

NEH Application Cover Sheet

Scholarly Editions and Translations

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Field of Expertise: History - American

INSTITUTION

New-York Historical Society
New York, NY UNITED STATES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Title: *Gouverneur Morris Papers: Diaries Project, 1799-1816*

Grant Period: From 9/2011 to 8/2014

Field of Project: History - American

Description of Project: This is the second stage of a larger undertaking to publish the papers of Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816). Morris was a Founding Father, a major contributor to the federal Constitution, the U.S. minister to France during the height of the French Revolution, and a U.S. senator. The first stage consisted of transcription and annotation of Morris's diaries written from 1794, after he was recalled from his position in Paris, until the end of 1798, when he returned to the United States after several more years of travel through Europe. These diaries have been accepted for publication by the University of Virginia Press, and will be published in hard copy and online. This proposal contemplates continuation of this important work with transcription and annotation of Morris's diaries from 1799 to 1816, the year of his death.

BUDGET

Outright Request	\$297,714.00	Cost Sharing	\$0.00
Matching Request	\$0.00	Total Budget	\$297,714.00
Total NEH	\$297,714.00		

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR

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**NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
National Endowment for the Humanities
Scholarly Editions and Translations
2010 Application**

Statement of Significance and Impact

This is the second part of a larger undertaking to publish the papers of Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816). Morris was a Founding Father, a major contributor to the American constitution, the U.S. minister to France during the height of the French Revolution, and a U.S. senator. Experts of the period concur that Morris's papers are a barely tapped treasure trove.

The first stage consisted of transcription and annotation of Morris's diaries written from 1794, after he was recalled from his position in Paris, until the end of 1798, when he returned to the United States after several more years of travel through Europe. These diaries have been accepted for publication by the University of Virginia Press, and will be published in hard copy in the spring of 2011. They will appear online approximately two years later on the University of Virginia Press's Founding Era website.

This proposal contemplates continuation of this important work, first, by completing the remainder of his diaries, 1799 to 1816, the year of Morris's death. These diaries include important material about his time as a senator in Washington as well as his travels in upstate New York, the politics of the War of 1812, and his advocacy of what would become the Erie Canal. In addition, the applicant proposes to correct and revise the 1939 edition of Morris's extraordinary 1789-1793 diaries, written while he was in Paris during the height of the French Revolution. Although they are a good transcription, the editor deliberately omitted some material concerning Morris's personal life of value to those seeking to understand Morris and his times, and which should be restored in accordance with modern editing standards. The 1939 edition has been digitized, and with the corrections inserted, it will be placed online with the other Morris diaries.

The project is affiliated with the New-York Historical Society.

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List of Project Participants

- Adams, William Howard, *independent scholar*
- Bowling, Kenneth R., *First Federal Congress Project*
- Brookhiser, Richard, *National Review*
- Francavilla, Lisa, *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*
- King, Martha J., *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*
- Krol, Hendrina, *Gouverneur Morris Papers*
- LeBlanc, Ondine, *Massachusetts Historical Society*
- Miller, Melanie R., *Gouverneur Morris Papers*
- New-York Historical Society
- Twohig, Dorothy, *editor emeritus, Papers of George Washington*

Narrative

Substance and Context

This is the second part of a larger undertaking to publish the papers of Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816). Morris was a Founding Father, a major contributor to the American constitution, the U.S. minister to France during the height of the French Revolution, and a U.S. senator. Scholars who specialize in the period concur that Morris's papers are a barely tapped treasure trove, and that there is a need for producing an accessible edition using accepted documentary editing standards for the use of scholars and all persons interested in the Founding era.

The first stage consisted of transcription and annotation of Morris's diaries written from 1794, after he was recalled from his position in Paris, until the end of 1798, when he returned to the United States after several more years of travel through Europe. This proposal contemplates continuation of this important work with transcription and annotation of Morris's diaries from 1799 to 1816, the year of his death. These years were eventful for Morris. On December 31st, 1799, he gave the funeral oration for Washington at St. Paul's church in New York City. In April 1800 he was chosen to fill a vacancy for New York in the United States Senate, and witnessed and wrote about the contested presidential election of 1801. Like Hamilton, he saw no alternative to choosing Jefferson over Burr, but he did not share Jefferson's philosophy as president any more than he had agreed with Jefferson's views on the French Revolution years before. He opposed a number of Jefferson's actions, including Jefferson's immediate repeal of the 1801 Judiciary Act (the "midnight judges"), and gave a strong speech in Congress denouncing it. On the other hand, Morris was a pragmatist, and he firmly

endorsed the Louisiana Purchase, contrary to the wishes of many of his Federalist colleagues.

He did not win re-election in 1803, and returned to New York to take care of his estate at Morrisania, and to take numerous trips through upstate New York, where he had considerable land holdings and was eager to encourage settlement and development. He started planning and pushing for the Erie Canal project, and was on the commission to design the street plan of Manhattan (Morris is credited with having come up with the numbered, logical layout). In July 1804, Morris was called to Hamilton's deathbed after his duel with Aaron Burr, and delivered his friend's funeral oration; he later organized a drive to raise money to support the widow and children of his old friend. He opposed what he considered to be the incompetent diplomacy of Jefferson and Madison with respect to handling British restrictions on American shipping during the continuing Napoleonic Wars, and was appalled when these policies led to the War of 1812. His disapproval led him to support the Hartford Convention and secession by the northeastern states, but he readily gave up the idea when peace was declared.

Another episode of historical interest occurred in 1809, when Morris married Anne Randolph, who had been accused as a very young woman of having committed infanticide after an alleged affair with her brother-in-law. She had been cast out by her family and was living in a boardinghouse in Greenwich Village when she encountered Morris (he had met her once long before). Their marriage, while apparently contented, caused years of strife within his own family of disappointed heirs and also with the likes of John Randolph and others of her family who denounced her.

In addition to publishing the 1798-1816 materials, the applicant also seeks funding to permit correcting and revising Morris's extraordinary 1789-1793 diaries, written while he was in Paris and published in 1939, in preparation for putting the material with the other diaries on the University of Virginia's Founding Era website. These diaries, edited by Morris's descendent, Beatrix Cary Davenport, were well-transcribed and are reasonably within modern editing standards, with the significant exception that Davenport omitted many of Morris's comments on medical matters, and also left unrecovered fragments of passages relating to sexual activity that had been blotted out, either by Morris or possibly his widow. The omitted material is meaningful to understanding Morris's life: it appears to establish among other things that Morris contracted venereal disease (which probably eventually caused his death) in Europe, possibly from his mistress, the comtesse de Flahaut; he also recorded details of a serious illness he suffered while in London during the summer of 1790, negotiating on Washington's behalf with the British. During the work on the 1794-1798 diaries, a spectral comparator was used at the Library of Congress, where the diaries are located, to attempt to uncover some of the blotted-out material, with little success. However, the proprietors of the comparator strongly recommended that the diary volumes be brought to their laboratory where they had more sophisticated large machines which they thought could reveal more. We will be talking to the Library about this possibility.

Publication of Morris's papers serves two purposes: first, making this extraordinary but too-little known Founding Father better known to Americans and scholars alike; and second, making available documentary material that will add significantly to our knowledge and understanding of the American Revolutionary and

early national periods. Although Morris played a key role in several major episodes of his era, there has not been much in the way of the truly in-depth work on Morris because of the inaccessibility of his papers. There is a recent upswing in interest in Morris, thanks in large part to the new biographies in the past few years by the well-known popular historian, Richard Brookhiser, by James Kirschke, and by the eminent Jefferson scholar William Howard Adams, as well as a short biography and an in-depth book concerning Morris's experiences during the French Revolution, both written by the project director.¹ Most recently, at the time of this writing, the Liberty Press is preparing to publish a book by Dr. Jack Barlow about Morris. This recognition of Morris, like publication of his papers, is overdue, and it has extended beyond scholars to the general public. The project director has talked about Morris on BookTV and in numerous radio interviews commemorating Constitution Day 2009. In August 2009 the upstate New York town of Morristown, named for and established by Morris, had its bicentennial celebration and invited the project director to attend and speak, as had the town of Gouverneur in 2005 for its bicentennial.

The decision by the New-York Historical Society to host the Papers project has demonstrated the increasing recognition of Morris's importance as well, and the Society has agreed to host a symposium dedicated to Morris in 2012 or 2013. The Society holds numerous Morris artifacts in its collection, and its affiliation gives Morris's legacy what it has long needed, an intellectual home.

¹ Richard Brookhiser, *Gentleman Revolutionary: Gouverneur Morris--The Rake Who Wrote the Constitution* (New York: Free Press, 2003); William Howard Adams, *Gouverneur Morris: An Independent Life* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2003); James Kirschke, *Gouverneur Morris: Author, Statesman, and Man of the World* (New York: Thomas Dunn Books, 2005); Melanie Randolph Miller, *Envoy to the Terror: Gouverneur Morris and the French Revolution* (Dulles: Potomac Books), 2005), and *An Incautious Man: The Life of Gouverneur Morris* (Delaware: ISI Books, 2008) .

History and duration of the project

The 1794-98 diary project was funded by an NEH Scholarly Editions grant, awarded in 2006, including a designation as a "We the People" grant. The designation was appropriate: Morris wrote the Preamble to the Constitution, including the words, "We the People of the United States." The work was accomplished in Ithaca, New York, and Cornell University's department of history generously gave the project director an unpaid visiting scholar position for the years 2006-2009, enabling the project to utilize Cornell's extensive library resources for research. The 1794-98 diaries have been accepted for publication by the University of Virginia Press, and will be published in a letterpress volume in the spring of 2011, with a planned print run of about 750 volumes, and the Press will put the volume online on their ROTUNDA Founding Era website approximately two years later. As outlined in the official grant application guidelines, what follows is a table indicating the stated goals of the previous grant request and the actual accomplishments:

Stated goal	Accomplishment
Transcription, annotation, completion of front and back matter material by early 2009	Completed; manuscript submitted to University of Virginia Press for copyediting by end of 2008
Publication in letterpress form by July 2009	University of Virginia Press scheduling requirements have changed this date to early spring 2011. The book is in the Press catalog, and is assigned ISBN 978-0-8139-2949-1
Digitization and presentation online by July 2009	In accordance with Press requirements, the online version, which will appear on the ROTUNDA Founding Era website, must post-date letterpress publication by approximately two years; 2013 is therefore the anticipated new

	date.
Efforts to heighten awareness of Morris's importance and the value of his papers as an important public and scholarly resource relating to the founding era.	Accomplished and ongoing: placement of Morris's materials on the University of Virginia's well-respected ROTUNDA Founding Era website ensures Morris is taking his proper place as an important Founding Father. In addition, the project director has given lectures and numerous radio talks about Morris on stations with lay audiences. A symposium dedicated to Morris is planned for late 2012 or early 2013, to be hosted by the New-York Historical Society.

As noted above, the publication of the diaries is part of the larger undertaking to publish all of Morris's papers, but each project will result in a stand-alone edition that significantly adds to the material available about Morris and his era. After completion of the diaries, the next step will be to transcribe, annotate, and publish Morris's correspondence and other important material, the majority of which is housed in the Library of Congress, with other significant collections at Columbia University and the American Philosophical Society. The use of TEI encoding to tie the diary years to Morris's other papers and eventually, it is believed, to the other Founding Era collections online at the University of Virginia, will greatly enhance the accessibility of the papers and facilitate an understanding of Morris and his era.

Previous editions

Some of Morris's papers (including limited selections from the diaries) were published by Jared Sparks in three volumes, in 1832. While the work was certainly a valuable one, it is incomplete and by no means of modern scholarly quality. Sparks did not publish many documents and omitted much material in the documents he did include,

without indicating that he did so; and changed words and altered punctuation at will. Annotation was also non-existent or inadequate. One of Morris's descendents, Anne Cary Morris, also published limited selections from his letters and diaries in 1888. Although these two volumes provide a helpful broad chronology of Morris's life, they contain the same sort of flaws as the Sparks volumes, with significant errors, major unflagged omissions (for example, grouping together pieces of entries as though they came from one entry and then mis-stating the dates), and Victorian-era annotations that are of very limited value to the general reader or scholar seeking to use the material.

Staff

Project director: Melanie R. Miller, PhD (see résumé in Attachment 1). The director has a doctorate in American history from George Washington University, and attended "Camp Edit." She has initiated and directed the Gouverneur Morris Papers project since its inception, and is the editor of the 1794-1798 volume of Morris's diaries. She has written two other books (one drawn from her doctoral dissertation) and an article about Morris, and given numerous talks about him. She will be working from one-half to two-thirds time on the project.

Associate editor: Hendrina Krol. Ms. Krol (see résumé in Attachment 2), is the associate editor on the 1794-1798 Diaries project and is a member of the Association for Documentary Editing; she attended the NHPRC's "Camp Edit" in the summer of 2008. Ms. Krol is fluent in Dutch, English, and German, with excellent reading skills in French. She received training in an archival school in the Netherlands, working with

medieval through 18th-century manuscripts. She will work approximately two-thirds time (25 hours/week) on the project.

Assistant editor/proofreader: to be determined: for the last volume, the project was lucky enough to hire Ms. Elizabeth Hines, whose background in publishing and excellent editing and research skills were invaluable in producing a high-quality result. We believe she will be available again to help us but if not we will be looking for someone of equal qualification, perhaps a history graduate student at Cornell University. The assistant will be expected to average 15 hours/week on the project.

From the New York Historical Society: The Society's development and financial officers will administer the grant monies and process the required paperwork. The library and curatorial staff of the Society, with expertise both in the time period and with Gouverneur Morris, will continue to support the project's research.

Board of Editors: Periodic circulars detailing the project's progress are sent to the Board of Editors, and they are also consulted individually on a regular basis on questions regarding documentary editing practices and research matters. The Board of Editors as of the date of this application has the following members:

- William Howard Adams, Jefferson scholar and author, *Gouverneur Morris: An Independent Life*
- Kenneth Bowling, First Federal Congress Project, George Washington University
- Richard Brookhiser, editor, *National Review*, author of *Gentleman Revolutionary: Gouverneur Morris—The Rake who Wrote the Constitution*
- Lisa Francavilla, managing editor, Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Retirement Series
- Martha J. King, associate editor, Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton
- Ondine LeBlanc, Massachusetts Historical Society
- Dorothy Twohig, editor emeritus, George Washington Papers

Methods

Diaries of 1799-1816

The diaries for this period consist of about 1250 handwritten pages, which (based on the 1794-98 volume) will result in one letterpress volume, including annotation, of approximately 600 pages.

The 1794-1798 diaries were not, as originally intended, transcribed in XML by the staff, because the University of Virginia Press agreed to digitize the diaries (placing them online within about two years of letterpress publication), saving the project considerable time and expense. However, understanding that encoding original transcription has become ever more indispensable for documentary editions, the editors plan to take training in TEI encoding prior to the start of the project in order to be able to transcribe the remaining diaries in that form. The TEI guidelines are widely regarded as one of the best for documentary editions, with products that contain enormous flexibility in presentation, searching, and linking to other resources.

We therefore plan for the original transcription of the material to be done with TEI encoding; transcriptions will be triple-proofed, as they were with the 1794-1798 diaries, a system that worked very well, producing documents of high accuracy.

The diaries will be transcribed using scans of microfilmed original from the Library of Congress; then triple-proofed (once by the original transcriber, and then twice more by two other staff members). We found in our previous effort that the microfilm from the LOC is showing its age (it was made sometime in the 1930s) and we will approach the LOC in hopes of convincing it that it is time to make another image set of the diaries using digital technology. If this is not possible, we will find another means to produce the highest possible quality scan from the existing microfilm.

Apparatus

What follows is an image of the final editorial apparatus for this project as it appears in the Press proofs of the 1794-98 diary front matter. The apparatus was circulated during the project period among the Board of Editors, and is in accordance with the practices recommended by the Association for Documentary Editing.

EDITORIAL APPARATUS

The Transcription

The diaries have been transcribed as literally as possible using the following approach.

1. Misspelled words, nonmodern spellings (e.g., “meer”), abbreviations, and grammatical errors are retained as written without “*sic*.” If there is likely to be any confusion about the intended word, an endnote is used to give the correct spelling. Superscripts (e.g., M^r.) are retained as written. The letter thorn is transcribed as y, as in “ye” (the).

2. Capitalization reproduces Morris’s use. He routinely capitalized nouns and infrequently capitalized other words in a sentence; where there was uncertainty in the text, his ordinary usage was followed.

3. Morris’s punctuation—or lack thereof—is unchanged, including multiple punctuation marks if they occur, but the lengths of and spacing around dashes are standardized, and hyphens and colons used to connect words from one line to the next are silently removed. By the same token, Morris would sometimes put the period to a sentence written on one line on the next line of an entry if it would not fit, and that placement is not indicated. Similarly, Morris’s use of the convention of repeating the last word on a page at the top of the next page is not reproduced, to avoid confusion. On occasion, he spelled or capitalized these words differently; the second version is used.

4. Morris occasionally wrote a few words in French, Latin, or German, and these are translated in the footnotes. For translations of his lengthy verses in French, see the “Translations of Verses” at the back of this volume.

5. Missing, damaged, or blotted-out text: Morris’s diaries contain a number of references to sexual and personal bodily matters and instances of possibly “indecent” language that were later heavily lined out in the same type of iron gall ink. This censoring may have been done by Morris himself in rereading the volumes, or by his widow, Anne Cary Randolph Morris, who left a note at the end of the diaries indicating that she had read them over before giving them to Jared Sparks. An effort to use a spectral comparator (see the acknowledgments) was somewhat helpful, and occasional words could be gleaned from beneath the veil of ink. It was always evident whether a cancellation was done as later censorship of risqué matter or made at the time by Morris as a correction or a change in meaning. We have made this distinction in our rendering of the text as follows:

Material that was lined out by Morris at the time is shown as *text* or, if it is illegible, as [*illegible*].

Material that was lined out later is shown in brackets but not struck through, with a footnote indicating that it was heavily lined over.

Editorial notes regarding material are inserted in brackets and italicized.

6. Morris rarely noted the year in his diary entry headings, but when he did so, it is transcribed without brackets; everywhere else, it is inserted at the head of the entry in brackets for the convenience of the reader. It should be noted that someone—perhaps Morris himself—returned to the diaries later and inserted the year of many entries in large, somewhat scrawling handwriting in ink. These insertions were not treated as part of the original diary entries and were not transcribed. Jared Sparks also apparently wrote notes on the original in what appears to be pencil to indicate excisions from his version of the diaries, Morris's location on the date of some entries, etc., and these, too, were ignored in the transcription.

7. Morris's location (or his status en route to a location) is indicated in brackets at the start of the entries; for consecutive entries written from the same place that appear on facing pages, the bracketed location appears in the first entry.

8. Reasonably certain conjectural readings of missing, damaged, or smeared text appear in brackets. An example would be "the[re]fore I said." If there is uncertainty about the conjectural reading, brackets and a question mark are used with the conjectured word or letters.

9. Interlined text is indicated in footnotes.

10. Underlined words are indicated by italics.

11. In the abbreviations "M^t," "Mⁿ," "Mad^e," "Gen^l," etc., Morris sometimes made a clear period and sometimes did not; just as often there are dots on the paper that could be construed as periods or ink drops. In view of the uncertainty regarding many of these dots/periods, the editors have decided to regularize all such abbreviations to have a period. Morris also often put a line under superscript letters to indicate superscription; this was not reproduced.

12. Morris generally put a superscript mark or compressed *t* and a dot (this sometimes appears to be a colon) when indicating certain abbreviations; these were transcribed as a superscript *t* and a period: for example, S^t. (Saint), ag^t. (against), Aug^t. (August).

13. On occasion, Morris used a tilde or a curved line resembling a circumflex, with a colon or period beneath, to contract a word. These marks are transcribed as *~* (e.g., p[~]Ann[~] for "per Annum"). If the meaning is unclear, a textual note gives the full word. Morris also used a slash in "acc/" to abbreviate the word *account* or *accounts*, which has been transcribed as "acct" or "accts," as appropriate. Shillings were also indicated by a slash; this slash is transcribed as an *s*.

14. Morris generally began his entries with a paragraph indentation, but not always, and his usage is followed.

15. Morris would often leave a space in an entry, apparently intending to fill it in later—when he obtained the name of a person he referred to, for example. It appears that on occasion he did not learn the name or did not get around to filling it in; such empty spaces are indicated by a bracketed gap in the text (i.e., []), sometimes tied to an explanatory note.

16. Noncurrency symbols in the text are still familiar to modern readers (& for “and,” “&ca.” for “etc.,” # for pound weight, @ for “at”). The note on Morris and money at the back of this volume contains a list of currency symbols used by Morris.

17. For the most part, Morris used conventional umlauts; however, beginning with his February 12, 1797, diary entry, he occasionally employed the Hungarumlaut, or double acute (e.g., ô), which is reproduced in the text.

The diaries will be presented in the same way as the earlier ones, with a date and location for each entry (locations appear only once on a page if they are repetitive), and annotation in the footnotes. Here is another image of a typical page in the 1794-1798 volume, a day in which Morris was introduced to George III:

hard from the Westward and this Morning with Rain but the Weather grows milder towards Evening.

Wednesday 25 Nov^r. [1795]

Agreed this Day with Rob^t Dudley Medley as a Footman. I give him Livery a Great Coat eighteen Guineas p^r Ann^y and Board Wages. Thomas Hemus My Coachman is to serve me at 25s p^r Week and find himself every Thing.⁴⁴² M^r. Espivant⁴⁴³ [] calls but I am oblig'd to send him away as it is late. Dress and go to L^d. Grenville's Office. Thence to Court. L^d. Grenville arrives late. Am presented to the King⁴⁴⁴ who takes me at first for an Englishman and not recollecting me says "You have been a good while in the Country"—We set him right and L^d. Grenville tells his Majesty that I was not liked by the ruling Powers in France. "I suppose M^r. Morris is too much attached to regular Government" "Yes Sir, and if your Majesty would sent thither your discontented Subjects, it would do them much good" "Well if you'll contrive it for me I'll give my hearty Consent". L^d. Grenville adds "There are enough of them Sir". "Oh aye quite enough". "I can⁴⁴⁵ give your Majesty good News from the Continent (says L^d. G.) Gen^l. Clairfait⁴⁴⁶ is still following the french". "And I Sir can give you a Piece of Intelligence which I am sure will be agreeable I am inform'd from unquestionable Authority that all the lower Order of People in Holland are strongly attach'd to the Stadtholder" "Ah that's good" (with Surprise).⁴⁴⁷ "Sir they have always been so". "Then it is only the aristocratic Party which is against him". "Just so Sir". "Pray M^r. Morris what Part of America are you from". "I am from Near New York Sir I have a⁴⁴⁸ Brother who has the Honor to be a Lieut^t. Gen^l. in your Majesty's Service" "Ah what you're a Brother of Gen^l. Morris Yes I think I see a Likeness but you're much younger". "Yes Sir". "Well and how does your Brother do he's at Plymouth

442. To "find himself every Thing": to provide his own food and lodging.

443. Possibly Antoine Espivent de La Villeboisnet (1751–1806), son of Pierre Antoine Espivent, a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin. The family was involved in shipping and the slave trade. Guillaume Daudin, "Profitability of Slave and Long-Distance Trading in Context: The Case of Eighteenth-Century France," *Journal of Economic History* 64, no. 1 (March 2004): 146. Morris's commercial letters indicate that Espivent worked for the Hankey firm (see note 138 to entry of June 22, 1795).

444. King George III (1738–1820), who was also the elector of Hanover, had not suffered from an episode of dementia since early 1789 and would not do so again until 1801. He was kept advised of events in France and the Continent, and he opposed Pitt's pursuit of negotiations for peace with France. Stanley Ayling, *George the Third* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972), 398–99.

445. The word "can" is interlined.

446. Comte de Croix de Clerfayt (1733–1798), an Austrian field marshal. In October he had defeated the forces of French general Jourdan (see note 506 to entry of December 27, 1795) in a number of battles, forcing Jourdan back over the Rhine. In late October he relieved the fortress at Mainz, the last Allied holdout on the left bank of the Rhine. Roeder, *Baron Thugut*, 193–94; *Mémoires de la Marquise de Nadaillac*, 85n; Blanning, *French Revolutionary Wars*, 137.

447. The phrase "(with Surprise)" is interlined.

448. The word "a" is interlined.

Final Product and Dissemination

Publication of the finalized, triple-proof-read and annotated letterpress copy will be followed by a finalized and annotated on-line edition on the University of Virginia Press's ROTUNDA Founding Era website, joining the 1789-93 and 1794-98 diaries and further augmenting the utility of the project.

The part of the project concerning additions to the Davenport edition of the 1789-1793 diaries will appear, highlighted as corrections or additions, in the online version of the Davenport diary, which has already been digitized by the Press.

As of the date of this application, access to the materials on the ROTUNDA website will require a subscription. This is regrettable, but we are optimistic that this will not be the case indefinitely. The NHPRC has just announced (October 12, 2010) an agreement with the University of Virginia Press to provide free access to the ROTUNDA online papers of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, and Franklin. Just as Morris, as a significant Founding Father, belongs on the ROTUNDA website with these other Fathers, so should his papers join theirs in being freely accessible; and the project director considers this as one of the missions of this project, and will work to achieve it.

Work plan:

- **SEPTEMBER 2011 - FEBRUARY 2012:** All staff: Transcription, proofreading, and annotation as necessary of material omitted by Beatrix Davenport in the 1789-1793 diaries (the "Paris" diaries). Editor and associate editor: travel to LOC to use diary originals for final checking on Davenport corrections. Consultation by staff with the Press on the presentation of the Morris Papers on the University of Virginia Press ROTUNDA Founding Era site and, Press schedule permitting, uploading of Paris diaries. Beginning transcription and proofreading of 1799-1816 diaries, including identification of items for annotation.
- **MARCH 2012 – AUGUST 2012:** All staff: Transcription and proofreading of 1799-1816 diaries; beginning annotation.

- **SEPTEMBER 2012 – FEBRUARY 2013:** All staff: Continue transcription and final proof readings of 1799-1816 diaries, continue annotation.
- **MARCH 2013 – AUGUST 2013:** All staff: Continuing annotations, writing introductory essays and front and back matter. Editor and associate editor: travel to LOC to use diary originals for final checking on transcription.
- **SEPTEMBER 2013 – FEBRUARY 2014:** All staff: Completing annotations, introductory essays and front and back matter.
- **MARCH 2014 – AUGUST 2014 :** All staff: Finalizing of manuscript, submission to press, copyediting. Review of proofs from press, indexing, publication if press schedule permits.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I. TRANSCRIPTION AND ANNOTATION EXAMPLES

- 1. December 29, 1799, through January 1, 1800. Morris's funeral oration for Washington**
- 2. May 30, 1806, through June 1, 1806. Morris travels in upstate New York.**
- 3. Excerpt of entry of May 3, 1812. Morris's conversation with Dewitt Clinton regarding his objections to the move to war, and suggesting the seeds of the Hartford Convention.**
- 4. December 14, 1789, showing material for re-insertion into the online Davenport edition of Morris's Paris (1789-1793) diaries.**
- 5. November 2, 1789, showing material for re-insertion into the online Davenport edition of Morris's Paris diaries.**

1. December 29, 1799, through January 1, 1800. Morris's funeral oration for Washington

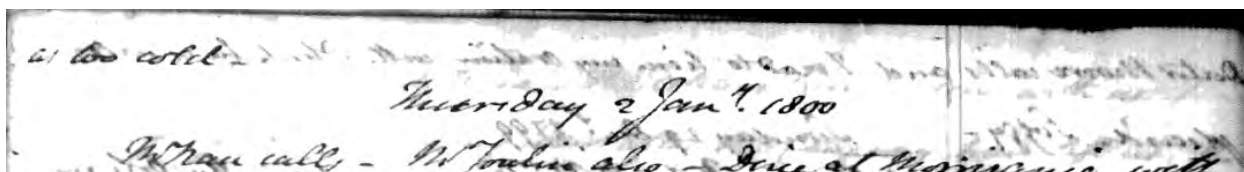
Dante Moore calls and I read to him my oration with etc. - he is with
pleased. Foggy - Sunday 29 Dec^r 1799

Write - Dine at Home - W^m. & M^{rs}. Hammond and the Orleans
go to the evening here - Read my oration for them as I am told no
tickets will be given - H^{rs}is heard this evening having been foggy
all day.

Monday 30 Dec^r
Write - Call on Hammiton - tickets are to be given - Read to Hammiton
and Delkin my Performance which they approve.

Tuesday 31 Dec^r
" It down of late this morning go to St. Paul's Church. The sermon
does not arrive till after three and we do not get away till six.
I pronounced my oration badly - Dine at Isaac Jourd'ns and
spend the evening there, sleeping great part of the time - (Was
cold (dear) today, but not very cold.)

Wednesday 1 Jan^y 1800
" It down to write but have a number of visitors - Among them
a Deputation from the Cincinnati to request a copy of my oration
for the Rep. a Committee called last evening for the purpose I was
told abroad - This morning I had already sent it on a Request
of the General Council to the Recorder. Dine at Gen^l. Hammiton
W^m. Chubb goes away seemingly in great Anguish - (See Weather)
Nothing new but that the Antifederal faction are to consider my oration



Sunday 29 Dec^r. [1799]¹
[New York]

Write – Dine at Home – M^r. & M^{rs}. Hammond² and the Orleans³ pass the Evening here - Read my Oration⁴ for them as I am told no Tickets will be given - It rains hard this Evening having been foggy all Day.

Monday 30 Dec^r. [1799]
[New York]

Write – Call on Hamilton – Tickets are to be given - Read to Hamilton and Wilkins my Performance which they approve.

¹ The entry heading for this date has "1799" next to the month, in a larger and heavier hand than Morris's contemporaneous writing. In accordance with the editorial apparatus, it is treated as not belonging to the original document, and the year is inserted in brackets for the benefit of the reader as with those entries where no date appears.

² Probably Abijah Hammond (1757-1832) and his wife. Hammond owned much of Greenwich Village and was involved in the "Tontine Association," forerunner of the New York Stock Exchange. William Ogden Wheeler, *The Ogden Family in America, Elizabethtown Branch and their English Ancestry* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1907), 188; Vincent D. Andrus, "Copley's New York Visit," *Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*, n.s. 7, no.10 (June 1949): 261-65.

³ Louis-Philippe, the duc d'Orléans (1773-1850), the future king of the French, and his brothers Louis Antoine Philippe d'Orléans, duc de Montpensier (1775-1807) and Louis Charles, comte de Beaujolais (1779-1808). They were the sons of the duchesse d'Orléans, one of Morris's favorite women friends in Paris. Louis-Philippe was a general in the French army but after the defeat at Jemappes in 1793, he fled France and wandered in Switzerland until, in the spring of 1795, the comtesse de Flahaut contacted Morris in Hamburg to request money and assistance for the two to travel together to Hamburg. Morris promptly sent money and later co-signed a sizeable loan for the young man's support. In September 1796, the duc embarked for America, carrying letters of introduction from Morris; he joined his brothers in Philadelphia, and they began to travel about the United States. They had attempted to return to Europe via New Orleans in 1797 but were captured by the British, spent a year in Cuba, and eventually returned to the U.S. On this date they were close to departing again, this time from New York, and would arrive in England in January 1800. T. E. B. Howarth, *Citizen-King: The Life of Louis-Philippe, King of the French* (London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1961).

⁴ The City of New York had asked Morris to give the city's funeral oration for George Washington. Gouverneur Morris, *An oration, upon the death of General Washington* (New York: John K. Furman, printer, 1800).

Tuesday 31. Dec^r. [1799]
[New York]

At eleven o'Clock this Morning go to S^t. Paul's Church - The Procession does not arrive till after three and we do not get away till six. Pronounc'd my Oration badly – Dine at Isaac Gouverneur's and spend the Evening there, Sleeping great Part of the Time - Clear cold Weather ToDay, but not very cold –

Wednesday 1 Jan^y. 1800
[New York]

Sit down to write but have a number of Visitors - Among them a Deputation from the Cincinnati to request a Copy of my Oration for the Press. A Committee call'd last Evening for the Purpose while I was abroad. This Morning I had already sent it on a Request of the Common Council to the Recorder. Dine at Gen^l. Hamilton's M^{rs}. Church⁵ goes away seemingly in great Anguish – fine Weather Nothing new but that the Antifederal faction are to consider my Oration as too cold –

⁵ Angelica Schuyler Church (1756-1815), daughter of American general Philip Schuyler, was Alexander Hamilton's sister-in-law, and had married English businessman John Church (1746-1818) in 1777. They had returned to New York from London in 1797. Angelica Church was known for her beauty and vivacity, and her correspondence with Hamilton and Jefferson shows they were not immune to it; Morris also liked her very much and spent many evenings at the Churches during his visits to London, although he found John Church too radical for his taste. When Adèle de Flahaut fled to England, Morris exchanged letters with Mrs. Church about her welfare. Melanie Randolph Miller, *Envoy to the Terror: Gouverneur Morris and the French Revolution* (Dulles, VA: Potomac Books, 2005), 236.

Example 2. May 30, 1806, through June 1, 1806. Morris travels in upstate New York.

Friday 30 May 1806
 Leave our Inn at thirty minutes after four and reach Red Hook
 in three hours. A little Rain urges us forward. The Sun here is
 gone and the Moon is declining. A large Brick House belonging to a
 Person in New York is for Sale with eighty Acres of Land at £1200.
 The House could not be now built for twice the Sum. We leave Red Hook
 in two hours after sunrise and in something short of three hours
 reach Paverscut. It begins to Rain smartly & our arrival which
 induces me to get up for the night.

Saturday 31
 Leave Paverscut Inn at a quarter past four. People well disposed
 but new at the Business. Ride thro a small drying Rain to Deys
 Inn sixteen miles. We arrive at seven. The best Inn we have met with
 after breakfasting we leave it at nine and go on to Albany
 sixteen miles and get to the Tontine Hotel at twenty five minutes
 after twelve. Visit at sundry Places but no meal there. The
 Turnpike which I came over a part of is not sufficiently
 called

Sunday 1 June
 Leave Mr Gregory's Hotel (a class one) at five and drive slowly
 thro Troy and Lansingburg to Waterford. We cross a Ferry to Troy
 which is not more I think than five miles from Albany. This Village
 which is about twenty years old seems to be much more than a
 mile

side long and is ~~extending~~ rapidly. We are not out of it long before
we enter Lansingburgh a Town of about the same age the indeed a few
Houses were built in nearly four but the Des put an end to all
Improvement and Nothing was undertaken until some years
after the Conclusion of it. A small Distana above Lansingburgh is
the new Bridge over the Hudson to Waterford. The Construction is
ingenious. Wooden Trusses are constructed and ~~for~~ then a level Bridge
is suspended by Wooden Piers kept also with Wood. It should be
covered against the Weather as it must soon be renewed. Waterford
is a flourishing Village of later Date than the other two. If Im-
provements continue as they have lately gone on it seems
likely that at no remote Period all three will form but one
Set up at a Mr Van Schoonhoven and having visited his Brother
a Lawyer who is engaged in a Suit for me breakfast and set off. I
met here a Hol Trout with at Claverack excellent fish spoiled by
execrable Butler. Both Landladies have promised to do so no more
and will probably forget the Promise as soon as I am out of sight or
at least

Friday 30 May 1806
[Travel through upstate New York]

Leave our Inn at thirty Minutes after four and reach Red Hook in three Hours. A little Rain urges us forward. The Inn here is poor and the Place is declining – A large Brick House belonging to a Person in New York is for Sale with Eighty Acres of Land at £1200 The House could not be now built for twice the Sum. We leave Red Hook in two Hours after our Arrival and in some thing short of three Hours reach Claverack – It begins to Rain smartly on our Arrival which induces me to put up for the Night.

Saturday 31 [May 1806]
[Travel through upstate New York]

Leave Demont's Inn at a Quarter past four. People well disposed but new at the Business. Ride thro a small drizzling Rain to Deyo's Inn sixteen Miles – We arrive at seven. The best Inn we have met with. After breakfasting we leave it at nine and go on to Albany seventeen Miles and get to the Tontine Hotel⁶ at twenty five Minutes after twelve – Visit at sundry Places but no one at Home – The Turnpike which I came over a Part of is not sufficiently levelled

⁶ The Tontine Coffee House Hotel was built in the 1790s, and was the "most fashionable hotel in Albany," hosting travelers of means such as Morris. At this time it was operated by Matthew Gregory (1757-1848). George Rogers Howell, ed., *Bicentennial History of Albany: History of the County of Albany* (New York: W.W. Munsell, 1886), 4:651; Stefan Bielski, "Matthew Gregory," Colonial Albany Social History Project, <http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/g/magregory8273.html>.

Sunday 1 June [1806]
[Travel through upstate New York]

Leave M^r. Gregory's Hotel (a dear one) at five and drive slowly thro Troy and Lansingburg to Waterford. We cross a Ferry to Troy which is not more I think than five Miles from Albany. This Village which is about twenty Years old seems to be much more than a Mile long and is encreasing⁷ rapidly We are not out of it long before we enter Lansingburg a Town of about the same Age tho indeed a few Houses were built in seventy four but the War put an End to all Improvement and Nothing was undertaken untill some Years after the Conclusion of it. A small Distance above Lansingburgh is the new Bridge over the Hudson to Waterford. The Construction is ingenious. Wooden Arches are constructed and from these a level Bridge is suspended by Wooden T[ru?]sses keyed also with Wood. It should be covered against the Weather or it must soon be renewed. Waterford is a flourishing Village of later Date than the other two. If Improvements continue as they have lately gone on it seems likely that at no remote Period all three will form but one Put up at a Mr. Van Schovenhoven's and having visited his Brother a Lawyer⁸ who is engaged in a Suit for me breakfast and set off I meet here what I met with at Claverack excellent Fish spoiled by execrable Butter. Both Landladies have promised to do so no more and will probably forget the Promise as soon as I am out of Sight or what is equivalent to succeeding Travellers remembering the Promise renew the unrighteous Practice. This I have been told is the Case with Women in roman Catholic Countries in Regard to Practices more pleasant than rank

⁷ Some illegible letters above the word "encreasing" were struck out.

⁸ Possibly Jacobus Van Schoonhoven (1781-1865), who studied law, and had an older brother Guert Van Schoonhoven (1765-1847). Cuyler Reynolds, ed., *Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing, 1911), 2:686

Butter and not more filthy. We are off at a Quarter before nine and reach Balls Town Springs at twenty Minutes after two, having stopped at Gates's and at another Inn to bate with Hay. We came along the River to Gates's in order to avoid the Sandy Road but find the Clay very uneven and bad. Our first Stage to Waterford is a short Ten Miles and from thence to Balls Town Springs the Way we came is called twenty four. Part of the Road bad and none of it very good – My Distance from Home is about 184 Miles which at thirteen pence per Mile is ~~ninety-two~~ ^{ninety-two} Pounds nineteen Shillings & four Pence⁹ the Amount of my Expenditure for three Men and three Horses is nine Pounds thirteen and nine Pence

⁹ The word "Pounds" is interlined above "~~ninety-two~~" and the words "& four Pence" are interlined between "Shillings" and "the Amount."

Example 3. Excerpt of entry of May 3, 1812. Morris's conversation with Dewitt Clinton regarding his objections to the move to war, and suggesting the seeds of the Hartford Convention.

President: What could you do? In my Opinion you could not appoint officials to fill the great Offices of State. You have not such Men in your own Party and if you chose them from another you must throw yourself into the arms of that other and in either case be the Instrument of those who support you, and not the Rules. He acknowledged the force of these Observations. I then tell him that the only Measure I can devise which seems likely to rescue the Country from her present miserable and ridiculous Condition is to appoint a few Representatives of both Parties to meet others such Representation from the States North of the Potomac and consider the State of the Nation. That this Body when met will readily take the Ground no longer to allow a Representation of Slaves. That this geographical Division will terminate the political Divisions which now prevail and give a new Object to Men's Minds. That the Southern States must then either submit to what is just or break up the Union. He says that S. Carolina is fast falling off from Virginia on which I observe that it is immaterial some solid palpable Distinction must be taken and the one I mention I think the only one which can be relied on. For the South he may think of it and do as he pleases, &c. &c.

Sunday 3^d May [1812]

[In this excerpt from the May 3rd entry, which is too long to include here as a sample, Morris is recounting a conversation with Dewitt Clinton as the country neared war with Britain]:

Suppose yourself if you will to be chosen President what could you do? In my Opinion you could not appoint s[u]¹⁰fficient Men to fill the great Offices of State. You have not such Men in your own Party and if you chose them from another you must throw yourself into the Arms of that other and in either Case be the Instrument of those who support you, and not the Ruler – He acknowlege[s] the Force of these Observations. I then tell him that the only Measure I can devise which seems likely to rescue the Country from her present miserable and ridiculous Condition is to appoint a few Representatives of both Parties to meet other such Representatives from the States North of the Potowmac and consider the State of the Nation. That this Body when met will readily take the Ground no longer to allow a Representation of Slaves.¹¹ That this geographical Division will terminate the political Divisions which now prevail and give a new Object to Men's Minds. That the Southern States must then either submit to what is just or break up the Union - He says that S^o. Carolina is fast falling off from Virginia – on which I observe that it is immaterial Some solid palpable Distinction must be taken and the one I mention is I think the only one which can be relied on - For the Rest he may think of it and do as he pleases, &c. &c.

¹⁰ Morris appears to have written a "u" on top of the "s" in this word, correcting it from "sfficient."

¹¹ The third resolution of the Hartford Convention of 1814 advocated amendment of the U.S. Constitution to specify that representation and taxes were to be based on populations of "free persons" only. The Avalon Project, "Amendments to the Constitution Proposed by the Hartford Convention: 1814," Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Law Library, http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/hartconv.asp.

Example 4. Entry of December 14, 1789, showing original as well as material for re-insertion into the online Davenport of Morris's Paris (1789-1793) diaries. Note, this excerpt is in XML as prepared by the University of Virginia Press for online presentation. The highlighted text shows the material omitted by Davenport. The "Bishop" is Talleyrand.

Monday 14.
 This morning I write a little. Mr. ^{before} Talleyrand, after him the Count de
 Luxembourg and ^{before} he has left me Mr. Grand de la Chain. I drop
 to go out. Tell Mr. Grand that I have another affair to talk to him about
 and shall be glad to see him some morning for that purpose. This is a
 suggestion of the liquidated Debt which Parker spoke to me about this
 morning. I get into his vis a vis and go to Madame de Montellux. He
 is wonderfully pleased with the Plan for Purchase of the American Debt.
 At Madame de Montellux we have a large breakfast Party and the
 Abbé de Cise reads us or rather repeats to us some of his Verses which
 are fine and well delivered. Go to Van Hapthorst, and show him a letter
 I have written to the Willinks which he is well pleased with. From there
 go to the Louvre. The Bishop is there. He mentions a Plan for issuing Bills
 without bearing Interest. I show him the folly of such a measure. He says
 it is a Plan of Montesquieu's to which I reply that as none of the Plans
 likely to be adopted are good they may as well take that of Mr. Necker
 since otherwise they enable his friends to say that the mischief arises
 from not having followed his advice. That besides of paper money being
 that of the reign is quite as good as any other. He says that by taking
 a bad step France may be ruined. Tell him that is impossible and
 he may tranquillize himself about it. That otherwise they resort to
 Taxation

*Taxation Credit will be restored and the Credit once restored it will be easy to
 pay the Affairs of the (people in order) - Go to the Palais royal having first
 after the Bishop was gone performed certain Festivities which would have
 been a little awkward in his Presence. My friend received such Pleasure
 that I could not get away from her till after four. I arrive then Dinner is
 half over. After Dinner the M^{re} de la Roche entertains us with some further
 Agitations. Go to Club and thence to Madame de Pussignieux and
 to Suzer. Both abroad. Thence to the Point de Monstiers. A while with
 her and Madame de Brehan. Go together to Madame de Pussignieux.
 Spend the Evening. Conversation chiefly with de Monstiers. Spend that
 notwithstanding public Professions as to the public Proceedings of America
 with de Monstiers and Madame de Brehan have a thorough Dislike to
 the Country and its Inhabitants. The Society of New York is not sociable
 The Provisions of America are not good. The Climate is very damp. The
 Dances are abominable. The People are excessively indolent &c. &c. - This
 Morning it snowed. Cleared about noon but not entirely. This Evening*

Monday 14.—This Morning I write a little. Mr. Parker calls. After him the
 Count de Luxembourg and before he has left me Mr. Grand de La Chaise. I dress to
 go out. Tell Mr. Grand that I have another Affair to talk to him about and shall be glad to
 see him one Morning for that Purpose. This is a Negotiation of the liquidated Debt which
 Parker spoke to me about this Morning. I get into his Vis à Vis and go to Madame de
 Chastellux's. He is wonderfully pleased with the Plan for Purchase of the American
 Debt. At Madame de Chastellux's we have a large breakfast Party and the Abbé de
 L'Isle reads us, or rather, repeats to us some of his
 Verses, which are fine and well delivered. Go to Van Staphorst's and shew him a Letter
 I have written to the Willinks which he is well pleased with. From thence
 to the Louvre. The Bishop is there. He mentions a Plan for issuing *Billets d'État*
 bearing Interest. I shew him the Folly of such a Measure. He says it is a Plan of
 Montesquieu, to which I reply that as none of the Plans likely to be adopted are good
 they may as well take that of Mr. Necker, since otherwise they enable his friends to say
 that the Mischief arises from not having followed his Advice. That besides, if Paper
 Money be issued, that of the Caisse is quite as good as any other. He says that by
 taking a bad Step France may be ruined. I tell him that is impossible and he may
 tranquillize himself about it. That whenever they resort to Taxation Credit will be

restored, and the Credit once restored it will be easy to put the Affairs of the Caisse in Order. Go to the Palais royal having first after the Bishop was gone performed certain Gesticulations which would have been a little awkward in his Presence. My friend received such Pleasure that I could not get away from her till after four. I arrive when Dinner is half over. After Dinner the Abbé de L'Isle entertains us with some farther repetitions. Go to Club and thence to Madame de Puisignieu's and La Suze's. Both abroad. Thence to the Count de Moustier's. Sit awhile with him and Madame de Bréhan. Go together to Madame de Puisignieu's; spend the Evening. Conversation chiefly with de Moustiers. I find that notwithstanding public Professions as to the public Proceedings of America, both de Moustiers² and Madame de Bréhan have a thorough Dislike to the Country and its Inhabitants. The Society of New York is not sociable. The Provisions of America are not good. The Climate is very damp. The Wines are abominable. The People are excessively indolent &ca., &ca.. This Morning it snowed. Cleared about noon but not entirely. This Evening the Weather has got round to the Southward and is warmer.

EXAMPLE 5: Entry of November 2, 1789, showing material for re-insertion into the online Davenport of Morris's Paris (1789-1793) diaries; discussion of venereal ailment.

Monday 2 Novr.—This Morning write and then go to the Louvre; proceed thence with Made. de Flahaut and Madame de La Borde to the King's Garden. Walk a while & then go to the Church of the Sorbonne and examine the Monument of the Cardinal de Richelieu. It is an admirable Piece of Sculpture. The Dome of the Church also is fine, but as to the Proportions of Architecture &ca. I am no Judge. Set down the Ladies and stay a little while with my Friend She is not quite well and therefore would avoid Embraces. I tell her I am glad of it which leads her to enquire the Reason and then I mention some equivocal Appearances which may perhaps arise from a certain Malady and in such Case it must be a Present from her. She appears much hurt at this, and candidly tells all she knows I assure her that I have no Disquietude on the Subject nor indeed have I. Return Home and thence go to the Palais royal to dine with the Dutchess of Orleans.

APPENDIX 2: RÉSUMÉS OF STAFF

Melanie Randolph Miller

(b) (6)

(b) (6); cell (b) (6)

email (b) (6)

Education

Wisconsin Historical Society

Madison, WI

National Historical Publications and Records Commission Institute for Editing of Historical Documents ("Camp Edit"), June 2004. Training seminar endorsed by the Association for Documentary Editing in transcription, annotation, document selection, and other topics relating to historical papers projects.

George Washington University

Washington, D.C.

Doctorate in American history, May, 2000. Straight 4.0 grade average. Richard Stott, dissertation chair; Peter Hill, emeritus, principal advisor; outside readers Lawrence Kaplan, Jefferson scholar, of Kent State, and Dorothy Twohig, editor of the Alexander Hamilton Papers and the George Washington Papers.

Boalt Hall School of Law

University of California, Berkeley

JD, June 1979. Upper 15% of class (estimated). Member of the California Bar.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge, Mass.

BS in aeronautical engineering, 1975.
Graduate work in Flight Transportation Laboratory of Aeronautics Department, fall semester, 1990.

Employment

Fall 2004-present

Gouverneur Morris Papers

Ithaca, NY

Editor of project affiliated with the New-York Historical Society to publish the papers of Gouverneur Morris.

Fall 2001-Spring 2002

Ithaca College

Ithaca, NY

Taught upper-class courses on the American Revolution and early National periods and American Constitutional history.

1997-2006

Aviation consultant, part-time.

Consultant for FAA Flight Standards on international aviation agreements.

1980 to 1996

Federal Aviation Administration Washington, DC

Attorney for the FAA, in a variety of assignments.

Fellowships:

International Center for Jefferson Studies Charlottesville, VA

October, 2005. Award to travel to the ICJS for research on a project about Gouverneur Morris and Thomas Jefferson.

Publications:

The Diaries of Gouverneur Morris: European Travels, 1794-98, to be published by the University of Virginia Press, spring 2011.

"*Gouverneur Morris and the American Debt to France: A Reconsideration*," chapter in *History, on Proper Principles*, edited by Stephen Klugewicz and Lenore T. Ealy, ISI Books, 2010.

An Incautious Man: The Life of Gouverneur Morris, ISI Books, September, 2008.

Envoy to the Terror: Gouverneur Morris and the French Revolution, Potomac Books, 2005

Papers:

"*I am not a cautious Man*:" *Gouverneur Morris and American-French relations*, presented at Columbia University Conference on Morris, Livingston, and Hamilton, December 2005

Talks:

National Archives, Washington, DC May 2005; presentation on
Envoy to the Terror, broadcast on BookTV

Gateway Museum, Morristown, New York, keynote speaker at
celebration of Morristown's bicentennial, August, 2009

Gouverneur Library Association and Gouverneur Highschool, Gouverneur, NY
Talks on Morris on the occasion of the Town's bicentennial, September, 2005.

Societies:

Member, Association for Documentary Editing

References:

Professor Dorothy Twohig; editor emeritus, The George Washington Papers

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

Dr. Richard Leffler
Ratification of the Constitution Project
Department of History
University of Wisconsin at Madison

(b) (6)

Peter P. Hill, Professor Emeritus at George Washington
University, author of numerous books on American
diplomatic history of the early national period

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

RÉSUMÉ OF HENDRINA KROL

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

EDUCATION

Master's Degree in History, specialization in eighteenth-century Dutch History
University of Utrecht, Netherlands

Bachelor's Degree in History, general History with minor in Agricultural History
University of Utrecht, Netherlands

Archival School Degree, professional archivist education
Middelbare Archiefschool, Utrecht, Netherlands

38th Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents ('Camp Edit'), Madison, Wisconsin

RELATED WORK HISTORY

2006-2010 Associate editor of *The Diaries of Gouverneur Morris Papers: European Travels, 1794-98*, University of Virginia Press (anticipated publication, spring 2011).

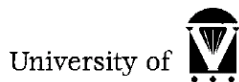
2009-2010 Transcriber for the University of Leiden linguistic project "'Sailing Letters,'" transcribing seventeenth and eighteenth century Dutch letters

AREAS of EXPERTISE

- *transcription and proofreading transcriptions of historical manuscripts
 - *experience with various types of script, from late-medieval to 19th century handwriting
 - *fluency in multiple languages, Dutch and German as well as English, and reading skills in French
 - *knowledge of eighteenth century European and American history
 - *experience with online library research in the above languages
 - *proofreading historical transcriptions
 - *Word processing and spreadsheet use
 - *Some XML experience in volunteer transcribing work on the *Jeremy Bentham* project
-

APPENDIX 3

LETTER FROM UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESS



Virginia Press P.O. BOX 400318 CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22904-4318

October 24, 2010

Ms. Melanie Miller
Editor, Gouverneur Morris Papers
c/o The New York Historical Society

Dear Melanie:

Thank you for inviting me to write regarding your new application to the National Endowment for the Humanities to continue your editorial work on the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris. I am glad to write in support of your application for a grant for this important undertaking.

As you know, the University of Virginia Press has announced publication of your first volume of Morris's diaries, *European Travels, 1794-1798*. We will be publishing this in a one-volume edition next spring, and we plan to include the material later in our American Founding Era collection of digital editions. These editions have been published through our electronic imprint, Rotunda. *Library Journal* has recently chosen Rotunda's American Founding Era collection as one of its selections for Best Reference 2009.

We would be very interested in publishing the remaining volumes of the Morris diaries, either as print volumes or digital, or both. We have already had considerable discussion with you about the possibility of a new edition of the Paris diaries, transcribed and published earlier by Beatrice Cary Davenport. We hope that you are able to get funding to revise this edition to modern standards and to be compatible with *European Travels*. We would also like to complete publication of the diaries with the materials covering 1799 to 1816 when Gouverneur Morris was back in New York. When you learn whether the editorial work can be funded, we will need a proposal from you for these two volumes so that we can present them to the Press's Board. I believe they will welcome the opportunity to publish all of the Morris diaries.

We look forward to working with you and Hetty Krol as you develop the additional Morris diaries for publication.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Penelope Kaiserlian'.

Penelope Kaiserlian
Director

PHONE	FAX	COURIER	
434 924-3468	434 982-2655	210 SPRIGG LANE 22903	WWW.UPRESS.VIRGINIA.EDU

Statement of history of grants

The Gouverneur Morris Diaries Project: 1794-1798 received a Scholarly Editions Grant of \$200,000 from the NEH in 2006 (Ref: RQ-50218-06), which provided support over a three-year period to transcribe, annotate, and publish those years of the Morris diaries. Two one-year extensions have been required due to the scheduling needs of the University of Virginia Press, but all of the project staff's work, as specified in the grant, was completed within those three years, leaving only the minor tasks associated with the last stages before publication (copyediting and indexing), which have had to wait for the Press.