

THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE *of* AMERICAN HISTORY

Inside the Vault
Highlights from the Gilder Lehrman Collection

April 3, 2020

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

- We are the leading nonprofit organization dedicated to K–12 history education while also serving the general public.
- Our mission is to promote the knowledge and understanding of American history through educational programs and resources.
- The Institute provides teachers, students, and the general public with direct access to unique primary source materials.

Technical Support

Assisting with technical issues – Marissa Cheifetz, Coordinator of Publications and Multimedia – firstfriday@gilderlehrman.org

Facilitating the chat – Daniel Pecoraro, Education Program Coordinator

How to Participate

To keep background noise down, your mic is automatically muted.

If you would like to ask a question, you can:

- Click the button to raise your hand
- Put a question in the Q&A tab at the bottom of the screen

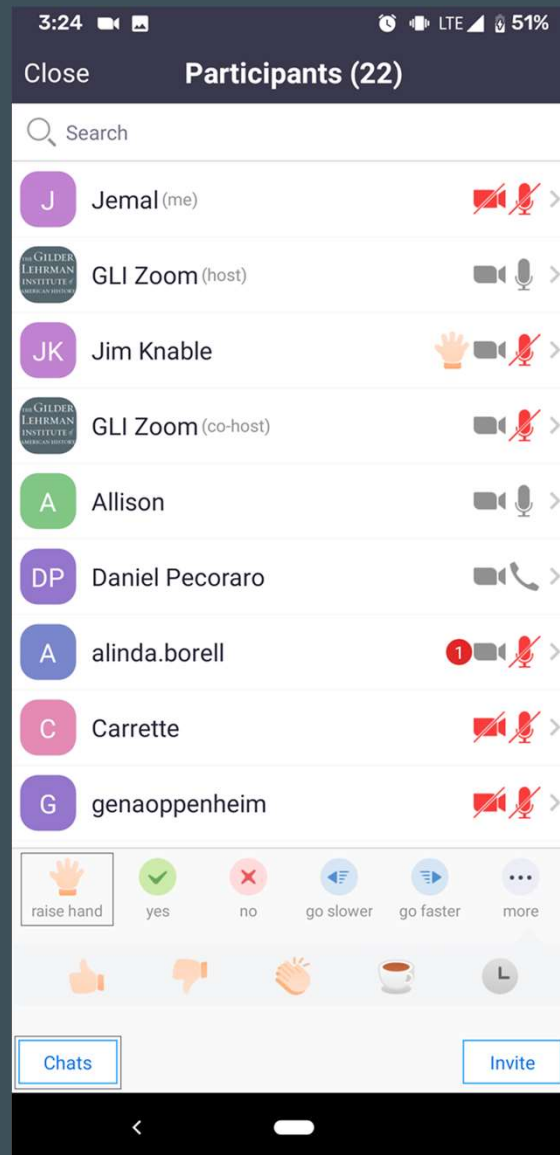
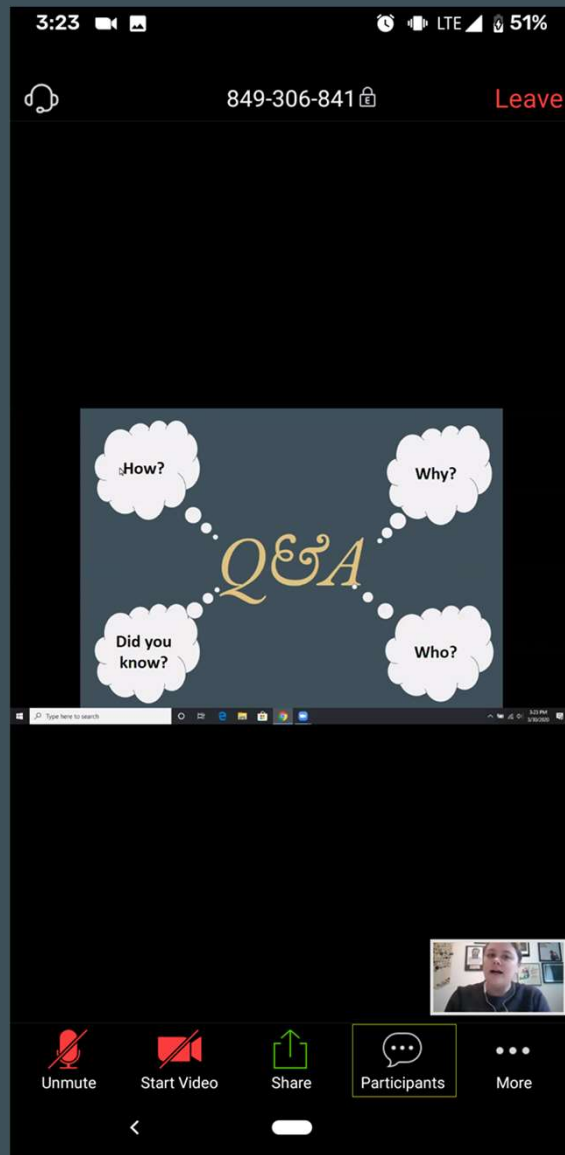
Your camera is automatically off.

How to Participate on PC or Mac



- In full screen, you will see Q&A and hand raising along the bottom.
- You receive a notification and be able to unmute yourself.

How to Participate via Zoom Phone App



Touch the
“Participants”
button; there you
can raise your
hand and
participate in the
chat.

We want to hear from you!

During the Q&A portion of the presentation, we would love to hear from you.

Do you have a question about the documents?

How could you use this with your students or children?

Do you have any additional information you want to share?

The Gilder Lehrman Collection

Over **70,000** documents &
500 years of American history



4,062 documents written during the month of
April



4 items to share with you today

Today's Documents

- Calling out the militia during the Battle of Lexington & Concord, presented by Laura Hapke, Curatorial Assistant
- A rare printing of Lincoln's Second Inaugural, presented by Allison Kraft, Assistant Curator
- A survivor's account of the sinking of the *Titanic*, presented by William Roka, Hamilton Education Coordinator
- The inspiration behind *I AM A MAN*, presented by Sandy Trenholm, Collection Director

Battle of Lexington, 1856



THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

From the original Picture in the possession of the Publishers.

PAINTED BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

Martin, Johnson & Co. Publishers, New York.

ENGRAVED BY JAMES SMILLIE.

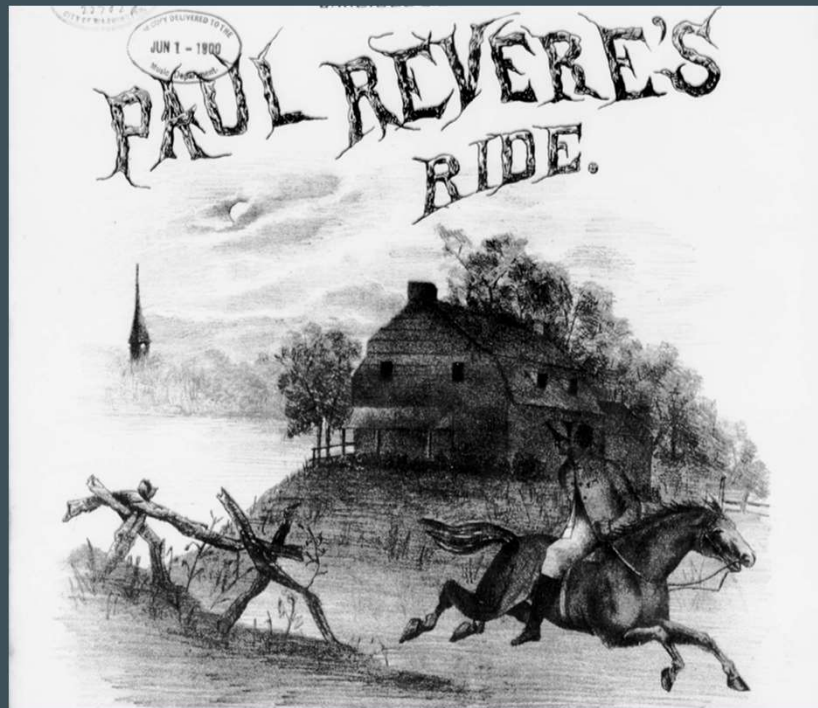
Engraved according to an oil of August 8, 1856, by Martin Johnson & Co. in the office of the District Court of the Southern District of N.Y.

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*Detail from “Bloody Butchery” by the British
Troops, 1775*



John Church, Paul Revere's Ride, 1884.



Retrieved from the Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/item/sm1884.22702/>

Isaac Merrill to
John Currier,
April 19, 1775

Open to John Currier Capt of a military foot
Company in Amesbury this Day I have received intelli-
gence that the ministerial troops under the Com-
and of General Gage did last evening march out
of Boston and marched to Lexington & there killed
a number of our American Soldiers & thence
proceed to Concord killing and Destroying our men
and interest. They are therefore to order you forth-
with to集合 and muster as many of your under
officers and Soldiers as you can possible to meet im-
mediately to some suitable place and then to march of-
forthwith to Concord or Effie where as in your discre-
tion you shall think best to the relief of our Friend
and Country: and also to order those who are now
absent & out of the way to follow after and join you
as soon as they shall be apprized of the alarm
and when you have marched your men to some part
of our army you are to appoint some officer to head
them in case you return home your self: till some
further order may be taken: in this faith Not
Given under my Hand and Seal at Amesbury this
Nineteenth Day of April in the Thirteenth year
of the Reign of George the third Anno Domini: 1775

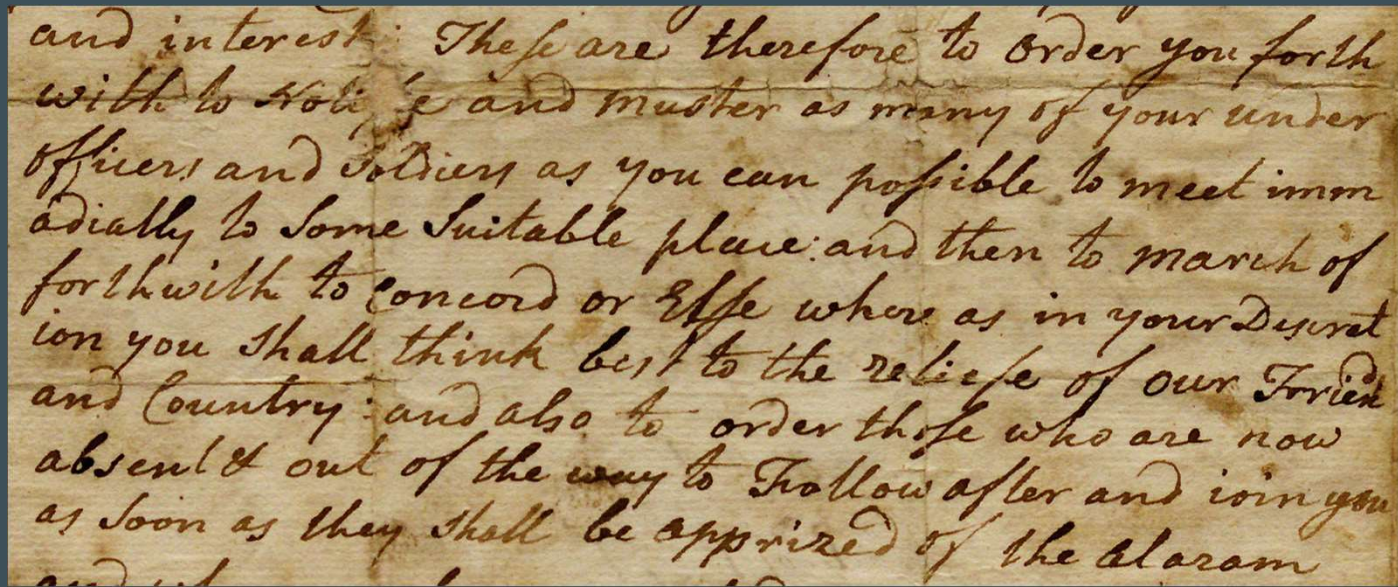
Isaac Merrill
J Coll

Isaac Merrill to John Currier, April 19, 1775

Essex Co **To John Currier Capt of a militerry foot Company in Amesbury** this Day I have received intilgence that the ministeriel troops under the Command of General Gage did Last evening march out of Boston and marched to Lexington & there Killed a Number of our American Soldiers & thence proceed to Concord Killing and Destroying our men and interest: These are therefore to order you forthwith to Notify and muster as many of your under officers and Soldiers as you can possible to meet immediatly to Some Suitable place: and then to march of forthwith to Concord or Else where as in your Descretion you Shall think best to the reliefe of our Friend[s] and Country: and also to order those who are now absent & out of the way to Follow after and ioin you as Soon as they shall be apprized of the Alaram and when you have marched your men to Some part of our army you are to appoint some officer to head them in case you return home your Self: till Some Further order may be taken: in this Faile Not Given under my Hand and Seal at Amesbury this **Ninteenth Day of April in the Fifteenth year of the Reign of George the third Anno Domini: 1775**

Isaac Merrill
Coll

Isaac Merrill to John Currier, April 19, 1775



and interest: These are therefore to order you forth with to Notify and muster as many of your under officers and Soldiers as you can possible to meet immediatly to Some Suitable place: and then to march of forthwith to Concord or Else where as in your Descretion you Shall think best to the reliefe of our Friend and Country: and also to order those who are now absent & out of the way to Follow after and ioin you as soon as they shall be apprized of the Alaram

Gilder Lehrman Collection

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How?

Why?

Q&A

**Did you
know?**

Who?

Abraham Lincoln, Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

DELIVERED AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL,

MARCH 4th, 1865.

Fellow Countrymen :

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential Office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms—upon which all else chiefly depends—is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

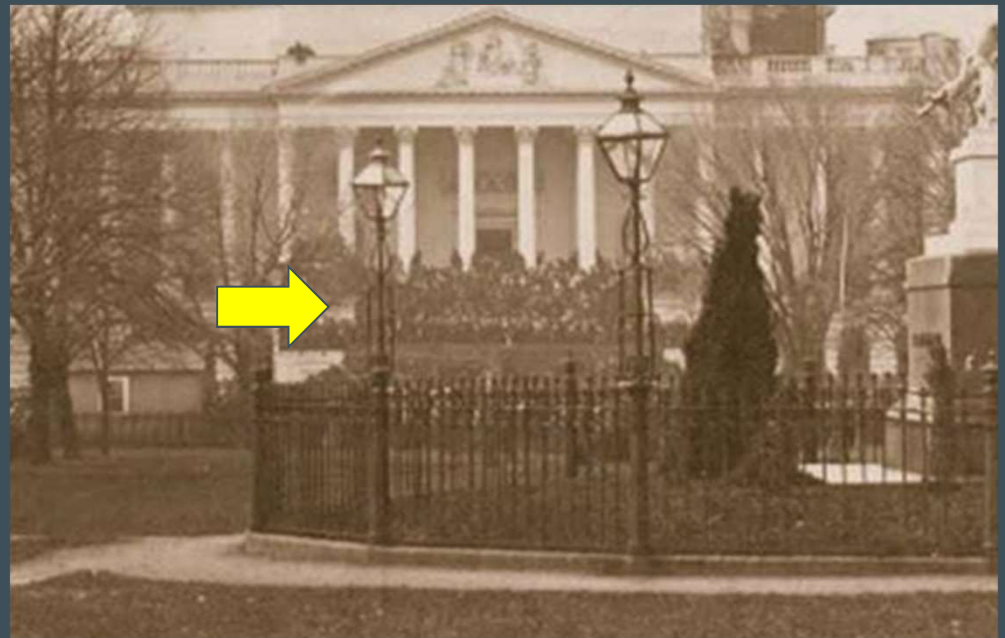
One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh. If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of those offences—which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came—shall we discern there is any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural



Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural



Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00650938/>

*Abraham Lincoln, Inaugural Address, March 4,
1865*

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Lincoln's Second Inaugural



Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00650938/>

The assassination of President Lincoln



Retrieved from the Library of Congress: <http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3b49830/>

The death of President Lincoln



Retrieved from the New York Public Library,

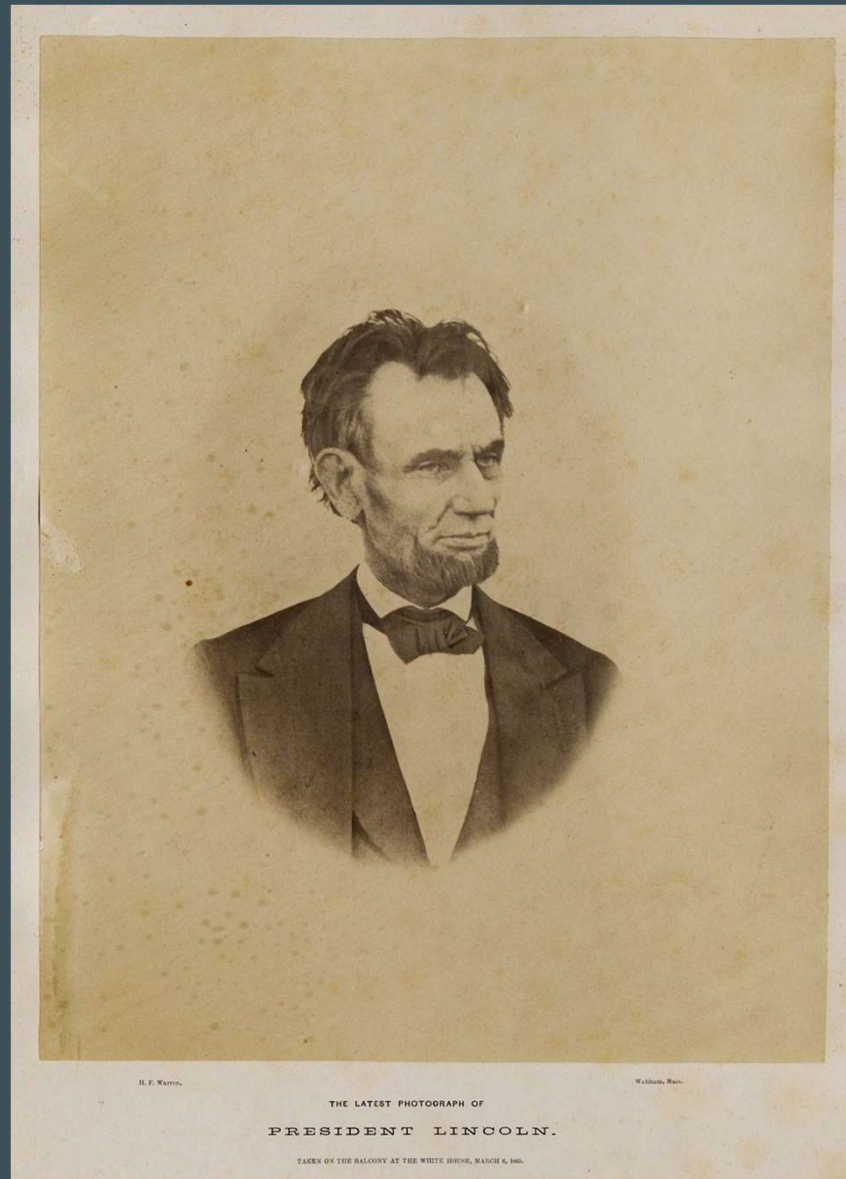
<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47e0-ff1d-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

President Lincoln's funeral procession in New York, 1865



Gilder Lehrman Collection

The last photograph of President Lincoln, March 6, 1865



Gilder Lehrman Collection

How?

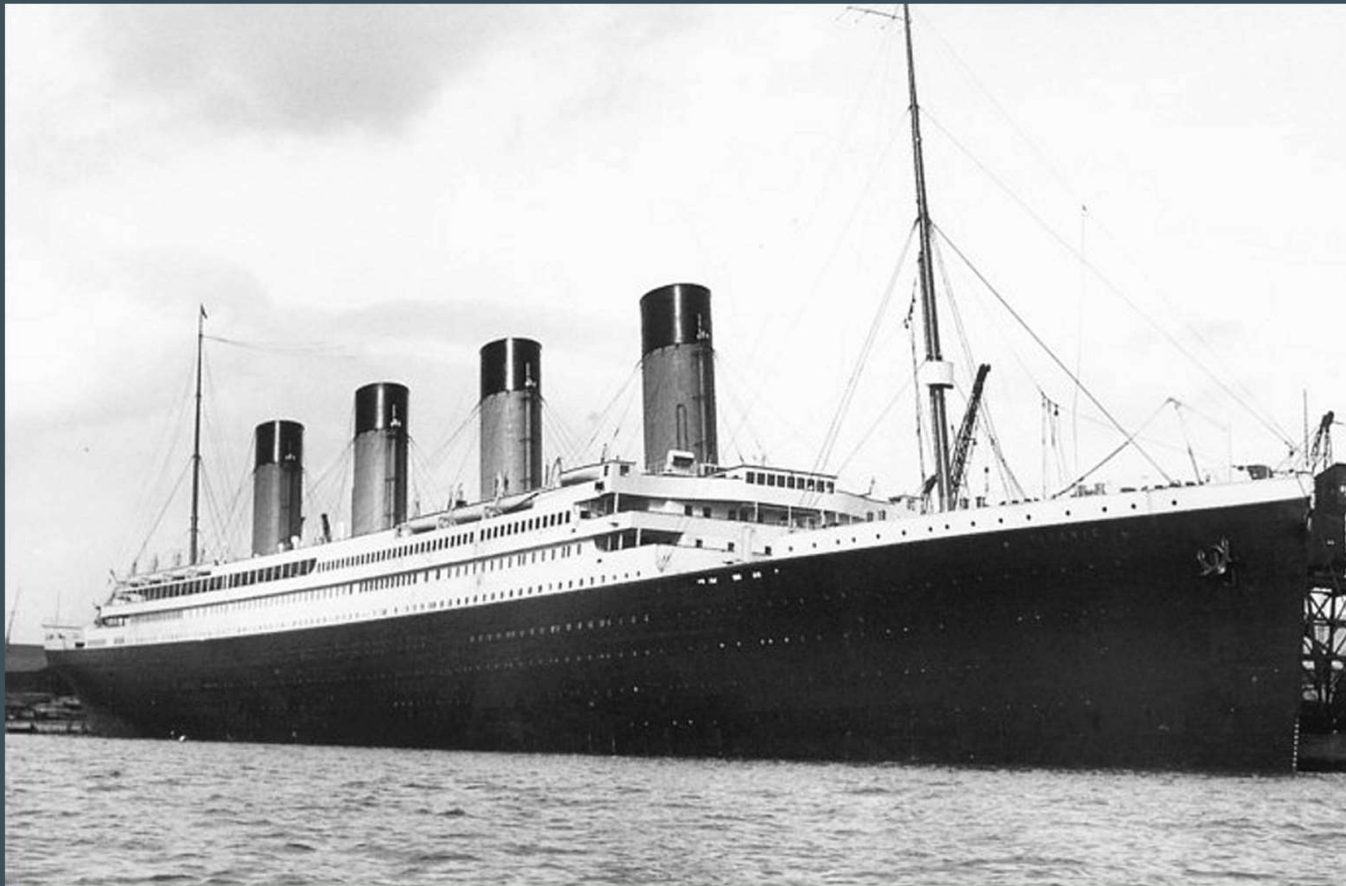
Why?

Q&A

**Did you
know?**

Who?

The Titanic, circa 1912



*[The Titanic] circa 1912, (from Encyclopedia Britannica) retrieved from
<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/photos-of-the-titanic-tragedy-from-101-years-ago-19446446/>*

Washington Dodge, April 1912

Dr Washington Dodge's
written statement

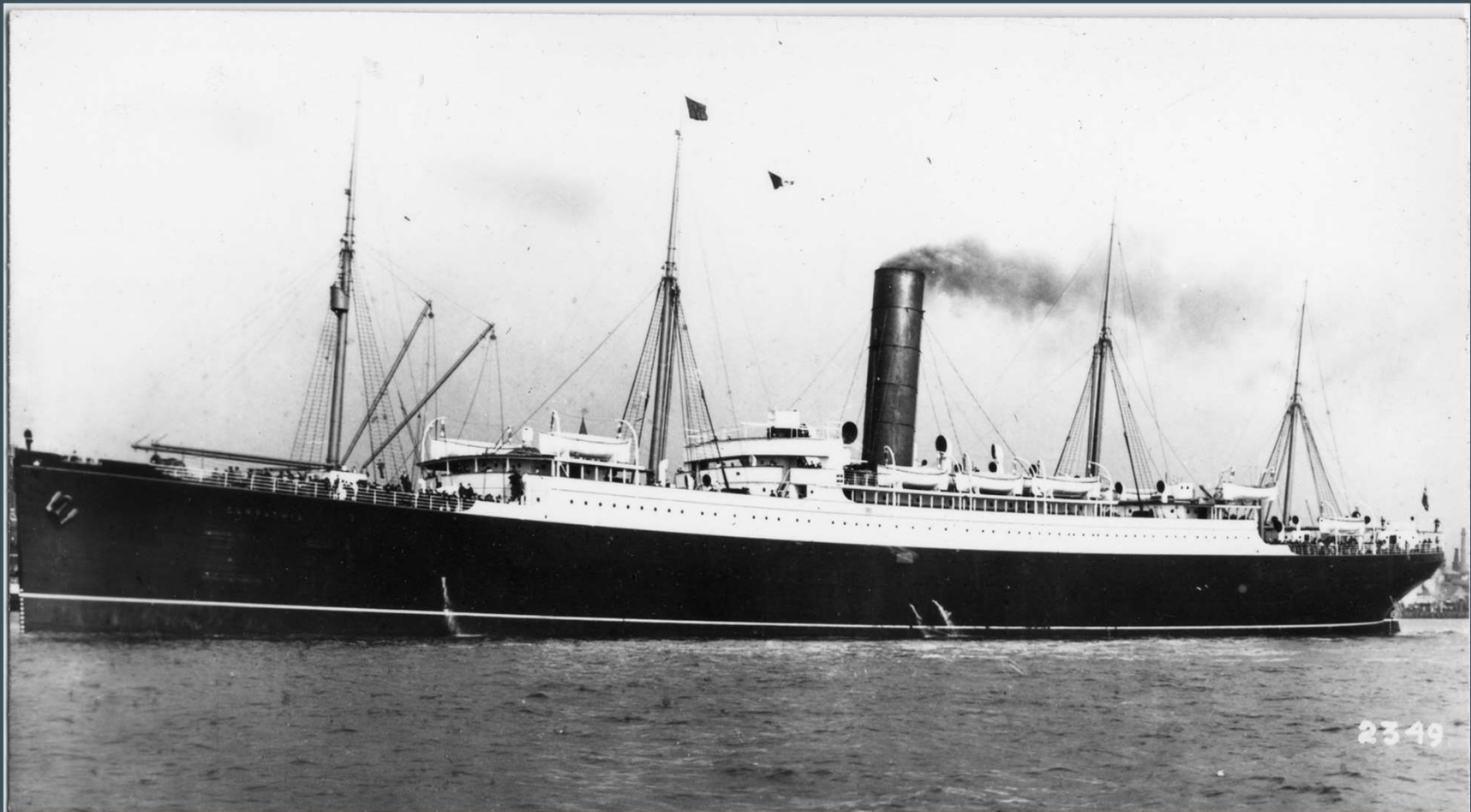


Unpublished

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "CARPATHIA"

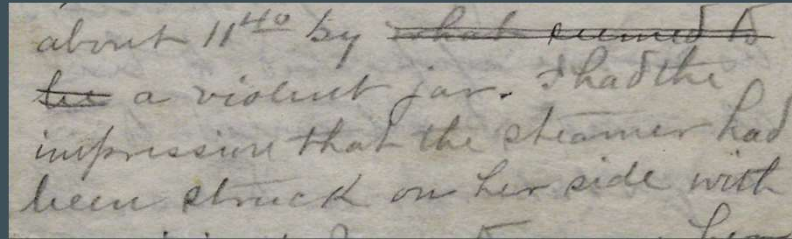
I retired at 10³⁰ P.M. She awakened
about 11⁴⁰ by ~~what seemed to~~
~~be~~ a violent jar. I had the
impression that the steamer had
been struck on her side with
sufficient force to move her
bodily in a lateral direction -
I hastily threw on a long overcoat
and left my cabin to find
a ^{large} number of passengers in
the companion way, all anxiously
enquiring what had happened -
No one appeared to have any
information. A few moments
later an officer passing hurriedly
accompanied by crew by the

RMS Carpathia

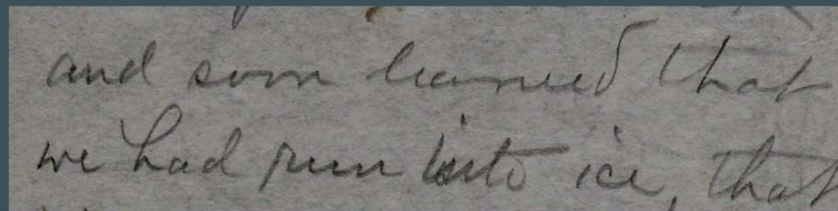


RMS Carpathia Retrieved from: <http://amhistory.si.edu/ogmt/images/upload/titanic-group/CarpathiaLangdonCollSI.JPG>

Washington Dodge, April 1912

A snippet of a handwritten manuscript in cursive script. The text is written on aged, slightly discolored paper. The visible portion of the text reads: "about 11⁴⁰ by ~~what seemed to~~
~~be~~ a violent jar. I had the
impression that the steamer had
been struck on her side with
ice." The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the early 20th century.

"...by a violent jar. I had the impression that the steamer had been struck on her side"

Another snippet of a handwritten manuscript in cursive script, continuing the narrative. The text is written on the same aged paper as the first snippet. The visible portion of the text reads: "and soon learned that
we had run into ice, that
the steamer had been struck on her side with
ice." The handwriting is consistent with the first snippet.

"and soon learned that we had run into ice"

Washington Dodge, April 1912

deck forward, and I
heard a passenger state

that he saw the ice berg
pass the stern of the vessel

"I heard a passenger state that he saw the ice berg pass..."

had heard - He replied the
order has just come down
for all passengers to put
on life preservers -
Rushing to my cabin I
got my wife and 4 yr
old son up and

"the order has just come down for
all passengers to put on life
preservers.

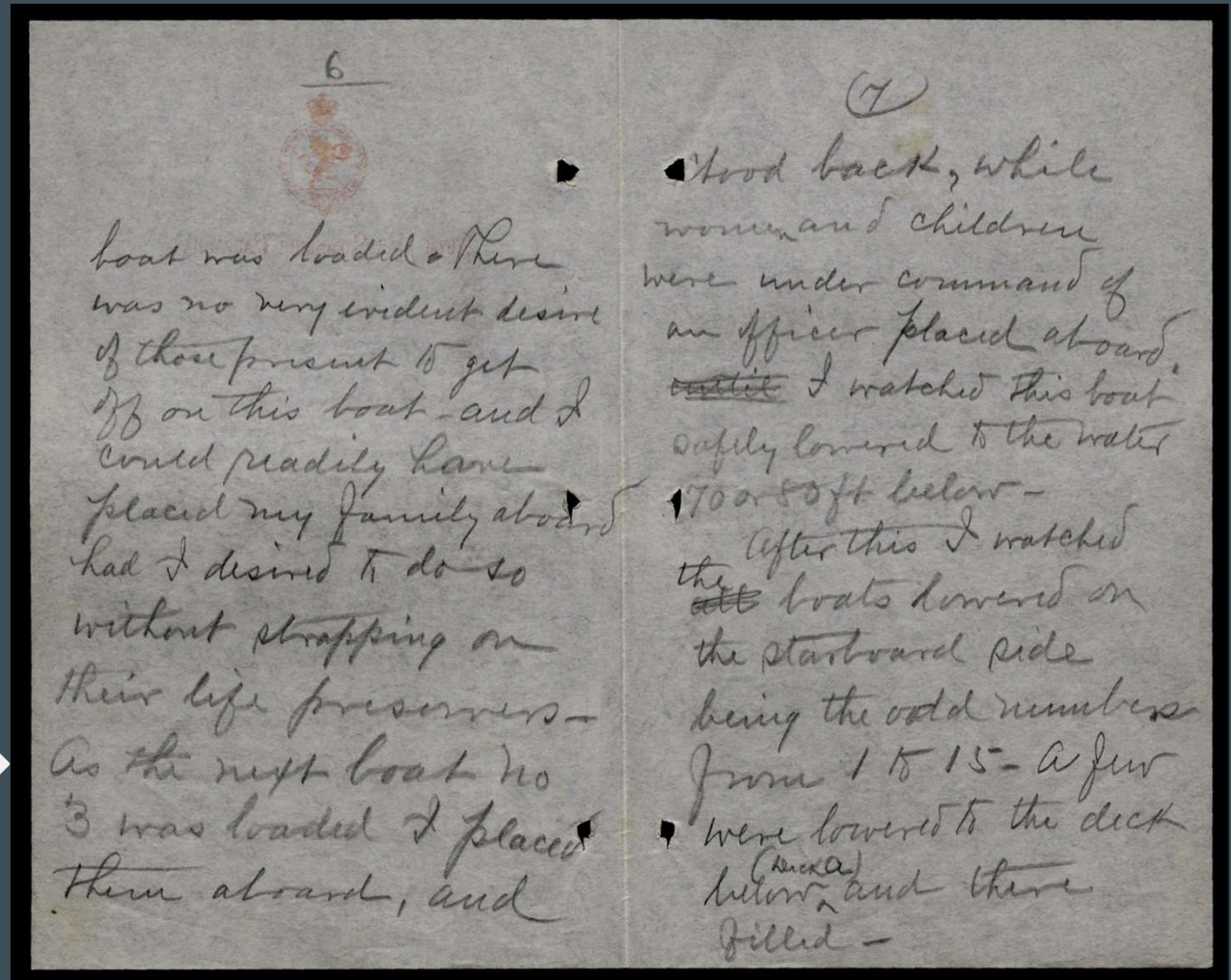
Rushing to my cabin I got my wife
and 4 yr old son"

dress but partially, pushed
them up on the boat deck

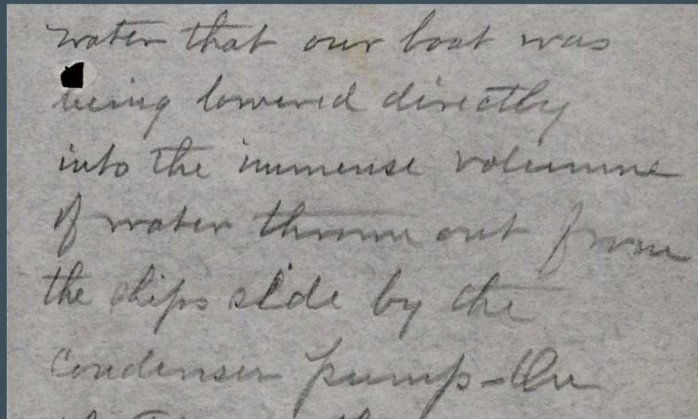
"rushed them up on the boat deck"

Washington Dodge, April 1912

"...as the next boat no 3 was loaded I placed them aboard, and stood back, while women and children were under command of an officer placed aboard. I watched this boat safely lowered to the water 70 or 80 ft below..."

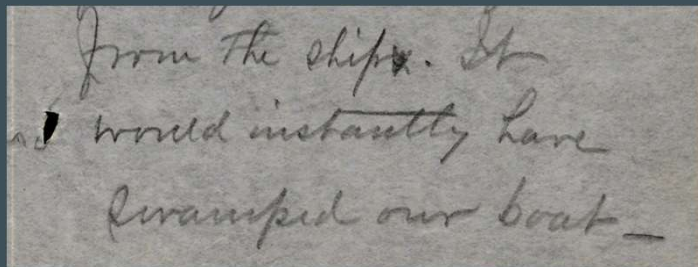


Washington Dodge, April 1912

A photograph of a handwritten manuscript snippet on aged, slightly stained paper. The ink is dark and the handwriting is in a cursive script. The text describes a boat being lowered into water.

water that our boat was
being lowered directly
into the immense volume
of water thrown out from
the ships side by the
condenser pump—the

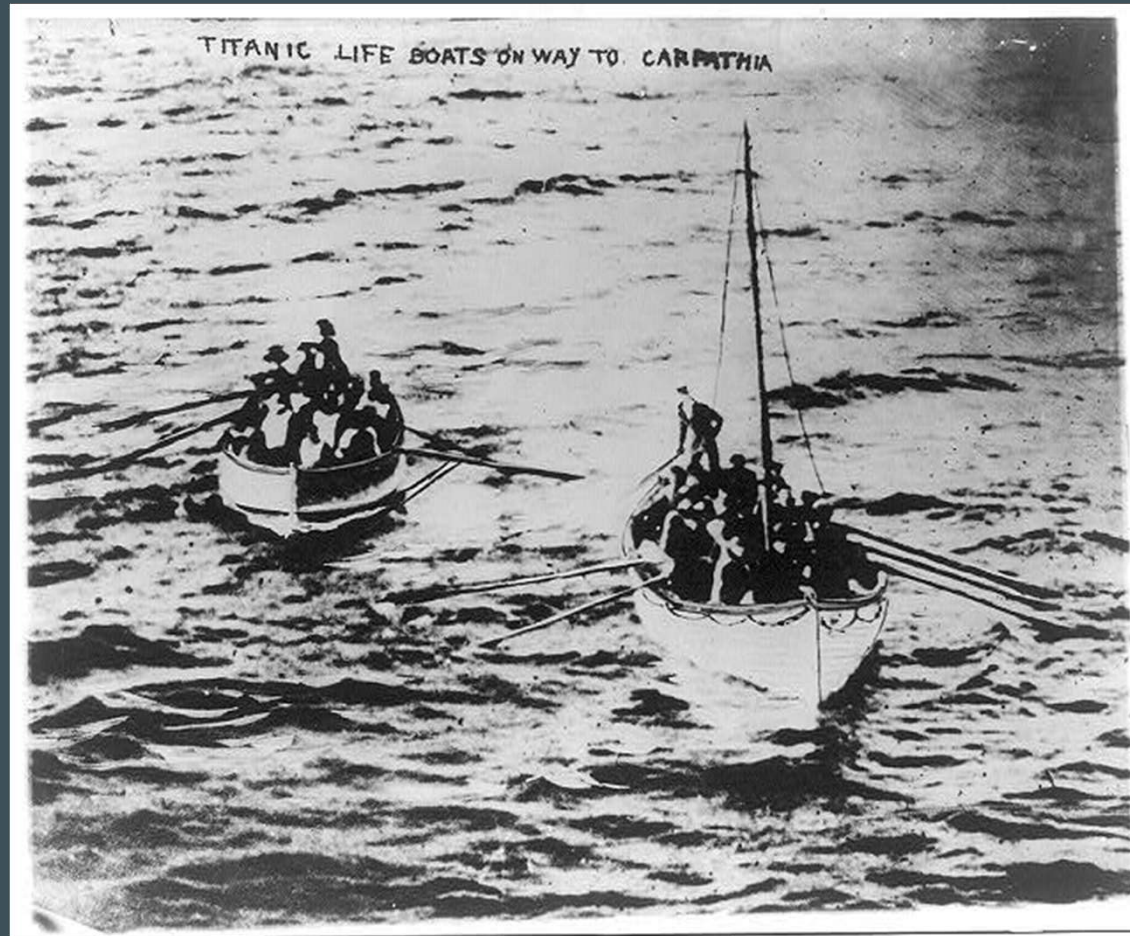
“...our boat was being lowered directly into the immense volume of water thrown out from the ships side by the condenser pump...”

A photograph of a handwritten manuscript snippet on aged, slightly stained paper. The ink is dark and the handwriting is in a cursive script. The text continues the previous snippet, describing the potential danger to the boat.

from the ships. It
would instantly have
swamped our boat—

“It would instantly have swamped our boat”

Titanic life boats on way to Carpathia, 1912



Titanic life boats on way to Carpathia, 1912. [Photograph] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2001704327/>.

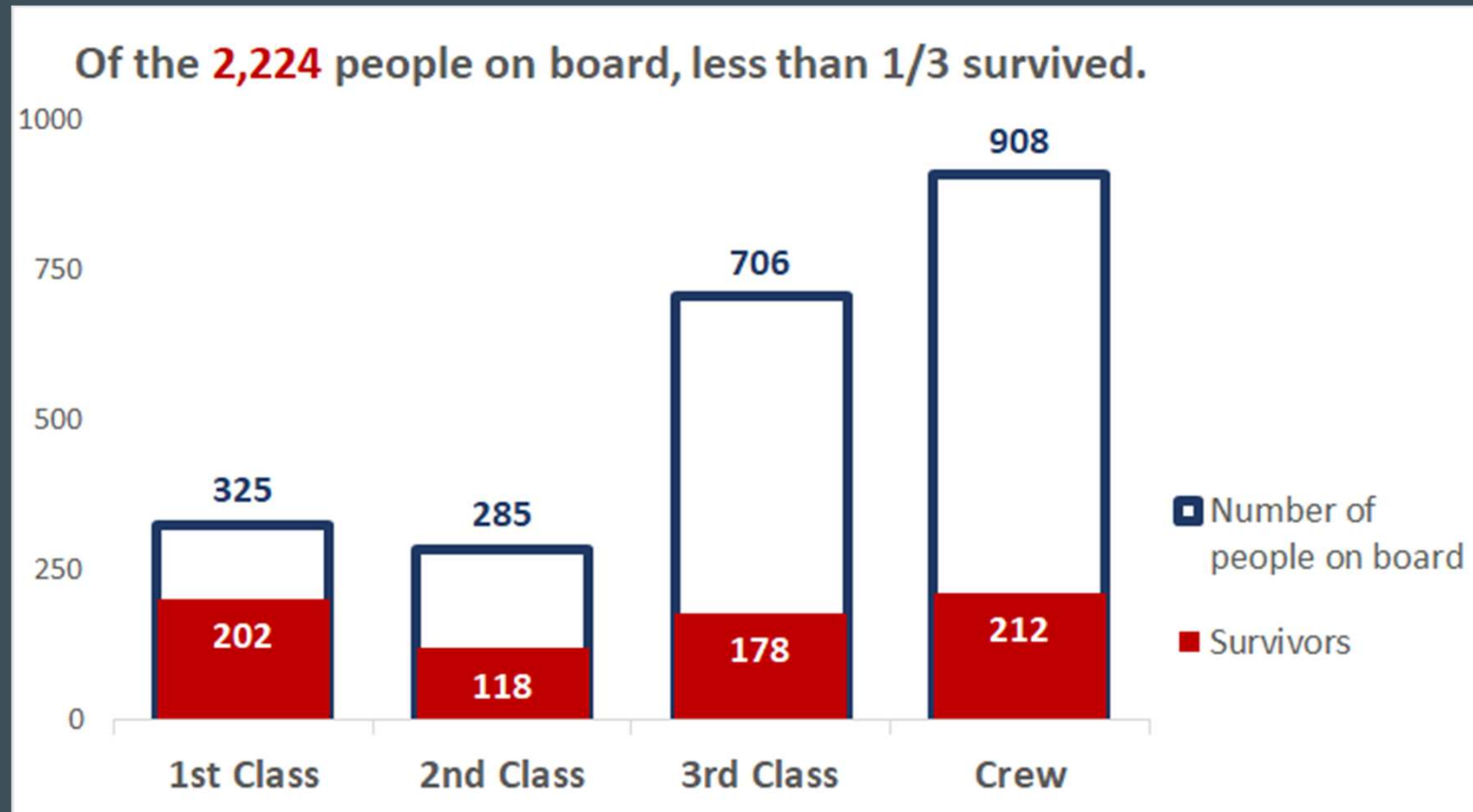
Titanic survivors aboard the Carpathia, 1912



Group of rescued on Carpathia

Group of survivors of the Titanic disaster aboard the Carpathia after being rescued. Retrieved from the Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/item/90707557/>

Titanic Statistics:



How?

Why?

Q&A

**Did you
know?**

Who?

I AM

A

MAN



*“I AM A MAN,”
Allied Printing,
1968*

The Memphis Sanitation Workers Strike

- The movement combined a labor dispute and civil rights
- Sanitation workers had been trying to form a union for years but fear of being fired kept them from taking action. Among their complaints were:
 - Low pay, long hours and not being paid overtime
 - No benefits, no vacation, no workers compensation. You could be fired for getting hurt on the job.
 - Dangerous working conditions
 - Malfunctioning equipment that was not being repaired

The Memphis Sanitation Workers Strike

In February 1968, Echol Cole and Robert Walker were killed when an electrical short caused them to be crushed in a truck's trash compactor.

It was the final straw. 1,300 black men from the Memphis Department of Public Works went on strike. Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb vehemently refused to negotiate with them.

I AM

A

MAN



*“I AM A MAN,”
Allied Printing,
1968*

*Am I Not A Man
And A Brother,
1838*

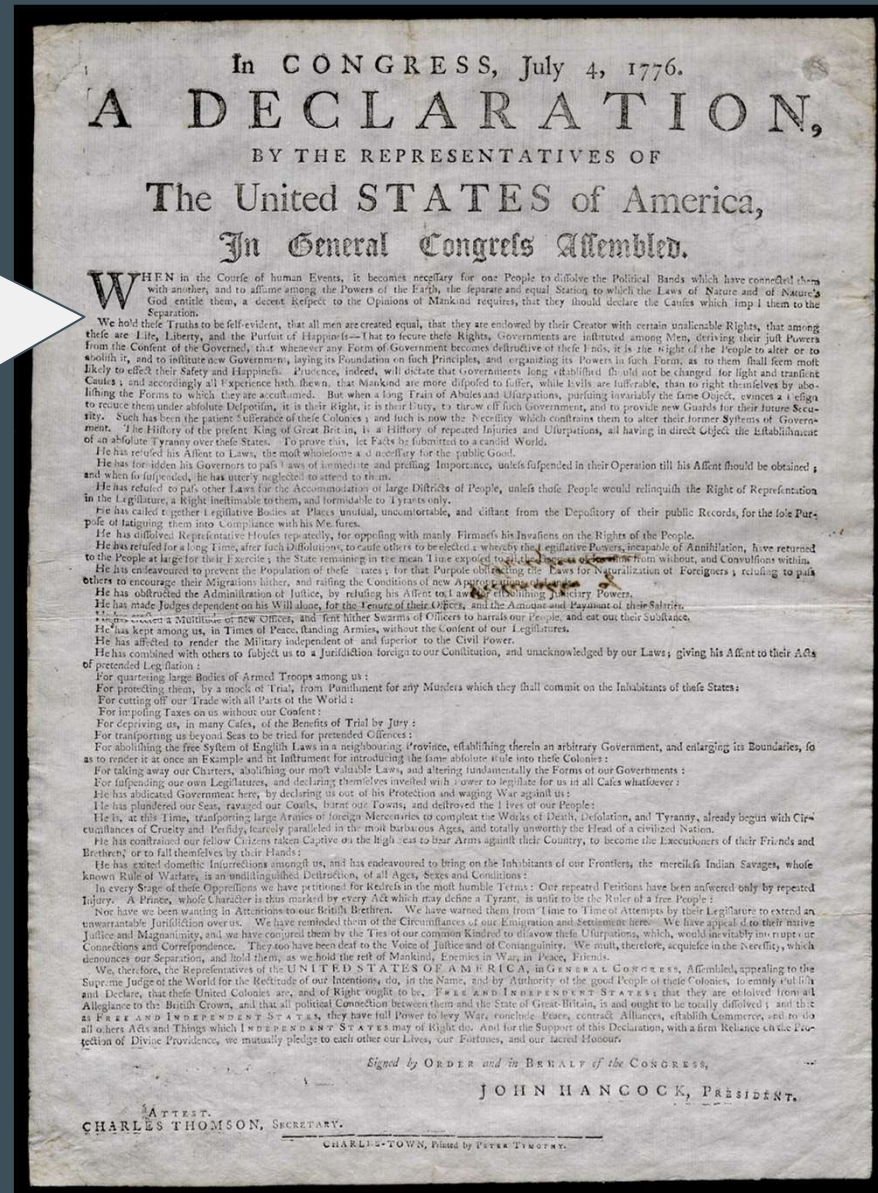


*Am I Not A Woman
& A Sister,
1838*



Declaration of Independence, 1776

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness



In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION,

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF

The United STATES of America,

In General Congress Assembled.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires, that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain, is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their Exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Anarchy and Confusion within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States, for that Purpose obstructing the Trade for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a System of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation.

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they shall commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever;

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us;

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People;

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Not have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislatures to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our Emancipation and Settlement in America. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, to unity publish and Declare, that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of Right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honour.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TOWN.

Gilder Lehrman Collection

I Am A Man

[Excerpt]

But to me this was my greatest hour,
With chin thrust out and head up proud,
I stood up straight and I said out loud,
I am a man!
And I shall always defy
the oppression of mankind
until the day I die.

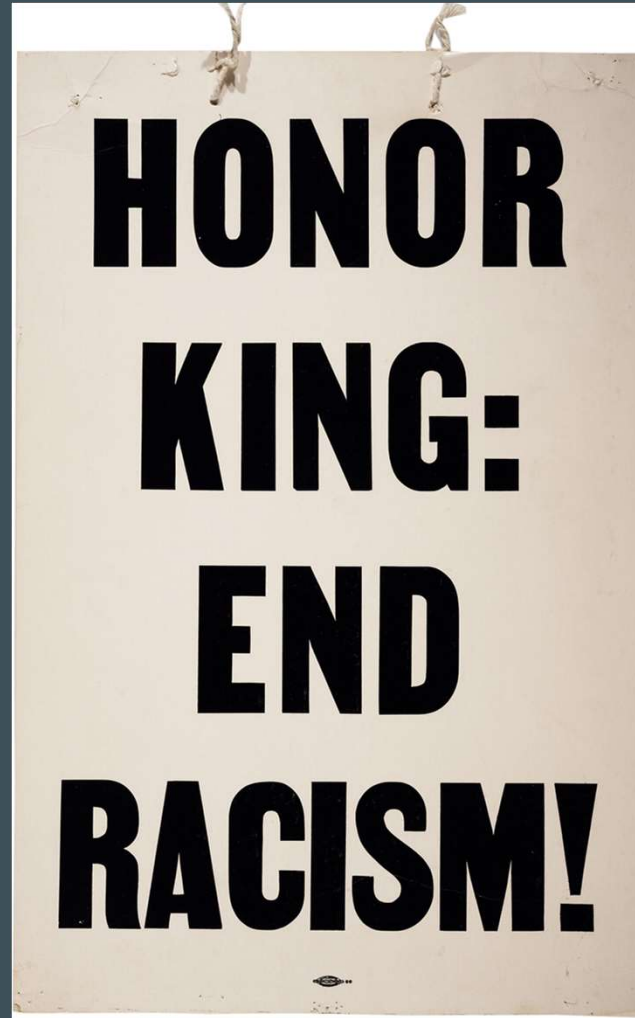
*“I Am A Man,”
Poem by Robert
Worsham,
1962*

Printed in The Memphis FLyer, February 22, 2002

Dr. Martin Luther King's Mountaintop Speech, April 3, 1968

“And I've looked over, and I've seen the Promised Land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the Promised Land. And so I'm happy tonight; I'm not worried about anything; I'm not fearing any man.”

“Honor King, End Racism,” April 8, 1968



Gilder Lehrman Collection

*"I AM A MAN,"
Emerson Graphics,
1968*



Gilder Lehrman Collection

How?

Why?

Q&A

**Did you
know?**

Who?

What is the Civil Rights history of your community?

Our 2021 calendar will focus on the struggle for civil rights across 500 years of American/US history. **We want to include events from your local history.**

- We want to feature events and people who are not nationally known.
- It is a great opportunity to research your local, state, or regional history.
- We want all people to be represented in the calendar.
- We need:
 - A description of the event
 - The Month, Day, and Year it happened
 - Citations for the information for further research.
- Deadline for submission is May 1, 2020

Submit your entry here: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GLI_Calendar

National History Teacher of the Year

Each year the History Teacher of the Year award honors an exceptional K-12 teacher in each of the 50 states, District of Columbia, Department of Defense Schools, and US Territories. These winners are then entered into a pool for the National History Teacher of the Year award.

State History Teachers of the Year receive a \$1,000 prize, an archive of materials for their classroom, and a ceremony in their state.

The National History Teacher of the Year receives a \$10,000 prize, and a ceremony in their honor in NYC.

In order to be considered for the award, teachers must first be nominated and then will receive a link to submit their materials.

If you know an outstanding teacher, please visit gilderlehrman.org/nominate to nominate them today!

What's next?

1. We will send you a packet with the documents we talked about today.
2. Please complete a 2-minute feedback survey:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/InsideVault>
3. Visit gilderlehrman.org for
 - Documents
 - Essays
 - Digital Exhibitions
 - Videos
 - Lesson Plans
 - Hamilton Education Program

Thank you!