

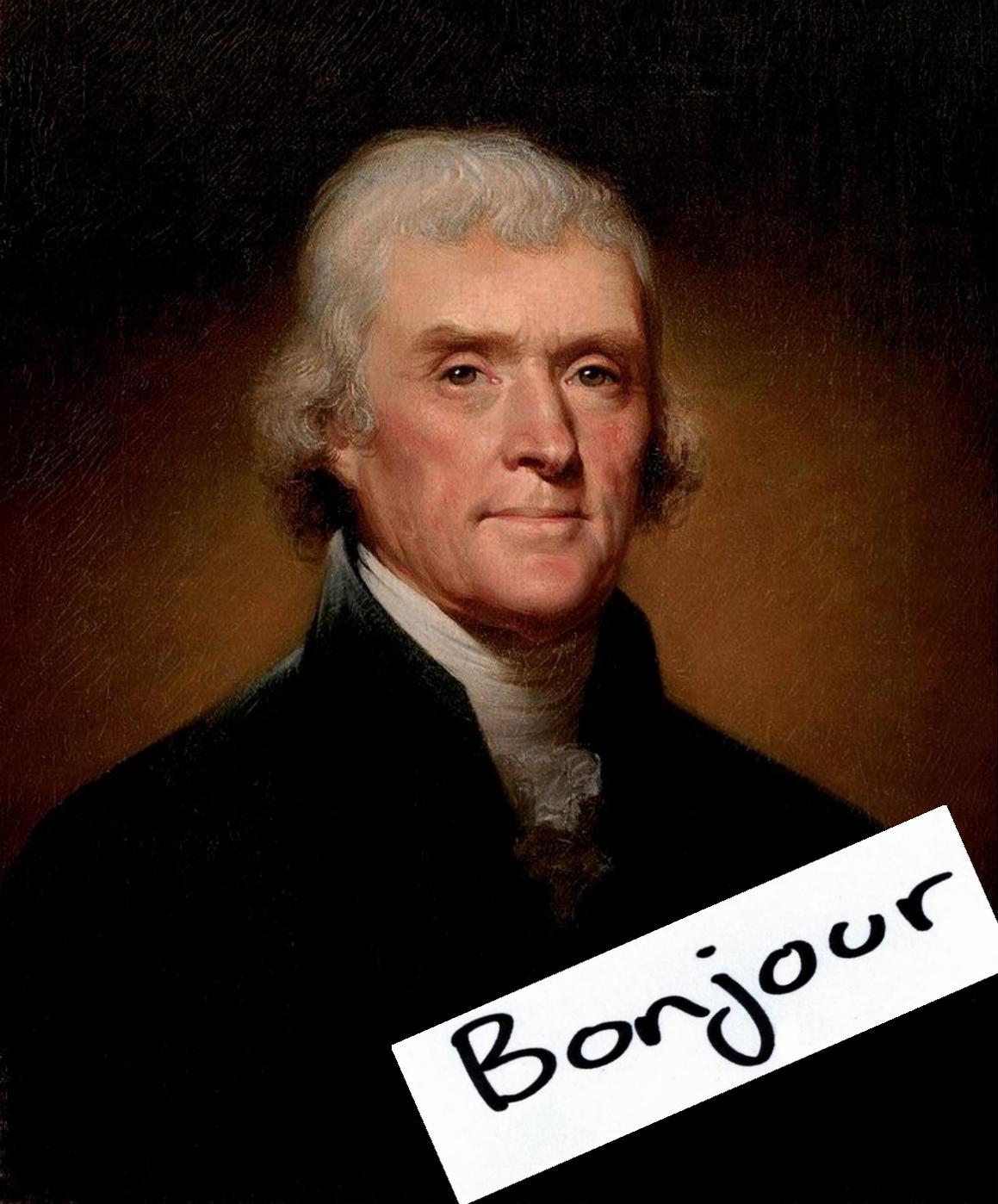
**“Dinner is served in half Virginian, half French style, in good taste and abundance”**

**French Influence in the Cuisine at Monticello**



Macaroni and Cheese OR Vanilla Ice Cream???





Jefferson popularized multiple food items in the United States including macaroni and cheese, vanilla ice cream, and waffles.

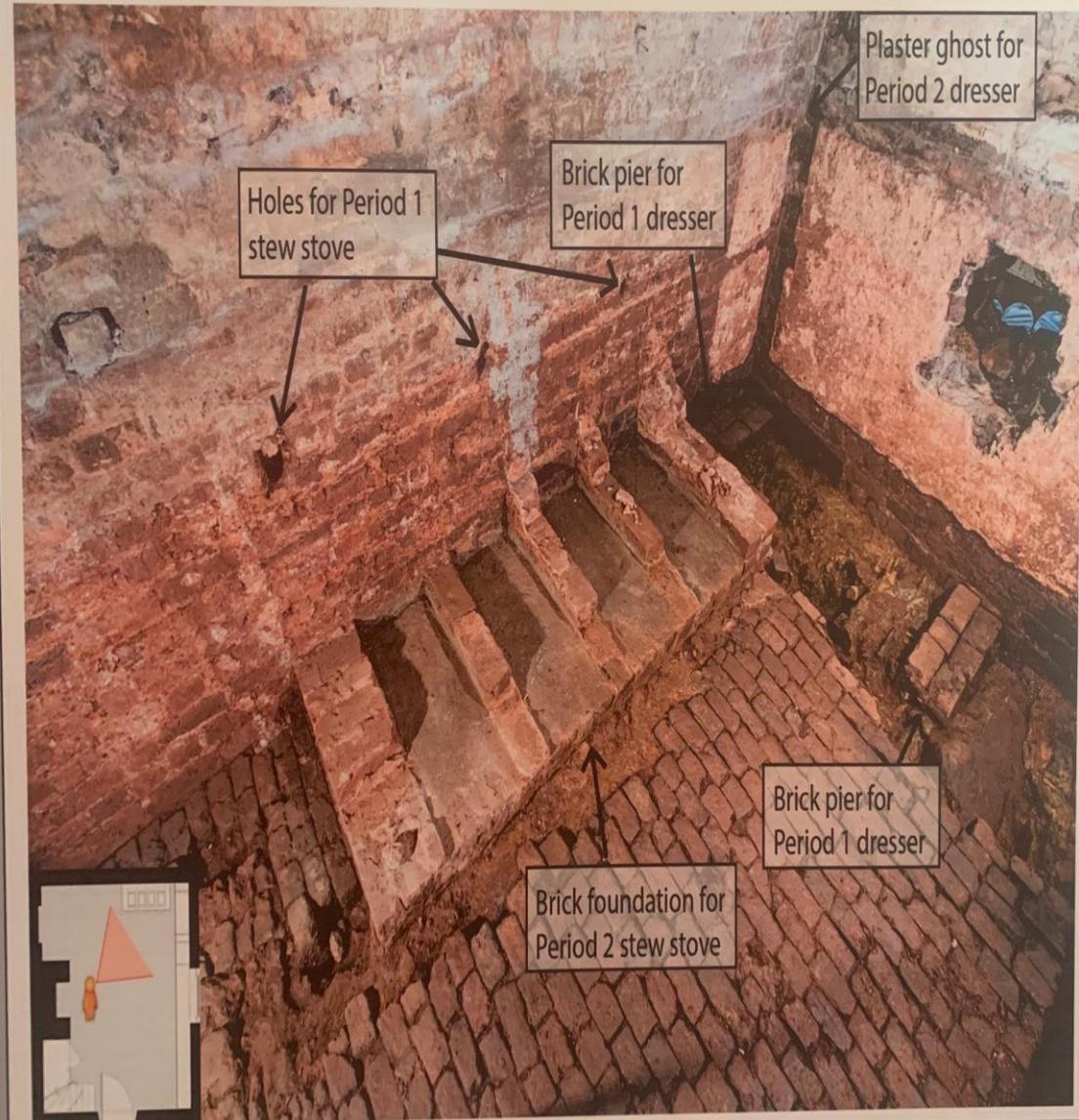
Jefferson lived in Paris, France from 1784-89 when he was appointed US Ambassador to France.

Many of the food items created in Jefferson's kitchen stemmed from his admiration and enthusiasm for France.



Picture taken in the south wing of Monticello where the enslaved cooks would prepare French cuisine for Jefferson.

### 3) Two Stew Stoves: The Evidence



Archaeologists found evidence for two, successive stew stoves.

Evidence for the earlier stove included holes chiseled to attach it to the brick wall and a drainage ditch dug around its base.

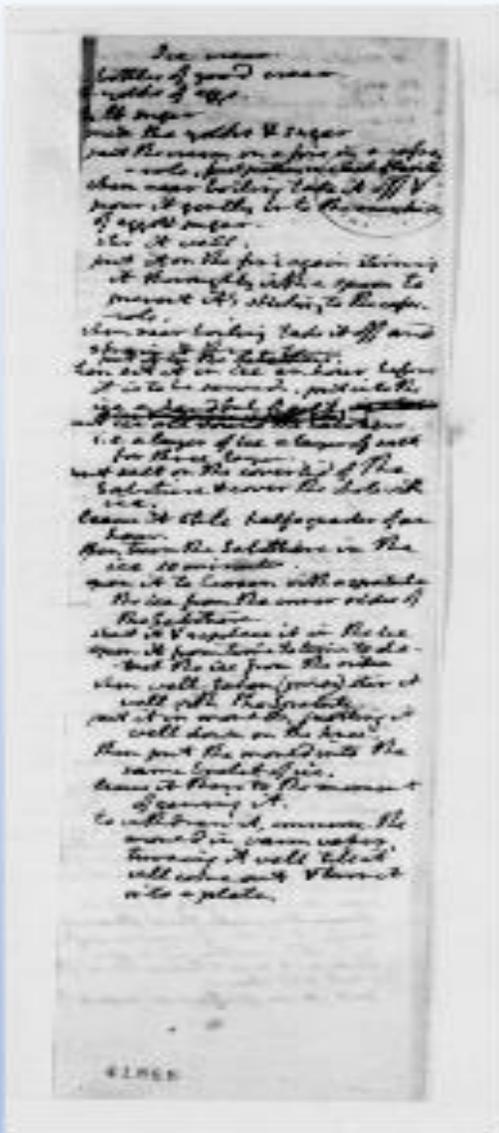
The remains of the second stove, included the bottoms of four plaster-lined cleanouts.

This second stove was almost certainly used by James Hemings and his brother Peter.

# Who did all the cooking in the kitchen at Monticello?



Enslaved servants would use stew stoves to create French cuisine for Jefferson, his family, and visitors at Monticello.

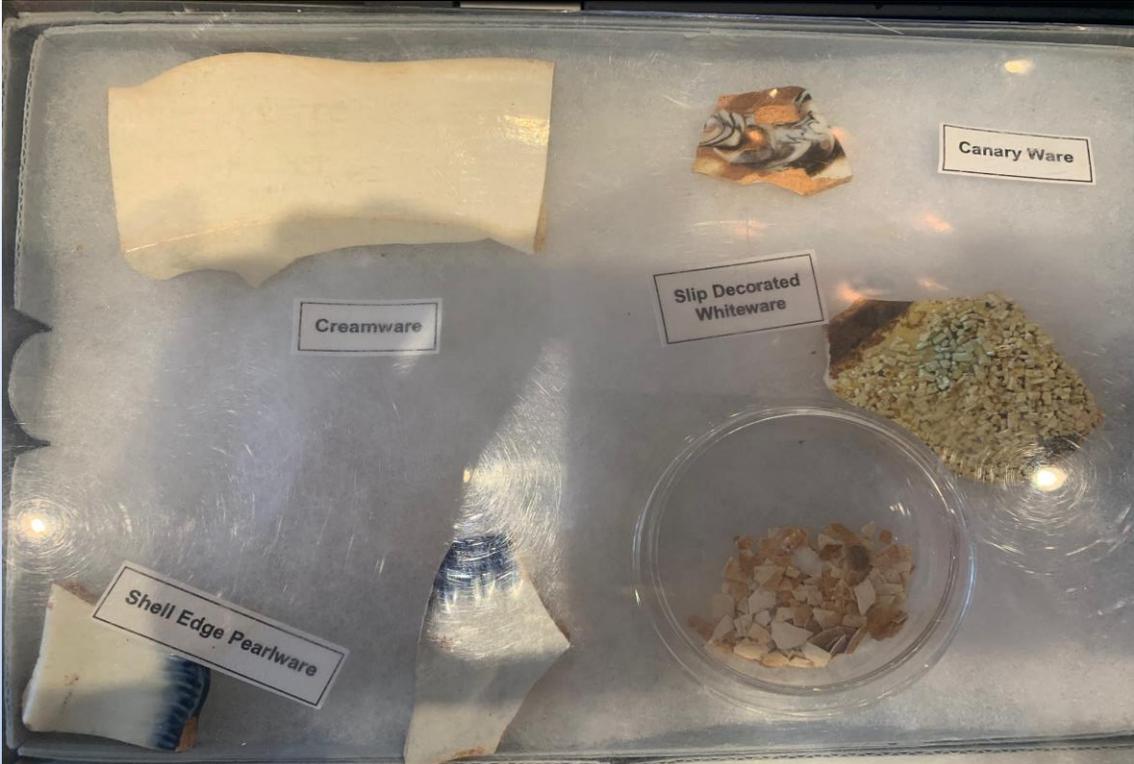


Recipe for ice cream in Thomas Jefferson's hand. Library of Congress.

Thomas Jefferson enjoyed French cuisine so much that he brought his enslaved chef from Monticello along with him to France “for the particular purpose of learning French cuisine.”

Upon his return to Virginia, Jefferson brought back vinegars, cheese, macaroni, olive oil, anchovies, and other French food. In addition to the food, he also wrote down multiple recipes in French, including one for VANILLA ICE CREAM!





Culinary items excavated from Monticello found by the Monticello Department of Archeology.

**Now it's YOUR turn to make Thomas Jefferson's vanilla ice cream!**



# Works Cited

- Fowler, Damon Lee. *Dining at Monticello: In Good Taste and Abundance*. Charlottesville, VA: Thomas Jefferson Foundation. 2005. Print.
- Jefferson to William Short, 7 May 1784, *Papers*, 7:229.
- Kimball, Marie. *Thomas Jefferson's Cook Book*. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia. 1976. First published in 1938

