The session will start shortly. Please note:

• Your video and audio will automatically turn off.
• You can participate through the Q&A function.
• If you have technical difficulties, please email firstfriday@gilderlehrman.org so we can assist you.
Gilder Lehrman Staff

Panelists

• Sandy Trenholm – Collection Director
• Tyler Belo – Hercules Mulligan/James Madison in the Angelica touring company of HAMILTON

Support

• Allison Kraft – Assistant Curator
During the Session

• If you would like to ask a question, you can use the Q&A feature, which is at the bottom of your screen.
• Viewing in full screen is recommended to see the presenters and the presentation at the same time.

For Security

• Your microphone is automatically muted.
• Your camera is automatically turned off.
Today’s Featured Objects

- Two copies of the Emancipation Proclamation
- The strangest item in the Collection
- A letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt with advice to high school students
Emancipation Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas by a late decree of December the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in pursuance of the powers vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws thereof, it has been officially certified to me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and as Commanding General of the Army of the United States, in time of war, armed insurrection against the authority and government of the United States, that the people of the State of Virginia, with other parts of the United States, have armed and are now in insurrection against the authority and government of the United States, I do hereby designate the States of Virginia, with other parts of the United States, as being in rebellion against the authority and government of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to this Proclamation, and I publish the same to be read and observed throughout the United States.

Given under my hand this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in pursuance of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, this twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

A. Lincoln, President of the United States.
Size

Thirteenth Amendment and Emancipation Proclamation
In July 1862, President Lincoln drafted a proclamation that would free slaves in the Confederacy.

Lincoln first informed his cabinet of the proclamation on July 22.

Secretary of State William Seward convinced Lincoln to wait for a US victory before issuing the proclamation.
Issuing the Emancipation Proclamation

On September 17, 1862, the Battle of Antietam gave Lincoln the opportunity to issue his preliminary proclamation on September 22.

"I never, in my life, felt more certain that I was doing right than I do in signing this paper. . . . If my name ever goes into history it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it."
California Printing of the Emancipation Proclamation

- It is known as the “Cheesman copy.”
- David W. Cheesman sent three copies to Abraham Lincoln to be signed.
- On the back is a note: “Property of Mrs. Maria Cheesman, Phoenix, Oregon.”
- Could have actually belonged to “Urania Cheesman,” David’s wife.
One of three copies signed by Abraham Lincoln
Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States,
by virtue of the power vested in me as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppress
Engraving process is a mirror of the final product.
and parts of States wherein the people thereof following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. John, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the counties of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Aiken, including the cities of Norfolk and Port Royal.
Created by F. S. Butler in 1864

Executed and published by F. S. Butler, 1864.

Entered, according to act of Congress, the year 1864, by F. S. Butler, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of California.

Printed by J. Nagel.
Pennsylvania Printing of the Emancipation Proclamation

- This is the “Leland-Broker authorized” edition.
- It was printed by Charles Leland and George Boker.
- The broadside was created for and sold at the Sanitary Commission’s Great Central Fair in Philadelphia from June 7 to 29, 1864.
- Forty-eight copies were printed and signed by Abraham Lincoln, William Seward, and John G. Nicolay.
- Copies were sold at the fair for $10 each.
Letterpress printing is also a mirror image.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Signed by Abraham Lincoln

America the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln

Chief of State.
And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.
Frequently Asked Question

“What is the strangest item in the Collection?”
James Madison’s Hair

Gilder Lehrman Collection
James Madison’s Hair

- This is a large lock of James Madison’s hair, cut post-mortem on the day of his death, June 28, 1836. He was 85 years old.
- The hair is brown with strands of blonde.
- Upon Madison’s death his wife, Dolley, cut the lock of hair.

Gilder Lehrman Collection
What did Dolley do with the hair?

Dolley sent the lock of hair to Eliza Lee on the day Madison died.
Why keep hair?

- This was a very common practice, especially in periods of mourning.
- Hair was kept as a token of remembrance of someone who had passed.
**Hair Wreaths**

- Wreaths were made with the hair of family members who had died and were framed for display.

- They told the story of family history and could be made from the hair of multiple family members.

*Courtesy of the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site*
Close Up of Hair Wreaths

Courtesy of the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site
Hair Jewelry

- Hair jewelry became especially common in the Victorian era.
- Bracelets, rings, brooches, watch fobs, and buttons were all made from the hair of loved ones.
- Hair was also added to jewelry, such as rings and lockets.
My dear Sir:

I am glad to send a message to the young men and young women who are training for business under your supervision in the Senior High School of Trenton.

I think I will pass on to them a remark made to me many years ago by James Bryce, author of the "American Commonwealth," at the time he was Ambassador in Washington. He said, "America will continue to keep on prospering and growing in greatness if its people will continue first, to take an interest in their fellow-citizens of every kind, and secondly, to place public good ahead of private gain."

In this day and generation we run the danger of living too narrowly in our own little corner, - of thinking only in terms of our own business, and our own personal friends. The man or woman who has an understanding of the point of view of those in other spheres of activity and other walks of life will have the broad understanding that means the greatest kind of success. Furthermore, Lord Bryce was right in saying that the public good must come ahead of our private gain. The best citizen, and incidentally, the happiest citizen, is not the one who has made the most money, but is the one who has taken his share of the duties of citizenship.

One hears much, especially in the career of business, that is uncomplimentary to those who run our public affairs. The man who kicks most is usually the one who doesn't even bother to vote on election day. It is absolutely true that our government will be only as good as we want it to be; if every business man and every business woman will take a personal interest in public affairs in the next generation, and will try to view public matters from the broadest standpoint of the whole nation, our government in nation, state and community will vastly improve.

Blind partisanship, or voting always one way because one's family always did, or because it is the fashion, is almost as dangerous as not voting at all. Don't forget that even the methods of organization progress and new things will come in just as they did in business. Don't be standpatters in your outlook on life any more than you can afford to be standpatters in your business affairs. A real Progressive in business, should be a real Progressive in public and community life.

The coming generation has in its hands the making of the new America. We cannot stand still - we will either go forward or slip back as a nation. That decision will rest upon the young men and women who are now in high school.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

October 3, 1922
He was teacher at Senior High School in Trenton, New Jersey.

In 1922, he wrote to hundreds of influential people from around the world to ask for:

“A little message that will be an inspiration to them [his students] in their work now and aid them in being better citizens in the business world....”
Letters from Famous People, 1925

SAGE, WILLIAM, writer of newspaper and magazine stories, novels; author of “Robert Tournay,” “The Claybornes,” “The District Attorney,” “A Maid of Old Virginia,” etc.

SANBORN, ELWIN R., photographer; has made scientific study of photography of wild animals, and general biological and sociological life; lecturer on natural history.

SCARBOROUGH, DOROTHY, editor; author of “Fugitive Verses,” “From a Southern Porch,” etc.

SCHIEFF, FRITZI, prima donna; sang leading roles in “Faust,” “La Bohème,” etc.

SCOTT, HENRI, basso; made operatic debut as Ramfis in “Aida.”

SEE, THOMAS J. J., astronomer, geometer; has made many important discoveries relative to earthquakes, gravitation, etc.; author of “Capture Theory of Cosmic Evolution,” etc.

SELG, WILLIAM N., motion picture producer; inventor of many appliances used in motion picture photography; first producer of long historical photodramas.


SEMBRICH, MARCELLA, operatic soprano; made first appearance in America in “Lucia di Lammermoor”; has sung as Gilda, Rosina, Violetta, etc.

SERVISS, GARRETT P., editorial writer; writer on scientific subjects; author of “Astronomy with an Opera Glass,” “Astronomy with the Naked Eye,” “The Moon Maiden,” etc.

SEYMOUR, CHARLES, Professor of history at Yale; editor; author of “The Diplomatic Background,” “Wilson in the World War,” etc.

SHEARER, CHRISTOPHER H., landscape artist, writer on nature.
Roosevelt’s letter focuses on:

- Civic responsibility
- Voting
- Actively participating in your community
My dear Sir:

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Blind partisanship, or voting always one way because
"The coming generation"

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Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
The Relevancy of FDR’s Letter

• Civic responsibility
• Voting
• Actively participating in your community
Q&A

Why?

How?

Did you know?

Who?
In Development - New Transcription Project

To be notified when this project goes live: https://forms.gle/fK55tMDrLfEpTsk98
Visit our new Gift Shop

Visit the Gilder Lehrman Institute retail shop to see our new line of products: gligiftshop.com
Study the Founding Era with EduHam Online
Pace–Gilder Lehrman Online MA Program for K-12 Educators

Fall 2020, September 10–December 2

- American Indian History with Ned Blackhawk, Yale University
- The American Enlightenment with Caroline Winterer, Stanford University
- The Fight for Women’s Rights: 1820–1920 with Catherine Clinton, UT San Antonio
- The Revolutionary Lives of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr. with Peniel Joseph, UT Austin
- Historiography and Historical Methods with Andrew Robertson, Lehman College, CUNY
Upcoming Programs

Thursday, 7-8 p.m. ET (4-5 p.m. PT)

- September 17 – Constitution Day!
- October 1 – Documents relating to John Brown
- October 15 – Women’s suffrage
- October 29 – Black soldiers in the American Revolution
- November 12 – Abraham Lincoln
- December 3 – Pearl Harbor
- December 17 – Women of the American Revolution
Upcoming Programs

● **Book Breaks**, September 6 at **12 p.m. ET (9 a.m. PT)**
  ○ *New time*
  ○ Alan Taylor discusses his book *Thomas Jefferson’s Education*.

● Visit [gilderlehrman.org](http://gilderlehrman.org) for free resources for students, teachers, families, and history enthusiasts of all ages.

● Visit [hamilton.gilderlehrman.org](http://hamilton.gilderlehrman.org) for our Hamilton Education website.