

IV. A P R I L. 30 DAYS.

Chequer'd this motley Month appears  
With sunny Gleams and cloudy Fears,  
'Tis thus the World our Trust beguiles,  
Its Frowns as transient as its Smiles.

First Qr. 1st, at 6 Aftern. New D 23d, at 12 Aftern.  
Full ● 8th, at 11 Morning. First Q. 30th, at 11 Aftern.  
Last Qr. 16th, at 3 Morn.

1	thu	April Feet.	25	8	5	4	5	6	1	0	Content is a
2	fri	Expect	22	5	4	4	6	1	2	3	♂ ♀ ♀ con-
3	sat	much	Ω	6	5	4	3	6	1	7	♂ ♀ ♀. 6 24
4	C.	6 S. Lent.	21	5	4	2	6	1	3	3	♂ ♀ ♀ tinnat
5	mo	Rain	☿	6	5	4	1	6	4	1	7 *'s f. 9. 55.
6	tue	and very	20	5	4	0	6	2	4	3	♂ rises 7. 11.
7	we	cold	♄	5	3	8	6	2	2	2	Moon Store, and he's
8	thu	Mau. Thursd.	20	5	3	7	6	2	3	3	Rise unwise that
9	fri	GOOD Frid.	♃	3	5	3	6	2	4	2	A D w & asks for
10	sat	for	17	5	3	5	6	2	3	5	Sir. set 10. 25.
11	C.	Easter-DAY.	♄	0	5	3	4	6	2	0	more.
12	mo	the Season.	13	5	3	2	6	2	8	2	♂ ♀ ♀ Do
13	tue	Small	26	5	3	1	6	2	9	2	Morn 7 *'s f. 9. 24.
14	we	Frosts	♃	8	5	3	0	6	3	0	Sir. sets 10. 6.
15	thu	in the	20	5	2	9	6	3	1	9	unto others as
16	fri	Morning,	♄	2	5	2	7	6	3	3	♂ sou. 11. 49.
17	sat	Windy	14	5	2	6	3	4	2	2	♂ rises 4. 10.
18	C.	1 p. Easter.	26	5	2	5	6	3	3	0	you would have
19	mo	with	♃	8	5	2	4	6	3	2	♂ in 8 them
20	tue	some	20	5	2	3	6	3	3	4	do to you.
21	we	Rain.	♃	2	5	2	1	6	3	9	D with ♀
22	thu	Now more	14	5	2	0	6	4	0	0	Moon ♄ with ♀ & ♃
23	fri	St. George	27	5	1	9	6	4	1	1	Set Sir. set 9. 37.
24	sat	☉ eclips. inv	♃	10	5	1	8	6	4	2	A D with ♀ In
25	C.	St. Mark.	22	5	1	7	6	4	3	4	7 *'s set 8. 40.
26	mo	pleasant,	11	7	5	1	5	6	4	5	dusky keeps the
27	tue	with some	21	5	1	4	6	4	6	1	♃ rises 4. 34.
28	we	Thunder	♄	5	1	3	6	4	7	0	Morn ♂ so. 10. 48.
29	thu	but little	18	5	1	2	6	4	8	2	Mind clear,
30	fri	Rain.	Ω	3	5	1	1	6	4	9	and the Eody

March.

27<sup>th</sup> finished sowing & harrowing in my  
Oats. - 207 1/2 Bushels.

Also finished sowing the grass seed by  
30 sowed in the meadow a last for do.  
eight Quarts of Timothy seed four  
of Lucerne. and three pecks of Hop  
Trefoil. -

29. Engaged my Ferriage at Fred<sup>burg</sup>  
of the year of Mr. G. Hunter. L

April. -

5. Sowed Timothy seed in the old apple  
Orchard below the Hill. -

7. Sowed - or rather sprinkled a little  
of Ditto on the Oats. -

8. to the 10<sup>th</sup> getting Swamp Mud &  
laying it in heaps - also got a  
Ald of the Creek Mud. - both for  
myal's Manures. -

14. Inspected 20 Wds Lot -

15. John Foster runaway. -

21. Sent In. Alton to be in charge of  
plantation

22. Attach<sup>ts</sup> in my hands for Foster's fees

24. had the plant<sup>ts</sup> viewed

D<sup>o</sup> Hurrings run in a quantity's

D<sup>o</sup> Hurrings run in a quantity's

26. began to plant Corn at all my  
plantations

## X.

# THE NEW NATION

The independence era from the late eighteenth through the first decades of the nineteenth centuries marked the close of the historical arc that began with the expansion of European settlement into the Americas. The separation of the North American colonies from Great Britain, the French and Haitian revolutions and their impact in Europe and the Americas, and the sequential series of independence movements in Latin America involved a realignment of power, authority, and governance that marked the end of an era. Newly emergent nations throughout the Americas struggled to resolve the challenges of independence. Their efforts to redefine the limits of sovereignty and to establish new economic and political relationships within the Americas and with the former colonial nations produced continuing conflict that lasted in North America and much of Spanish America through the mid-nineteenth century—and in Brazil, Cuba, and Puerto Rico until the end of the century.

For our purposes here, it is enough to recognize that the treasures of the Kislak Collection highlight the story that begins with the native American civilizations, captures the dramatic and complex encounter of Europeans with those civilizations, and closes with the reorganization of trade, commerce, and political institutions that marked the transitional era. The Kislak Collection enables us to study the languages and cultures of these widely diverse peoples in the face of the dramatic and often violent adjustments brought about by events from the first encounters through the later independence movements.

JOHN LOMBARDI  
*Louisiana State University*

886. WASHINGTON, GEORGE, 1732–1799

Autograph manuscript, signed: Diary written in the leaves of the *Virginia Almanack*, 1762.

1 item. In English.

One of forty-one original George Washington diaries, and one of five diaries not in the George Washington Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. Topics include farming, horse breeding, and the management of Mount Vernon.

KISLAK MS 190

887. LYNCH, THOMAS, 1749–1779

Clipped signature: Thomas Lynch, ca. 1767.

1 item. In English.

KISLAK MS 073

Lynch was a South Carolina planter, legislator, member of the Second Continental Congress, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. The signature is accompanied by a handwritten explanatory note written by Lyman Draper. According to the note, the signature was excised from one of the books in Lynch's library (*Swift's Works*, 1767) and preserved in the family of a sister. Draper acquired a group of clipped Lynch signatures from a descendant (Major Samuel Prioleau Hamilton, 1826–1897, grand-nephew of Lynch) ca. 1890, including those from the title pages of the eighteen volumes of Swift's works (used by Lynch when he studied law).

888. ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, 1721–1793

[French translation of *History of America*]

*L'histoire de l'Amérique*. Paris: Panckoucke, 1778.

2 volumes.

E143.R732

889. CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, 1ST MARQUIS  
CORNWALLIS, 1738–1805

Autograph letter, signed: To Lieut. Col. Alured Clarke.  
Charlestown [Charleston], South Carolina.

July 17, 1780.

4 pages. In English.

Topics include the British southern campaign against American forces led by General Nathanael Greene. Persons represented include Brigadier General James Paterson, Major General Nisbet Balfour, Sir James Wright, and Colonel Maxwell von Westerhagen.

KISLAK MS 093

Cornwallis was a British general, governor-general of India, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

890. WAYNE, ANTHONY, 1745–1796

Autograph letter, signed: To Captain Hughes, commander of the Georgia cavalry. Headquarters, Savannah, Georgia.  
August 6, 1782.

2 pages. In English.

Topics include the Continental Army campaign in Georgia. Persons represented include Thomas Posey.

KISLAK MS 141

Anthony Wayne was a Continental Army general.

891. TRIPLETT, WILLIAM, FL. 1786

Autograph document, signed: William Triplett bond.  
September 22, 1786.

1 page. In English.

Bond relating to the purchase by George Washington of lands in Fairfax County, Virginia, lately owned by Harrison Manley. Witnessed by George Washington and Webster Little.

KISLAK MS 211

892. MAZZEI, FILIPPO, 1730–1816

*Recherches historiques et politiques sur les États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale*.

Paris: Froullé, 1788.

4 volumes.

E303.M47

893. MAZZEI, FILIPPO, 1730–1816

Autograph letter, signed: Written from Paris while serving as the agent of the Polish king Stanislaus II, to the Marquis de Lafayette.  
November 2, 1791.

4 pages.

In English.

Persons represented include the French queen, Marie Antoinette, and King Stanislaus. The letter contains many emendations.

KISLAK MS 098

Filippo Mazzei was a physician, merchant, horticulturist, agent of Virginia in Europe during the American Revolution, and an author. Mazzei writes that he misses Lafayette (in exile) and Jefferson since their departure and comments on the poor conduct of those who remain.

894. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, 1706–1790

[French translation of *Autobiography*]

*Mémoires de la vie privée de Benjamin Franklin*.

Paris: Buisson, 1791.

The first edition of Franklin's *Autobiography*, translated from English by Gibelin.

E302.6.F7F1 1791

895. BURR, AARON, 1756–1836

Autograph letter, signed: To his wife, Theodosia Burr.  
November 25, 1792.

1 page, with address leaf. In English.

The letter notes a travel delay and expresses concern for his wife's health.

KISLAK MS 004

896. MARY (SAILING VESSEL)

Printed document, signed: Ship's paper authorizing the vessel *Mary*, laden with flour, commanded by James Buchanan, to sail from Norfolk, Virginia, to France.

June 13, 1794.

1 item. In English, French, and Dutch.

Signed by George Washington as U.S. president, by Thomas Jefferson as U.S. secretary of state, and by William Lindsay as the collector of the Port of Norfolk.

KISLAK MS 134

64  
Washington Nov. 29. 1811

my Dear Lord Holland

A publick vessel is on the point of sailing with dispatches to our ministers in France & England, and as I am happy to seize all suitable opportunities to recall my self to your friendly recollection, I could not permit her to depart without bearing some evidence of my undiminished confidence & regard for you. The danger of the present moment to the peace of our country, is an additional motive with me to engage your attention.

You will see by the publick documents consisting of a correspondence between Mr Pinkney & the Marquis of W., & between Mr Foster & me, and particularly by the latter, that your government has demanded of the U.S. as a condition on which the orders in council are to be revoked, not that the U.S. shall protect their neutral rights only in a commerce with the British dominions, against French invasion, but that they shall open the continent to British manufactures & productions, and failing in that, repeal their non importation act, while G. Britain maintains her orders in full force. This attitude, maintained, must lead to war. The U.S. considers the orders in council, more especially since the revocation of the French Decree

In this letter to Lord Holland of Great Britain, then Secretary of State James Monroe warns that continued British repression of American commerce will ultimately lead to war. Although successfully negotiated, the treaty was quickly repudiated by President Thomas Jefferson because it did not end impressment of American citizens into the British Navy. As Monroe had warned, the unresolved issues did lead to a crisis and eventually to the War of 1812 (see entry 901).

897. WASHINGTON, GEORGE, 1732-1799

[Farewell address].

The President's Address to the People of the United States, Announcing His Intention of Retiring from Public Life at the Expiration of the Present Constitutional Term of Presidency.

Philadelphia: J. Ormrod, 1796.

E312.951796PH2

898. WASHINGTON, GEORGE, 1732-1799

Autograph letter, signed: Written to Gustavus Scott concerning finances. 1797.

1 item. In English.

KISLAK MS 106

899. MORRIS, ROBERT, 1734-1806

Autograph letter, signed: Written from debtor's prison, to his business partner, John Nicholson.

June 12, 1799.

1 page. In English.

KISLAK MS 096

Robert Morris was a member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and financier of the American Revolution. Morris, a speculator in western lands, was arrested at the behest of creditors in 1798 and placed in debtor's prison until 1801, when he was released as a pauper. Referring to his situation, Morris writes "They think little of imprisonment but if they should be sent here (which God forbid) they would learn how to estimate liberty."

900. LAFAYETTE, MARIE JOSEPH PAUL YVES ROCH GILBERT DU MOTIER, MARQUIS DE, 1757-1834

Autograph document, signed: Power of attorney giving James Madison, U.S. secretary of state, the power to act as his agent in the sale and conveyance of land granted to him in the Louisiana Territory by Congress for his service during the Revolution. December 23, 1806.

2 pages. In English.

Notarized by Fulwar Skipwith.

KISLAK MS 099

the Lake St. Francis on his passage down to Montreal where he would land within 2 or 3 days and not meet a resistance that gave us any apprehensions. Between that place and Quebec there is neither fort nor armed man. Kingston was wisely left to fall of itself. The St. Lawrence is the wall of Quebec being ours whenever the season will open it to us, this last place will never be worth the blood it would cost. cut off from communication by the loss of the upper country, it must be evacuated by its inhabitants. our quarters for this winter will probably be in Montreal.

Of the glories of our little navy you will of course have heard. There on the ocean are no shores of value than as they have proved the British can be beaten there by an equal force. They correct the idea of their invincibility, and by this moral effect destroy one half their political passion that element. But Perry's victory on L. Erie had the most important effects, and is truly the parent of all the subsequent successes. nor do I know that the naval history of the world furnishes an example of a more splendid action.

I join you sincerely, my friend in wishes for the emancipation of South America. that they will be liberated from foreign subjection I have little doubt. but the result of my enquiries does not authorize me to hope they are capable of maintaining a free government. their people are conversed in the darkest ignorance, and brutalized by tyranny & oppression. their priests make of them what they please: and tho' they may have some capable leaders yet nothing but intelligence in the people themselves can keep them faithful to their charge. their efforts I fear therefore will end in establishing military despotisms in the several provinces. among these there can be no confederacy, a republic of kings is impossible. but their future wars & quarrels among themselves will oblige them to bring the people into action, & make the exertion of their understandings. light will at length beam in on their minds and the standing example we shall hold up, serving as an excitement as well as a model for their ~~government~~ <sup>direction</sup> may in the long run qualify them for self-government. this is the most I am able to hope for them; for I lay it down as one of the impossibilities of nature that ignorance should maintain itself for against cunning, where any government has been once admitted.

I thank you for making Mr. Correa known to me. I found him deserving every thing which his and my friends had said of him; and only lamented that our profession of him was to be so short-lived. I will certainly send you another copy of the book you desire if it can possibly escape the perils of the sea.

I say nothing about your affairs here because being in the best hands I can say nothing important. I am happy you have been able to turn the just retribution of your country to some account in easing your mind from some of its concerns. on our part it was a just attention to sacrifices you had made to make us what we are. I only lament it was not what it should have been. I write to Mr. de Sesse, Mr. de Tracy &c. and conclude with the assurance of my affectionate and unalterable friendship and respect.

Monticello

P.S. Monticello Dec. 16. I have kept my letter open that I might state with certainty the issue of the expedition against Montreal. our just expectations have been disappointed by another failure of a General commanding a large portion of the army ashore, and refusing to meet the main body, according to orders at the entrance of Lake St. Francis. the expedition was of necessity abandoned at that point at which it was known to have arrived at the date of my letter. and the commencement of severe weather forced the army into winter quarters near that place. in the President's message at the meeting of Congress you will see a succinct & correct history of the transactions of the year.

903.

901. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN

Archive of official working papers for the unratified Anglo-American Treaty of 1806 and its aftermath. 1805-1814.

72 documents and letters, ca. 300 pages.

KISLAK MS 001, 028-042, 044-060, 062-072, 074-078, 081-088, 122-125, 132, PLUS ENCLOSURES AND PRINTED DOCUMENTS

The archive includes thirteen autograph letters signed by the American commissioners, James Monroe as secretary of State (nine), and William Pinkney (three), and one jointly signed by Monroe and Pinkney.

The archive includes the text of the treaty, virtually in its final form, annotated by the senior British commissioner, Lord Holland, along with working drafts, representations, memoranda, reports, and letters. Among them are successive drafts of articles of the treaty and a lengthy draft report about issues and the state of negotiations addressed by the British commissioners to the British foreign secretary, Lord Howick, from whom they seek instructions.

A significant number of the papers (including the aforementioned report) are in the hand of Lord Holland, or extensively annotated and corrected by him. Others are in the hand of Lord Auckland, his fellow commissioner. In addition, there are a number of drafts and re-drafts relating to the impact

of Napoleon's Berlin Decrees on the negotiations and an annotated copy of Jay's Treaty of 1794 marked for the current purpose.

902. JEFFERSON, THOMAS, 1743-1826

Autograph letter, signed: Replying to New York merchant John Williams about a misdirected package of coffee. Monticello, Virginia. April 30, 1812.

1 page. In English.

John Williams's letter to Jefferson, dated April 23, 1813, and endorsed by Jefferson as having been received April 29, 1812, is in the collections of the Missouri Historical Society.

KISLAK MS 136

903. JEFFERSON, THOMAS, 1743-1826

Autograph letter, signed: To the Marquis de Lafayette. Monticello, Virginia. November 30, 1813.

3 pages. In English.

KISLAK MS 135

Topics include sheep industry and the manufacture of cloth in the United States as opposed to England ("our progress in manufactures is far beyond the calculations of the most sanguine. . . . This revolution in our domestic economy was well worth a war"); the war on land in Canada; the alliance of Indians and the British;

the naval war and Perry's victory on Lake Erie; and views on the emancipation of South America:

I join you, sincerely, my friend in wishes for the emancipation of South America. That they will be liberated from foreign subjugation I have little doubt. But the result of my enquiries does not authorize me to hope they are capable of maintaining a free government. Their people are immersed in the darkest ignorance, and brutalized by bigotry and superstition. Their priests make of them what they please and this they may have some capable leaders yet nothing but intelligence in the people themselves can keep these faithful to their charge. Their efforts I fear therefore will end in establishing military despotisms in the several provinces. Among these there can be no confederacy. A republic of kings is impossible. But their future wars and quarrels among themselves will oblige them to bring the people into action and into the exertion of their understandings. Light will at length beam in on their minds and the standing example we shall hold up, serving as an excitement as well as a model for their direction may in the long run qualify them for self government. This is the most I am able to hope for them, for I lay it down as one of the impossibilities of nature that ignorance should maintain itself free against cunning, where any government has been once admitted.

A postscript, dated December 14, refers to an expedition against Montréal.

904. JEFFERSON, THOMAS, 1743–1826

Autograph letter, signed: Written in the third person, probably from Monticello, to Mary Walker Lewis, widow of Nicholas Lewis, the former overseer at Monticello. March 1, 1822.

1 page. In English.

The letter accompanies "a gift of half a dozen bottles of wine, in exchange for beans she was so kind as to offer, and any greens she has to spare without disfurnishing herself."

KISLAK MS 101

905. *Hancock Gazette & Penobscot Patriot*. 4: 25 (Wednesday, December 17, 1823)

"President's message, Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1823."  
Belfast, Me.: Fellowes & Simpson, 1823.

President James Monroe's State of the Union Address of Dec. 2, 1823, which includes what came to be known as the Monroe Doctrine.

JZ1482 .H3636 1823

906. FILLMORE, MILLARD, 1800–1874

Autograph letter, signed: To Hugh Maxwell, collector at the Port of New York.

November 12, 1852.

6 pages.

In English.

Written as president. Topics include activities in Cuban waters, attempts to annex Cuba, and the issue of war powers in the U.S. Congress. Persons represented include George Law.

KISLAK MS 003

907. EVERETT, EDWARD, 1794–1865

*An Oration Delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg: November 19, 1863.*  
New York: Baker & Godwin, 1863.

E475.55.E935