughter , Eleanor Rosalie , on May 4 , 1804 .

= = = Rural settings = = =

Tucker relocated his family in 1806 , including a newborn daughter Maria , to the Carters ' home in Frederick County , Virginia , and attempted to put his financial house in order . Business required his frequent return to Richmond , and on one occasion he was arrested there for a delinquency owed to a loan company . The immediate problem was solved with the intervention of St. George . Tucker economized for two years , living a rural life with the Carters and other family and was able to purchase a home near the Dan River .

In May 1808 the family moved to " Woodbridge " in Pittsylvania County , where daughter Eliza was born in December . Maria was then faced with rearing four children in more rural , less favorable living conditions . For his part , Tucker was disappointed with an absence of the desired social life . While he thought all his neighbors " friendly and civil " , they were also " unpolished and plain " . With an increased effort in his law practice , Tucker discovered more success and acquired more clients , spread across four counties . He was also elected Commonwealth 's Attorney for Pittsylvania county . Maria gave birth to daughter Lelia in October 1810 and Harriett in May 1813 .

= = = Self @-@ proclaimed act of chivalry = = =

In 1811 , Tucker was in Richmond to attend a benefit performance , and put his life in danger during the infamous Richmond Theatre fire . The event , including a play entitled The Father , or Family Feuds and a pantomime afterwards named Raymond and Agnes , was held in December . It being Christmas time , the auditorium was packed ? with 518 adults and 80 children .

In his autobiography Tucker relates that , " The play was over ... and there appearing to be much delay in bringing on the afterpiece ... I had fortunately quitted the [play] house while it was on fire , tho ' I did not know the fact ... but the cry of fire prevented my reaching my lodgings , and hurried me back to witness a spectacle of human woe which I have never seen equalled . I was instrumental in saving several females from the flames . " In the process , he suffered a head injury when struck by a falling timber , and was left with a permanent scar above his eye . The tragedy took the lives of 72 people , including the sitting Governor of Virginia George William Smith . Victims also included many of the upper echelons in Richmond society .

= = Elective office and early writing = =

Tucker 's maritime roots in Bermuda instilled an interest in navigation , and he began an intense campaign with the legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia to improve the waterways to Norfolk along the Roanoke , Dan , and Staunton Rivers , in order to avoid inefficient portage required to Petersburg and Richmond . This effort culminated in his own bids for election to a seat in the Virginia House of Delegates representing Pittsylvania County , which failed in 1813 and 1814 but then succeeded in 1816 . Tucker and Maria then suffered the first loss of a child , Harriett , from whooping cough at age three .

Tucker continued his work in literature along with that in the law , and in 1814 ? 1815 the Philadelphia Port Folio published a series of his essays entitled Thoughts of a Hermit . Financial success was for once his as a result of these endeavors ; he also realized profits from land sales near the Dan River , and the sale of Woodbridge when the family moved again , to Lynchburg , Virginia in 1818 .

The death of daughter Harriett had been painful enough , but Maria 's depression became uncontrollable and chronic when daughter Rosalie died unexpectedly at age 14 in 1818 . Also during this period Maria 's father , Charles Carter , encountered his own financial setbacks , and prevailed upon Tucker for assistance ; Tucker , with the help of Lawrence Lewis , was able to settle the Carters at " Deerwood " , sharing part of the profits from Charles ' management there .

With financial success came more clients and opportunities to serve his community . Tucker received many cases in debt collection , and he was appointed trustee of the Lynchburg Female Academy and vestryman at St. Paul 's Episcopal Church . Tucker was also elected to serve in the United States House of Representatives from 1819 to 1825 , representing the Lynchburg area in the 16th , 17th , and 18th United States Congresses . His financial largess was short @-@ lived , as Tucker was unable to resist the allure of society and lavish living in Washington , not to mention the increased expenses of a larger immediate family .

Though Tucker and Maria were warned against her having more children in her vulnerable physical and emotional state , she again conceived , and died in pregnancy in February 1823 . In the carriage to Washington after the funeral , Tucker muffled his face with a handkerchief to hide his tears and feigned a toothache in response to inquirers . Maria 's death indeed weighed heavily upon him , as he reflected on his plausible neglect in the midst of her travails . He also was much concerned for his son Daniel 's indolence and unbalanced behavior which years later would result in the son 's hospitalization and ultimate death in 1838 in Philadelphia .

Due in part to these personal trials , he made no momentous contributions to Congress beyond his reliable positions representing Virginia 's interests , with a consistent Jeffersonian Republican voting record . He did serve as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of War . There are notable disparities between Tucker 's more statist voting record and the nationalism predominant in his writings during this period and later . In his essay On Instructions to Representatives , he provides an explanation in political theory ? an inevitable obligation to think one way and yet vote another , in compliance with constituent preferences .

= = Academics = =

Near the end of Tucker 's third congressional term in 1824 , Thomas Jefferson presented him with an offer on behalf of the fledgling University of Virginia , sanctioned by Trustees James Madison and Joseph C. Cabell , to serve as the first Professor of Moral Philosophy . The offer met the school 's desire to appoint a non @-@ Federalist to the post , and Tucker 's connections with Cabell and St. George would also have facilitated his selection . Another factor was Tucker 's recent 1822 Essays on Various Subjects of Taste , Morals , and National Policy , which included papers from the Port Folio . Madison had been provided a copy of these and recommended them to Jefferson , saying they were " among the best answers to the charges of our national ... backwardness . " Tucker 's selection may as well have been an accommodation to some of the school 's opponents , including Episcopalians , Federalists , and notable western Virginians , many of whom were friends of Tucker 's . Presumably , his prior monetary indiscretions were overlooked since no related formal charges were extant .

From Tucker 's perspective , the offer was most opportune , as he considered his congressional seat in jeopardy , as well as his pocketbook . The professorship included a steady income , extra fees from philosophy students , tenure , and rent @-@ free quarters on the University Lawn . Tucker accepted the offer , effective in 1825 , and also was chosen chairman of the faculty . As well as his primary discipline , he also assumed charge of the subjects of Political Economics and Rhetoric for the University . He was content with family life in Charlottesville , Virginia , though he " found solitude unbearable " after Maria 's death and began an earnest search for a wife , whom he found in Louisa A. Thompson , a widow from Baltimore . In their thirty years together Tucker later said he had found " the same warmth and devoted affection with which I have been previously blest " .

Tucker 's effectiveness in the lecture hall is not objectively certain , and he may well have encountered difficulty with public speaking as he had in the courtroom previously . His continued faculty chairmanship certainly testified to his relative popularity among colleagues , and he published numerous works ? including one satire , a fiction , three books on economics and statistics , a Jefferson biography , as well as two pamphlets . Together with Robley Dunglison he founded and edited the Virginia Literary Museum (1829 ? 1830) in which he published voluminous writings ; and he frequently sent essays to newspapers and magazines .

= = Later politics and major literary works = =

= = = Politics = = =

Some of Tucker 's writing reflected a growing political skepticism of the workings of democracy beginning with the 1796 election . By the late 1820s , he was persuaded that political leadership positions should be reserved primarily for prosperous people with a tangible , and taxable , interest in government . Andrew Jackson 's election in 1828 was for Tucker an example of the " triumph of democratic demagoguery which could bring about class warfare . " Tucker worked arduously in Virginia to oppose Jackson and was a solid supporter of Henry Clay , with his second choice being Daniel Webster .

He opposed universal suffrage , and favored limiting the franchise to half of free men , and allowing slaveholders to cast votes on behalf of three @-@ fifths of their slaves ; he also argued in favor of eliminating the secret ballot . Tucker also promoted the Second National Bank and strongly criticized Jackson for defunding it .

= = = Works of fiction = = =

Tucker 's premier literary work was The Valley of Shenandoah (1824) , the first fictional tale of life in Virginia . In relating the downfall of an aristocratic family in the Commonwealth 's valley , it drew

upon his personal witness of the financial ruin of his in @-@ laws , the family of Charles Carter , and described the inability of an estate owner to manage his monetary affairs , such as he had personally experienced . Tucker further used the novel 's characters , again reflecting personal experience , to emphasize that happiness in love and life resulted from the moderation of one 's passions . The Valley stressed Tucker 's professorial objective , that history must inform the reader with " the progress of society and the arts of civilization ; with the advancement and decline of literature , laws , manners and commerce . " He also conveyed through the fiction his view that gentility was independent of wealth , that the relationship between masters and slaves was imbued with mutual trust and happiness , and that the strong currents of socio @-@ economic change were on the whole beneficent .

Using the pseudonym Joseph Atterley , in 1827 he wrote the satire A Voyage to the Moon : With Some Account of the Manners and Customs , Science and Philosophy , of the People of Morosofia , and Other Lunarians . It is one of the earliest American works of science fiction , and was relatively successful , earning Tucker \$ 100 from the sale of 1000 copies . It received positive reviews from the American Quarterly Review and the Western Monthly Review . Tucker uses The Voyage to ridicule the social manners , religion and professions of some of his colleagues , and to criticize some erroneous scientific methods and results apparent to him at the time .

= = = First biography of Jefferson = = =

In 1836 , Tucker completed his manuscript of a comprehensive biography , The Life of Thomas Jefferson , Third President of the United States . He sent his composition to James Madison for his approval , as the latter had assisted in its formation . Tucker included for his sanction a proposed dedication to the recipient . Madison replied with his full approbation and signature on June 26 , 1836 , just hours before his death the following day .

This premier study of the life of Jefferson was published in two volumes the following year , and received complimentary review in the Edinburgh Review from Lord Brougham , as " a very valuable addition to the stock of our political and historical knowledge . In it , Professor Tucker does not always accord with the illustrious subject of his biography . The work , indeed , manifests a laudable desire to do justice , and to decide impartially on contested topics ; and hence , perhaps , it failed to give satisfaction to the ardent supporters , as well as to the bitter opponents , of Mr. Jefferson . "

= = Sabbatical abroad , retirement , and work of U.S. history = =

= = = Sojourn in Great Britain = = =

Tucker considered a trip abroad would enhance his insight and resume generally , and specifically prepare him for a possible , though not likely , diplomatic appointment . He expected there was much to be learned for his country 's benefit in the British factories , great estates and crowded cities . With his finances in order and a three @-@ month leave from the university , in 1839 he made a trip to Great Britain and after some time in Shakespeare country , Stratford @-@ Upon @-@ Avon , he settled in Liverpool . He did not succeed in making all the expected social connections , with the exception of the 1st Earl of Leicester and his wife , with whom he frequently discussed politics and agriculture . Though admiring the succinct debates in Parliament , he found Queen Victoria 's procession " more fit to amuse a child than one of my age " . On the whole he found conversation did not come easy with the British , and concluded " there were more churls in England than in all of Europe besides . " This journey , along with his interest in the doctrines of Thomas Robert Malthus on populace , inspired Tucker to expound upon the mixed blessings of a prospective urbanized world . Some of his hypotheses were included in The Progress of the United States in Population and Wealth (Boston , 1843) . This work gained him one of his proudest honors , a membership in the Statistical Society of Paris .

His enthusiasm for teaching at the university ebbed in his final years there . He was also perturbed

by an increase in religious enthusiasm on campus and a temperance movement , which he mildly protested . Tucker zealously defended higher salaries for more tenured professors , and he was enraged when the University reduced his annual salary from \$ 1500 to \$ 1000 . Having produced documentation proving that Jefferson had intended his salary be guaranteed for life , he convinced the university to reinstate his original salary .

= = = Resignation from faculty and relocation = = =

With the death of his last contemporary on the faculty in 1845 , Tucker resigned his professorship and moved to Philadelphia , where he enjoyed the availability of more libraries , meetings at the American Philosophical Society and a reunion with his friend Robley Dunglison . Nevertheless , there were drawbacks ? for one , the lack of accommodation that slaveholding had brought him ? he had emancipated all five of his slaves upon his departure from Charlottesville . He later expressed doubt about the wisdom of the latter decision when he learned that three of them had , by law , been exiled from Virginia , and shortly thereafter died . As well , the two freed slaves who accompanied him to Philadelphia immediately deserted their posts upon arrival there .

Social life in the urban setting did not initially live up to his expectations , but after a time his writing and lecturing upon a variety of subjects filled the void . He also joined The American Institute for the Advancement of Science and successfully urged its members to establish a section on Political Economics and Statistics . He as well engaged in a debate , as antagonist of Malthusian population theory with proponent Alexander Everett .

= = = History of the United States = = =

In 1856 , Tucker completed his four @-@ volume History of the United States , From Their Colonization to the End of the 26th Congress , in 1841 . Robley Dunglison commented as follows on the work : " To aid him in the execution of his work , as [Tucker] himself remarks , it had been his good fortune to have a personal knowledge of many , who bore a conspicuous part in the Revolution , and of nearly all those who were the principal actors in the political dramas which succeeded . The history extends to the elevation of General William Henry Harrison to the Presidency in 1841 , which is as far as Tucker thought he could prudently go . " The work includes a brief review of slavery , in which Tucker took issue with Jefferson 's decades @-@ old view in his Notes on the State of Virginia (1781) , that slavery still had a degenerative effect upon slaveholders .

= = Final years = =

Though Tucker may have displayed in his old age " a spirit of pugnacity becoming earlier years " , as one critic claimed , such a nature was not in evidence with his family . He corresponded positively and frequently with his children and vacationed with them in the summers in Virginia and New York . He appears to have been consistent in his devotion to his family , which was returned by them in kind . And his exchanges with them were replete with a concern for their financial well being . Musing his own past errors , he told them that " except for the loss of friends , a want of prudence in money matters has contributed nine tenths of the pain and vexation of [my] life " .

Even after the death of his wife Louisa in 1858 , Tucker 's vitality persisted and , not long before the American Civil War began , in January 1861 he journeyed south through Virginia , the Carolinas and Georgia to Alabama to visit a friend in Mobile . In reaction to Georgia 's secession from the union , speaking from his lingering southern loyalty , he commented , " it seems a poor remedy for an unpopular President " . He thought the overriding need for " a wise provident government " would bring the southern states back under a modified constitution . But after some time spent in the south , he was compelled to say the people " seemed to be crazed in the fancies of imaginary evils and their strange remedies . " Indeed , Tucker 's youthful loyalties to the agrarian south had in his own maturation given way to a belief in the necessity and value of a commercial @-@ industrial society . Nationalism had become the foundation of his politics over statism , and he could not understand

why a compromise in lieu of war would not be embraced .

Tucker sustained head injuries at Mobile Bay when , awaiting his ship 's departure for return to the north , he was struck by a large bale of cotton being loaded on board . He was moved to the home of daughter Eleanor and husband George Rives in Albemarle County , Virginia , where he died on April 10 , 1861 , two days prior to the Battle of Fort Sumter and the beginning of the American Civil War . He was buried at the University of Virginia Cemetery .

= = Works (by year) = =

Letters on the Conspiracy of Slaves in Virginia (Richmond , 1800)

Letters on the Roanoke Navigation (1811)

Recollections of Eleanor Rosalie Tucker (Lynchburg , 1819)

Essays on Subjects of Taste , Morals , and National Policy , under the pen @-@ name " A Citizen of Virginia " (Georgetown , 1822)

Tucker , George (1824) . The Valley of Shenandoah ; or , Memoirs of the Graysons . With an introd. by Donald R. Noble , Jr . (1970 Reprint of the 1824 ed .) . Chapel Hill : University of North Carolina Press . ISBN 0 @-@ 8078 @-@ 4055 @-@ 6 . LCCN 70123106 . This was reprinted in England and translated into German .

Tucker , George (1827) . A Voyage to the Moon . New York : E. Bliss . LCCN 03002392 .

Principles of Rent , Wages , and Profits (Philadelphia , 1837)

Public Discourse on the Literature of the United States (Charlottesville , 1837)

Tucker , George (1837) . The Life of Thomas Jefferson , Third President of the United States . Philadelphia : Carey , Lea & Blanchard .

The Theory of Money and Banks Investigated (Boston , 1839)

Essay on Cause and Effect (Philadelphia , 1842)

Essay on the Association of Ideas (1843)

Public Discourse on the Dangers most Threatening to the United States (Washington , 1843)

Progress of the United , States in Population and Wealth in Fifty Years (New York , 1843)

Memoir of the Life and Character of Dr. John P. Emmet (Philadelphia , 1845)

Correspondence with Alexander H. Everett on Political Economy (1845)

Tucker , George (1856) . The History of the United States . Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott & Co . LCCN 02002948 .

Banks or No Banks (New York , 1857)

Autobiography (1858)

Tucker , George (1859) . Political Economy for the People . Philadelphia : C. Sherman & Son . LCCN 05021928 .

Essays , Moral and Philosophical (1860)

Autobiography , Bermuda Historical Quarterly (1961) , vol . 18 , nos . 3 and 4

Tucker , George (1977) . A Century Hence : or , A Romance of 1941 ; edited with an introd. by Donald R. Noble . Charlottesville : University of Virginia Press . LCCN 76041223 .