THE GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY

Inside theVault:
Highlights from the Gilder Lehrman Collection

May 15, 2020

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- Your camera is automatically off.
- Your microphone is muted.
- Chat has been disabled.

Gilder Lehrman Staff

Panelists

- Sandy Trenholm Collection Director
- Patience LeBlanc Gilder Lehrman's 2018 Texas History
 Teacher of the Year

Support

- Allison Kraft Assistant Curator
- Laura Hapke Curatorial Assistant

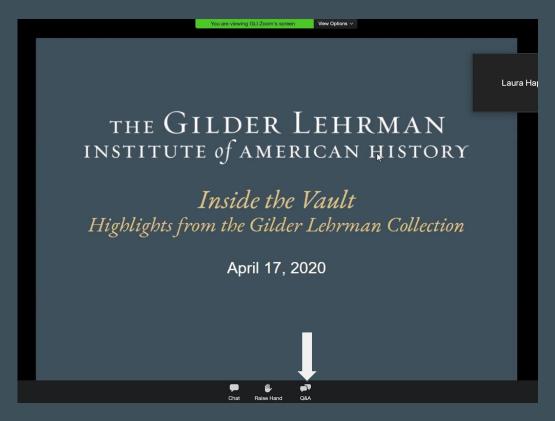


For Security

- Your microphone is muted.
- Your camera is automatically off.
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How toParticipate on PC or Mac



- In order to keep this a safe and secure meeting, your mic is automatically muted and your camera is automatically off.
- If you would like to ask a question, you can use the Q&A feature, which can be found along the bottom of your screen.



The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

- The Gilder Lehrman Institute has more than 70,000 documents pertaining to American history from colonization through the end of the 20th century.
- We are dedicated to improving K–12 history education while also serving the general public.
 - Educational programs
 - Online resources
 - Direct access to unique primary source materials



Grant - HISTORY documentary

- Premieres on Memorial Day, Monday, May 25 at 9 p.m. ET and airs for three consecutive nights.
- Executive produced by Pulitzer Prize-winning author and biographer Ron Chernow and Academy Award-winning actor Leonardo DiCaprio,
- Rated TV-14 V. It is not recommended for younger students.



Grant





Today's Documents

- The earliest known letter by Grant, written when he was a 17-year-old cadet at West Point
- A political cartoon showing Grant's "bull-dog" grip on the Confederacy in 1864

What we will be doing

- Providing historical context
- Analyzing key parts of the document
- Discussing how media & primary sources can further our understanding of people and events



Ulysses S.
Grant to
McKinstry
Griffith,
September 22,
1839

Military Academy Most Point Ory. fept. QQ. 1839. I was just, thenking that, you would be night glad to hear from one of your relationed who is sofar away and Jam. So, I have put wait my Hycha and Therek and am going to tell you a long stay about this prittiet of places " with Point. So for as it regards make nal attractions it is decededly the most beaut-oful place That I have ver seen; here are hills and dales, rockes and river; all pleasants to look whove. From the rounden near Jean Dee The Hendere; That, for famed, That, beautiful river with its boson studded with hundreds of snow while sails Again. if I look another very I can see Fort Put naw financing I above; a Aern monument of a Aerna upo which seems place I there on purpose to All us of the glorious doeds of our fathas and So bed as remember their Sufferings to follow their examples. An Short this is the best of all places- The place of all places for an instal when like this. I have not told you half its att exclined. have it the thouse Washing for leded to life in - There Mosis use Ro used so roulk and think of his coun Any and of and. Over the river we are shown the ducting house of A mold, that bode and howhell hada to his country and hid God I do love the place is seones as thought I could love here feren if my friends revuld only come Aco. You mught seench The wide revealed over rend Than not find a lotte



Hiram Ulysses Grant

- He was born April 27, 1822, in Point Pleasant, Ohio, to Hannah and Jesse Grant.
- HIs first name was Hiram because his maternal grandfather liked the name.
- His middle name, Ulysses, was suggested by his maternal grandmother and his father.
- He was always referred to as Ulysses.
- Ulysses was a small, sensitive, quiet youth. The local schools bored him, and other children mistook his quietness for stupidity, nicknaming him "Useless."



Ulysses H. Grant goes to West Point

- In 1839, when Grant was 17, his father arranged for him to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point.
- Grant wanted to switch his middle name and his first name.
- Congressman Thomas Hammer nominated Grant for West Point as Ulysses S. Grant.
- In 1844, Grant wrote to Julia Dent, "You know I have an "S" in my name and I don't know what it stand[s] for."
- He arrived at West Point in the summer of 1839.
- West Point classmate William T. Sherman gave him the nickname "Uncle Sam" or "Sam."
- He was an mediocre student, but he didn't really study. He graduated 21st in a class of 39.
- Grant planned to resign from the military after he served his mandatory four years of duty.

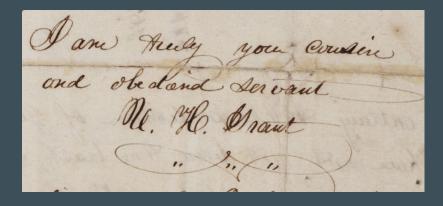


Ulysses S.
Grant to
McKinstry
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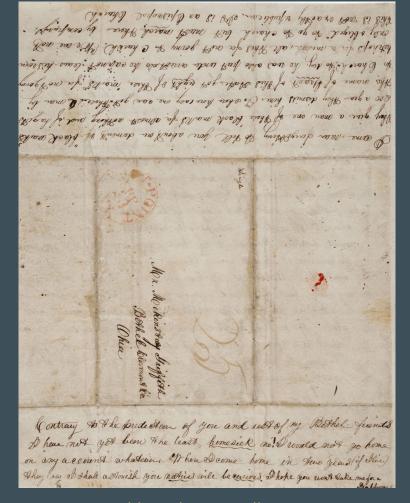
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Ulysses S. Grant to McKinstry Griffith, September 22, 1839

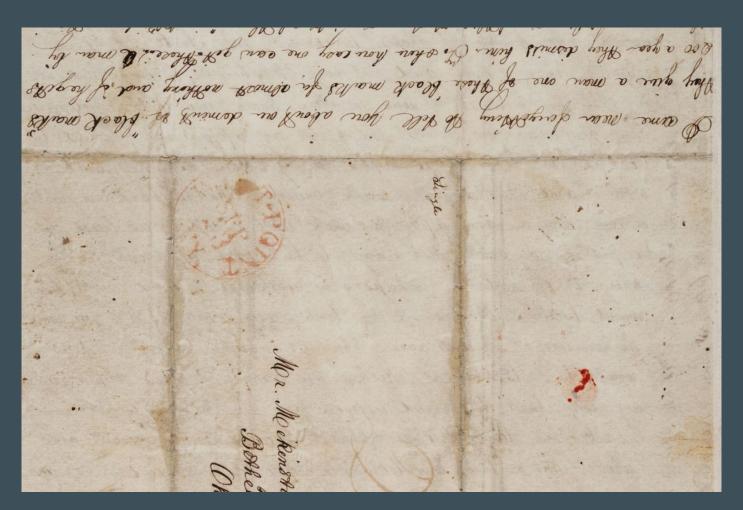


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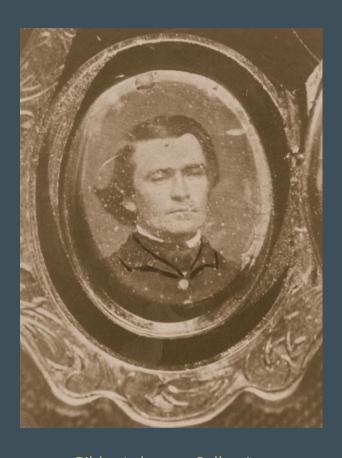


Ulysses S. Grant to McKinstry Griffith, September 22, 1839





What did 17-year-old Grant write about?



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- Clothing
- Classes
- Money
- West Point's location
- Homesickness
- Demerits
- Lack of women



Clothing

"If I were to come home now with my uniform on, they way you would laugh at my appearance would be curious. My pants sit as tight to my skin as the bark to a tree and if I do not walk military, that is if I bend over quickly or run, they are very apt to crack with a report as loud as a pistol."

on. They way you revield laugh at my appear and leville be corresed. They have sit as they have skin as the back to a thee and if I do not walk military. That is bend are quickly a run. They are very apt, to crack with a report as loved ced a pestol.



Ulysses S. Grant and Alexander Hays, 1845



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Schooling

"So, I have put asaid my Algebra and French and am going to tell you a long story about this prettiest of places West Point."

Though and am going to tell you a long Hory about Thes prettiest of places in De Point.



Schooling

"We have tremendous long and hard lessons to get in both French and Algebra. I study hard and hope to get along so as to pass the examination in January. this examination is a hard one they say, but I am not freyhtened yet."

had lessend to get in both French and Algebra. Postedy had and hope to get slong so as to pass the examination in Danie and, this examination is a had one they say, but I am not frey blened yet,



Landscape watercolor painted by Grant while a cadet at West Point, ca. 1842



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Landscape watercolor painted by Grant while a cadet at West Point, ca. 1842



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"The fact is if a man graduates" here

he safe for life".



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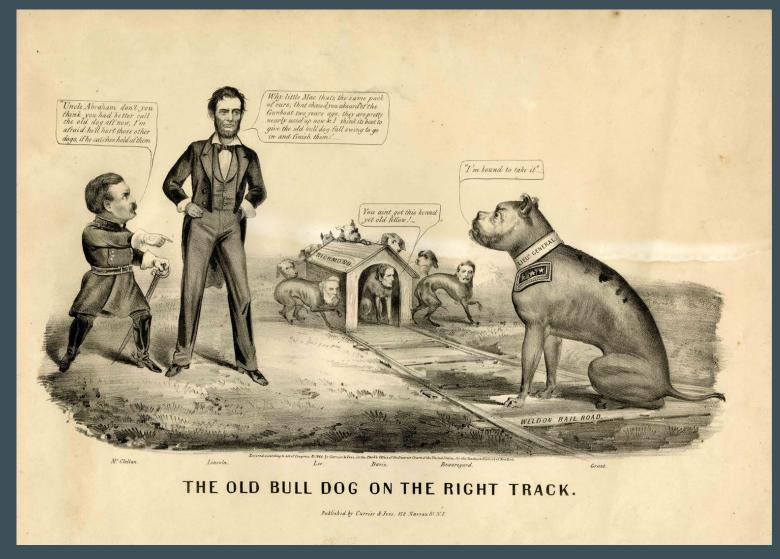
How?

Q&A

Did you know?



The Old Bull Dog on the Right Track, 1864





Grant Comes East, 1864



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- By the spring of 1864, the
 Army of the Potomac had
 been through four
 commanders, but none had
 been able to defeat Robert E.
 Lee or capture any significant
 ground.
- In the West, Grant had defeated two Confederate armies (one at Fort Donelson in 1861 and another at Vicksburg in 1863) and had captured key cities along the Confederate supply lines.



HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, Nashville, Tenn., March 17th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 1.

In pursuance of the following Order of the President:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, "Washington, D. C., March 10th, 1864.

"Under the authority of the Act of Congress, to revive the grade of Lieutenant "General in the United States Army, approved February 29th, 1864, Lieutenant "General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the Armics "of the United States.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

I assume command of the Armies of the United States.

Head-Quarters will be in the Field; and, until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac.

There will be an office Head-Quarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the Army where Head-Quarters are at the date of their address.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant Genera', U. S. A.

OFFICIAL:

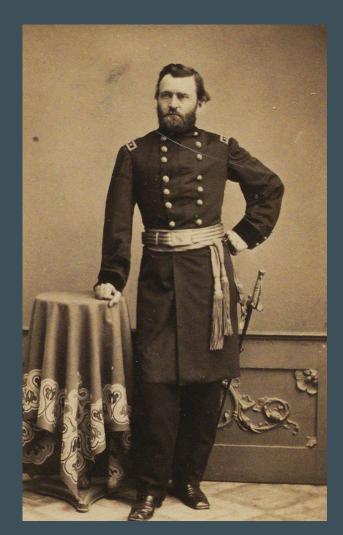
Assistant Adjutant General.

- March 1864, Grant is appointed Lieutenant General and given command of all Union armies.
- He was the first
 Lieutenant General since
 George Washington.
- Grant came east to personally lead the Union forces in Virginia.
- Grant's strategy focused on the destruction of Lee's army, the Confederate economy, and Southern morale.



Summer of 1864

- Between May 5 and June 24,
 Union and Confederate troops clashed almost daily.
- They suffered a combined total of more than 83,000 casualties —dead, missing, and wounded.
- Even though the two armies
 were in a siege, there were still
 assaults on Petersburg and battle
 happening in vicinity.



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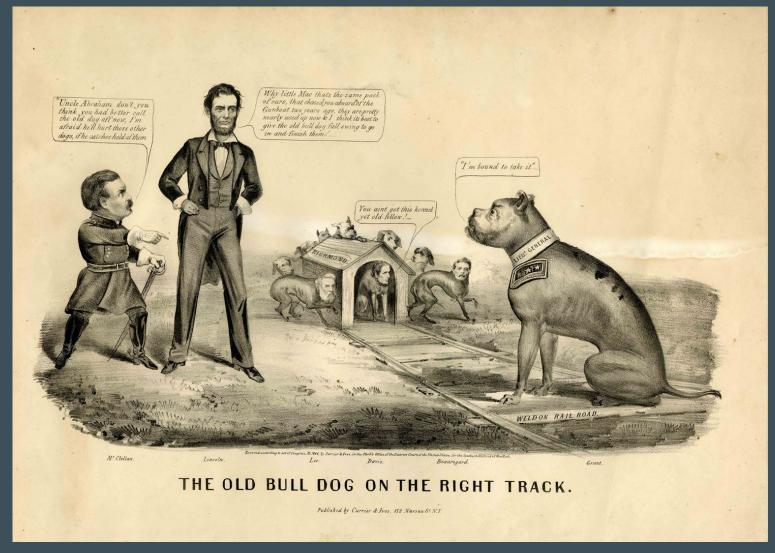
Grant's Bull-dog Grip

- With such heavy losses, Northern governors feared the resurgence of draft riots.
- It was suggested that some troops be removed from Grant's army and sent to keep the peace in northern cities.
- Grant strongly disagreed and stressed the importance of keeping Lee's troops pinned down at Petersburg.
- On August 17, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln supported Grant's request.

"I have seen your despatch expressing your unwillingness to break your hold where you are. Neither am I willing. Hold on with a bull-dog grip, and chew & choke, as much as possible."



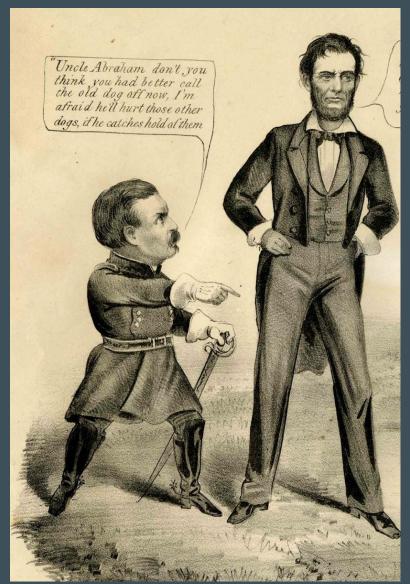
The Old Bull Dog on the Right Track, 1864





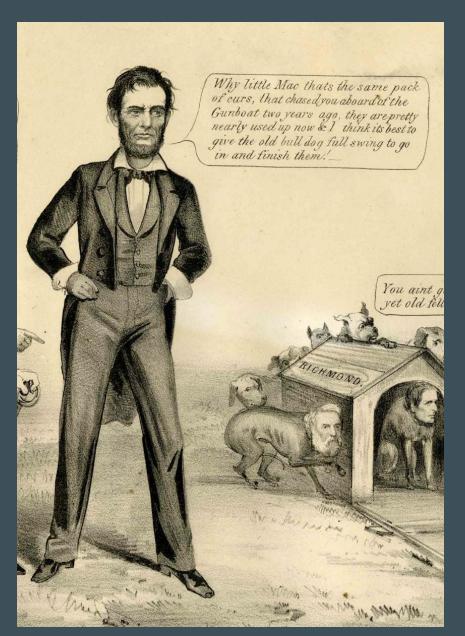
General George McClellan

"Uncle Abraham don't you think you had better call the old dog off now, I'm afraid he'll hurt those other dogs, if he catches hold of them."





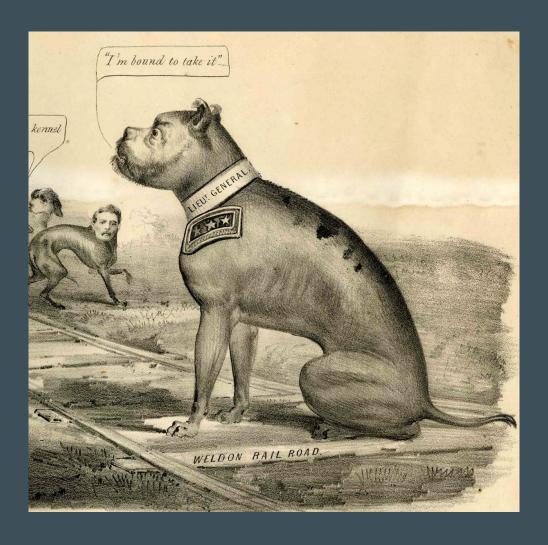
President Abraham Lincoln



"Why little Mac thats the same pack of curs, that chased you aboard of the Gunboat two years ago, they are pretty nearly used up now & I think its best to give the old bull dog full swing to go in and finish them!"



General Ulysses S. Grant

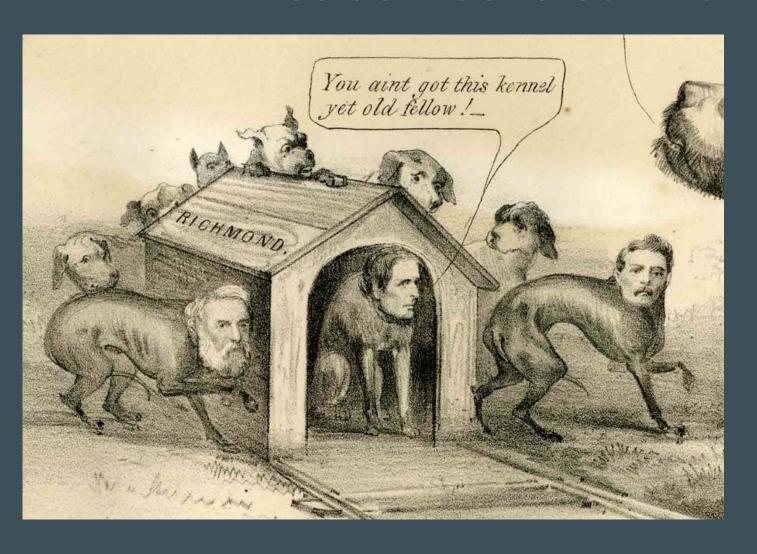


"I'm bound to take it"



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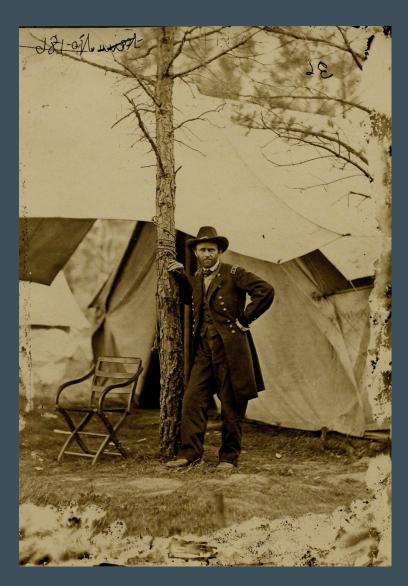
President Jefferson Davis



"You aint got this kennel yet old fellow!"



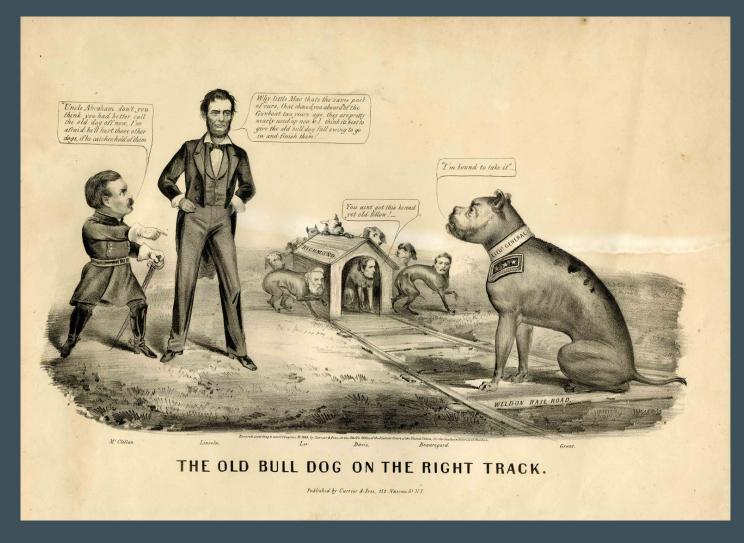
Summer of 1864



- From August 18 to 21, Grant concentrated his army on the capture of the Weldon Railroad, Richmond's main supply line.
- Grant's victory at Weldon left
 Lee's army and the
 Confederate capital without
 supplies and prevented
 reinforcements from being
 sent south to stop General
 William T. Sherman.

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The Old Bull Dog on the Right Track, 1864





Why?

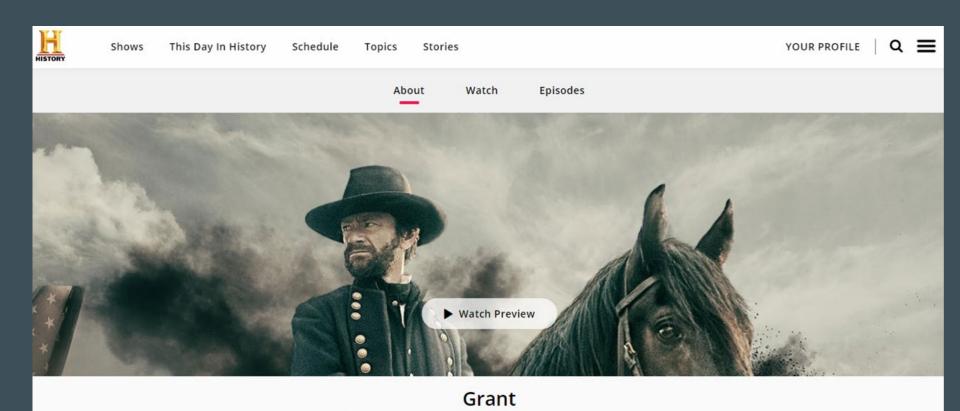
Q&A

Did you know?

How?

Who?

GRANT - HISTORY documentary

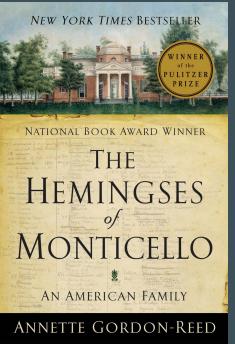


Three-Night Miniseries Event Premieres Memorial Day at 9/8c



Book Breaks





- Gilder Lehrman Book Breaks is a new program that features the most exciting history scholars in America discussing their books live with host William Roka, followed by a Q&A with home audiences.
- Join us this Sunday, May 17, at 2pm ET for a conversation with Annette Gordon-Reed about her book *The* Hemingses of Monticello.
- Follow this link to register and view a schedule of speakers: gilderlehrman.org/bookbreaks

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Richard Gilder, 1932-2020

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Sandra Trenholm



Richard Gilder Co-Founder and Co-Chair of the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History May 31, 1932 - May 12, 2020

gilderlehrman.org/about/richardgilder



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/Vault_May15

- 1. Visit gilderlehrman.org for
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