IV. APRIL. 30 Days.

Chequer'd this moody Month appears
With funny Gleams and cloudy Fears,
'Tis thus the World our Trunk beguiles,
In Frows as transient as its Suits.

New 23d, at 12 Aftern.

1. Sun. 2 April Fogs 19. c.{c} 4.3.15 1 0 Ground is a
2. Mon. Ensign 22. c. 4.4.16 2 3 6 1 9 con-
3. T. good
4. D. 6 S. Lima. 21. c. 5.4.18 3 5 6 1 0
5. Key.
6. Sun. and very
cold
8. Tue. 25. c. 6.2.22 Read these notes that
9. Wed. good
10. Th. for
11. Fri. Eff. DAY 5. c. 6.3.26 10 8 19 Sir. set at 6.35.
15. T. in the
17. Fri. Windy.
19. Sun. with
20. Mon. first
21. Th. New moon
25. Mon. pestifer.
26. T. with June
27. Th. Thunder.

and the Ear.

March.
27. I finished making elementary
cards.
28. Also finished finding the glass and
looking for glass.
29. Found some in the woods.
30. Bought a few.

April.
5. I found the seed in the orchard.
6. Found a couple of
7. In the woods.
8. Started getting trump card.
9. Started laying the
10. in the
12. in the
13. in
14. in the
15. She took the
16. in the
17. in
18. in
19. in
20. in
21. in
22. in
23. in
24. in
25. in
26. in

and Corn as all my
plantings.
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
2 volumes.
E143.R732

889. Cornwallis, Charles, 1st Marquis Cornwallis, 1738–1805
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
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
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
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
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.”
Chapter X: The New Nation

901. United States of America and Great Britain


72 documents and letters, ca. 300 pages.


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


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


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 obligate 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.”

KISLAR 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.

KISLAR MS 003

907. Everett, Edward, 1794–1865
E475.S5.E935