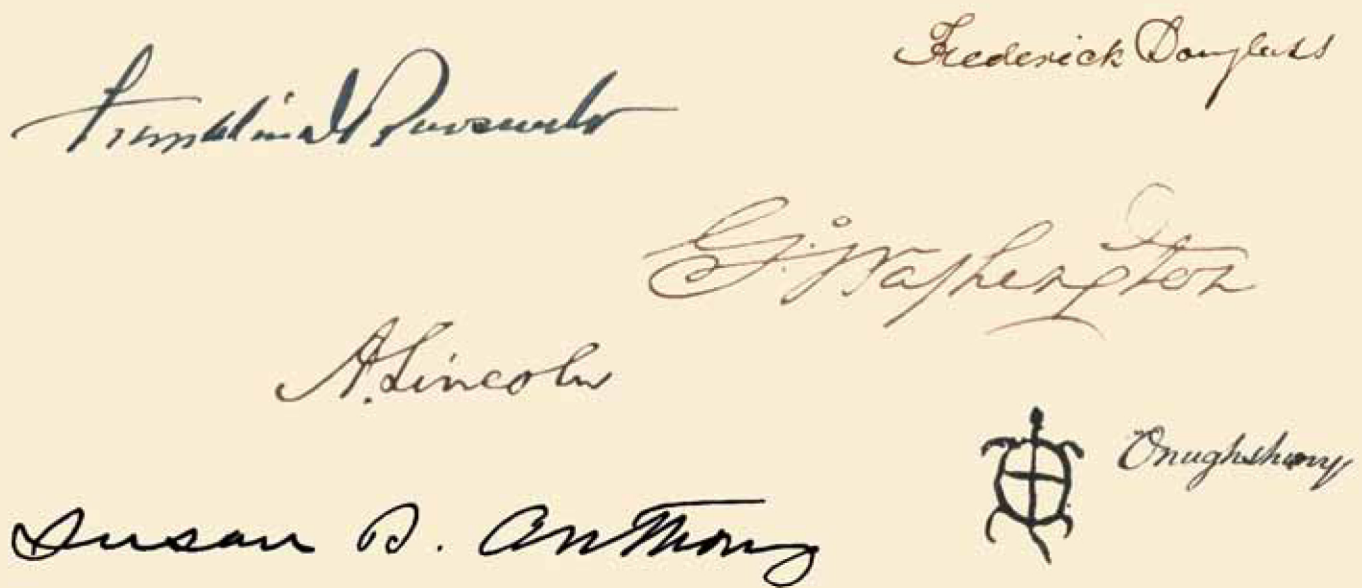


WHY DOCUMENTS MATTER



AMERICAN ORIGINALS *and the* HISTORICAL IMAGINATION

Selections from The Gilder Lehrman Collection

Edited by James G. Basker

Third edition, revised and expanded

THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY

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THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE *of* AMERICAN HISTORY
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Contents

Introduction	5
An Early Colonist Writes from Jamestown, 1622	7
Receipt for Land Purchased from the Six Nations, 1769	9
The Boston Massacre, 1770	10
The Declaration of Independence, 1776	11
A Report from Spanish California, 1776	13
Lucy Knox to Her Husband, General Henry Knox, on the Home Front and "Equal Command," 1777	15
African American Veteran Peter Kiteredge Requests Aid, 1806	17
George Washington to John Mercer on Ending Slavery, 1786	19
US Constitution, First Draft and Final Version, 1787	20
Angelica Church to Her Brother after the Hamilton-Burr Duel, 1804	23
Stephen Austin's Contract to Settle Colonists in Texas, 1825	25
Los Angeles Proclaimed a Mexican City, 1835	26
The <i>Amistad</i> Slave Rebellion, 1839	27
Mapping the US Claim to the West, 1845	29
Tales from the California Gold Rush, 1850	31
Frederick Douglass to His Former Owner, 1857	33
Abraham Lincoln's "House Divided" Speech Notes, 1858	35
A Union Soldier on the Emancipation Proclamation, 1862	37
The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863	38
Recruiting Black Soldiers for the Union Army, 1863	39
Emancipated Slave Children, 1863	40
Abraham Lincoln, 1860 and 1863	41
"Awful beyond Discription": A Union Soldier after Gettysburg, 1863	43
"One of the Bloodiest Battles": A Confederate after Gettysburg, 1863	45
Robert E. Lee Consoles His Newly Widowed Son, 1864	47
Lincoln to Grant after the Battle of Cold Harbor, 1864	48
A Political Cartoon on the Tenacity of General Grant, 1864	49
A Black Soldier's Civil War Diary, 1864	51
The Thirteenth Amendment, 1865	53
The Resurgence of the Women's Rights Movement, 1866	55
Postwar Amendments Support Civil Rights for African Americans, 1870	57
Frederick Douglass Honors Lincoln, 1880	59
Susan B. Anthony Reflects on Women's Rights, 1901	61
Women's Suffrage Broadside, 1915	62
Immigrants in World War I, 1917	63
The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1936	64
President Franklin D. Roosevelt Forbids Discrimination, 1942	65
What the War Was About, 1943	66
Supporting World War II at Home, 1943	67
A Soldier on the War in the Pacific, 1945	69
John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address, 1961	70
The Women's Liberation Movement	71
Abolitionist Campaign Token, 1838	72
Martin Luther King Jr. and Civil Rights, 1968	73
Edward M. Kennedy on Vietnam Veterans, 1973	74
Reagan and the Fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989	75
Abolitionist Flag, 1859	Back Cover

Legend

Why Documents Matter includes images, transcripts, and introductions to place the documents in historical context. If the image provided does not show the entire document, we have indicated the text that appears in the image in bold type and have also occasionally used a pointing finger in the margin when the starting point is in the middle of the transcript.

The Gilder Lehrman Institute provides many of these documents in other formats. You can search for multipage documents in our online catalog: www.gilderlehrman.org/collections. And each document in this booklet is coded to let you know where you can find additional resources on our website:

C: A **Common Core State Standards–based unit or lesson plan** incorporating this document can be found at www.gilderlehrman.org/common-core. Common Core units are available for documents on pages 10, 11, 20, 21, 38, 70, and 74.

F: A **Featured Primary Source** can be found at www.gilderlehrman.org/featuredprimarysources. Featured Primary Sources provide document-based questions for members of our Affiliate School Program. Featured Primary Sources are available for documents on pages 6–13, 18–25, 32–35, 38–40, 56–57, 60–61, 63–65, 70, 73–75.

P: A **poster** of this document can be purchased from the Gilder Lehrman History Shop at www.gilderlehrmanstore.org/sub_posters.html. Posters are available for documents on pages 10, 11, 20, 21, 38–41, 56–57, 62, 63, 67, 70, 73, Back Cover.

Introduction

This booklet of historic documents, presented in facsimile and transcription, has been compiled to provide materials for teachers and students at every level, K–12 and beyond. Documents such as these, including manuscripts by George Washington, Frederick Douglass, and Abraham Lincoln, are central to teaching and learning in every history and civics class. They can be the focus of language arts and literacy education as well. But they are also of interest to the general reader because they not only serve as historical evidence, but also deepen and humanize our sense of history.

So, for example, students can compare the two versions of the US Constitution (pp. 20–21) included here—one a draft, the other the final version—and discover that the delegates who initially regarded themselves as representing “the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island . . .” within a few weeks had reconceived themselves as “We, the People of the United States.” Who could witness the moment of such a transformation and not be moved? A second example touches different emotions: the letter written in 1857 by Frederick Douglass, now a free man and a famous abolitionist in the North, to his former master, Hugh Auld, back in Maryland (p. 33). Certainly one of the only letters ever written by a former slave to his master, it challenges us to fathom the depths of humanity and understanding in a man who could write: “I feel nothing but kindness for you all – I love you, but hate slavery.” A third manuscript shows us Susan B. Anthony near the end of her life but still spirited, looking back on the progress of women’s rights over half a century, one hard-won step at a time (p. 61).

These and some forty other documents printed here are drawn from the Gilder Lehrman Collection, an archive of more than 60,000 important American historical documents. Richard Gilder and Lewis Lehrman, the philanthropists and history lovers who compiled the collection over many years, wanted it to reach the largest possible audience and to be useful, especially for teachers and students. They founded the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History in 1994 and charged it with doing everything possible “to promote the study and love of American history,” particularly by disseminating and making available in various media the rare historic documents in their collection.

Everyone who reads this booklet will want to go on to explore the full range of offerings on the Gilder Lehrman website, www.gilderlehrman.org. There are thousands of additional historic documents, hundreds of videos and essays by great historians (such as Carol Berkin, Christopher Brown, James M. McPherson, and Gordon S. Wood), online exhibitions, educational materials, and more. Gilder Lehrman has programs in all fifty states, including traveling exhibitions, teacher awards, and essay prizes, so if you would like to know more about bringing what we offer into your school or community, please contact us. Meanwhile, enjoy this collection of unique historical materials, reproduced here to demonstrate “why documents matter.”

JAMES G. BASKER

President, Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

Richard Gilder Professor of Literary History, Barnard College, Columbia University

Most beloved good friends Henry Hovener
my commendations remembered, I heartily desire
your welfare for God so heareth I am
now in good health, but my brother and
my wife are down almost a week past
And touching the business that I have
written is nothing yet performed, by reason of
my sickness & weakness I was not able
to travel by and down the hills and dale
of these countries but do now intend every
day to walk by and down the hills
for good Minerva here is both good
silver and copper to be had and therefore
I will do my endeavour by the grace of
God to effect what I am able to performe
And I intreat you to bestow the Fifth
part of your company in my voyage to
grant me my freedom to be sent yet
to me I doubt not to do well & good
service in these countries humbly desiring
you also to provide me some experienced
fellowes & strong boys to assist me in
my business, and that it may please
the aforesaid company to send me at my request

An Early Colonist Writes from Jamestown, 1622

This 1622 letter from Sebastian Brandt, a Jamestown colonist, to Henry Hovener, a Dutch merchant in London, provides a snapshot of the colony in flux. Brandt, who probably arrived in 1619 with a wave of 1,200 immigrants, writes matter-of-factly of the deaths of his wife and brother the previous year. Most of Brandt's letter is devoted to its real purpose: putting in orders for cheese, vinegar, tools, spices, and other assorted goods that were not available in Virginia. Interestingly, he promises to pay in tobacco and furs—not in the gold and copper he's seeking.

We know little about Brandt. He does not appear in any known official records, and historians presume he died not long after writing this letter. The glimpse he offers into early Jamestown serves as an example of the challenges facing North America's early colonists.

Well beloved good friend Henry Hovener


My comendations remembred, I hartely wish your welfare for god be thanked I am now in good health, but my brother and my wyfe are dead aboute a yeare pass'd And touchinge the busynesse that I came hither is nothing yett performed, by reason of my sicknesse & weakenesse I was not able to travell up and downe the hills and dales of these countries but doe nowe intend every daye to walke up and downe the hills for good Mineralls here is both golde silver and copper to be had and therefore I will doe my endeavour by the grace of god to effect what I am able to performe And I intreat you to beseeche the Right Hon: & Wor: Company in my behalfe to grante me my freedome to be sent hither to me I dowbte not to doe well & good service in these countries humbly desyringe them also to provyde me some [appointed] fellowe & a strong boye to assiste me in my businesse, and that it maye please the aforesaid Company to send me at my charge a bed wth a bolster and cover and some Linnen for shirtes and sheetes. Sixe fallinge bands wth Last Size pairs of shoes twoo pairs of bootes three pairs of cullered stockings and garters wth three pairs of lether gloves some powder and shott twoo little runletts of oyle and vinnegar some spice & suger to comfort us here in our sicknesse abowte ffyftie pounds weight of holland and Englishe cheese together, Lykewyse some knyves, spoons, combes and all sortes of cullerd beads as you knowe the savage Indians use Allso one Rundlett wth all sortes of yron nayles great and small, three haire sives, two hatchetts wth twoo broad yrons and some Allum And send all these necessarie thinges in a dry fatt wth the first shippinge dyrected unto Mr. Pontes in James Towne here in Virginia And whatsoever this all costes I will not onely wth my moste humble service but allso wth some good Tobacco Bevor and Otterskins and other commodities here to be had recompence the Company for the same And yf you could send for my brother Phillipps Sonne in Darbesheere to come hether itt [were] a great commoditie ffor me or suche another used in minerall workes And thus I comitt you to the Allmighty.

Virginia 13 January 1622

Sebastian Brandt


Received from the honorable Thomas and Richard Penn Esqrs three and absolute Proprietaries of Pennsyl-
 vania by the hands of the honorable Sir William Johnston
 Baronet the sum of ten thousand Dollars being the
 full consideration of the Lands lately sold to them by
 the Indians of the six Nations at the late Treaty of
 Fort Stanwix we say received this Twenty eighth
 day of July — Anno Domini 1769 — for ourselves
 and the other Indians of these Nations and their confederates
 and dependant Tribes for whom we act and by whom
 we are appointed and empowered —

With respect to the
 Proprietaries
 Quaker Friends

 Anahyagare

 Onoghmanoron

 Onughshiony

 For the Cayuga Nation
 by the desire of the whole

 Anagwadecka


 Abraham for the Mohawks

 Johannis Schavaria

 Jonathan Kayegani

 Joseph Kaycada

 James Susharowane

 Lodowicke Aughwaeta

 Joseph Tagahwaron

Receipt for Land Purchased from the Six Nations, 1769

This document records that the representatives of the Six Nations, who signed using totems to designate individuals and tribes, received \$10,000 as payment for land the tribes had ceded in the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768. The British authorities hoped to prevent further conflicts between white settlers and American Indians by forbidding the continued migration of white settlers and paying for lands they had already occupied. After giving up their land, the Six Nations dispersed, with some staying in western New York and others traveling north to Canada and west to Wisconsin. This dispossession of the Native American peoples was an integral part of the story of European colonization of the Americas, beginning with the first Spanish incursions in the late fifteenth century.

Received from the honorable Thomas and Richard Penn Esq^{rs} true and absolute Proprietaries of Pennsylvania by the hands of the honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet the sum of ten thousand Dollars being the full consideration of the Lands lately sold to them by the Indians of the six Nations at the late Treaty of Fort Stanwix We say received this Twenty Eighth day of July—Anno Domini 1769—for ourselves and the other Indians of the six Nations and their confederates and dependant Tribes for whom we act and by whom we are appointed and empowered—

Wittness Present Nor^d MacLeod

Henry Frey Justice Pat: Daly [totem image] Abraham, for the Mohawks
Jacob K. Cook Justice

[totem image] Anahgogare [totem image] Johannes Tekaridoge

[totem image] Onoghranoron [totem image] Jonathan Kayeagwiregowa

[totem image] Onughshiny [totem image] Joseph Thayeadaneg

[totem image] For the Cajuga Nation [totem image] James Sussarowane—
by the desire of the whole—

[totem image] Lodowicke Aughsawata

[totem image] Anaquadecka [totem image] Joseph Tagahwaron—

[totem image] Serrehoana

[totem image] Sayuni

A Receipt from the
 Six Nations for
 £[1]000 Curr^{cy} or
 10'000 Dollars.—

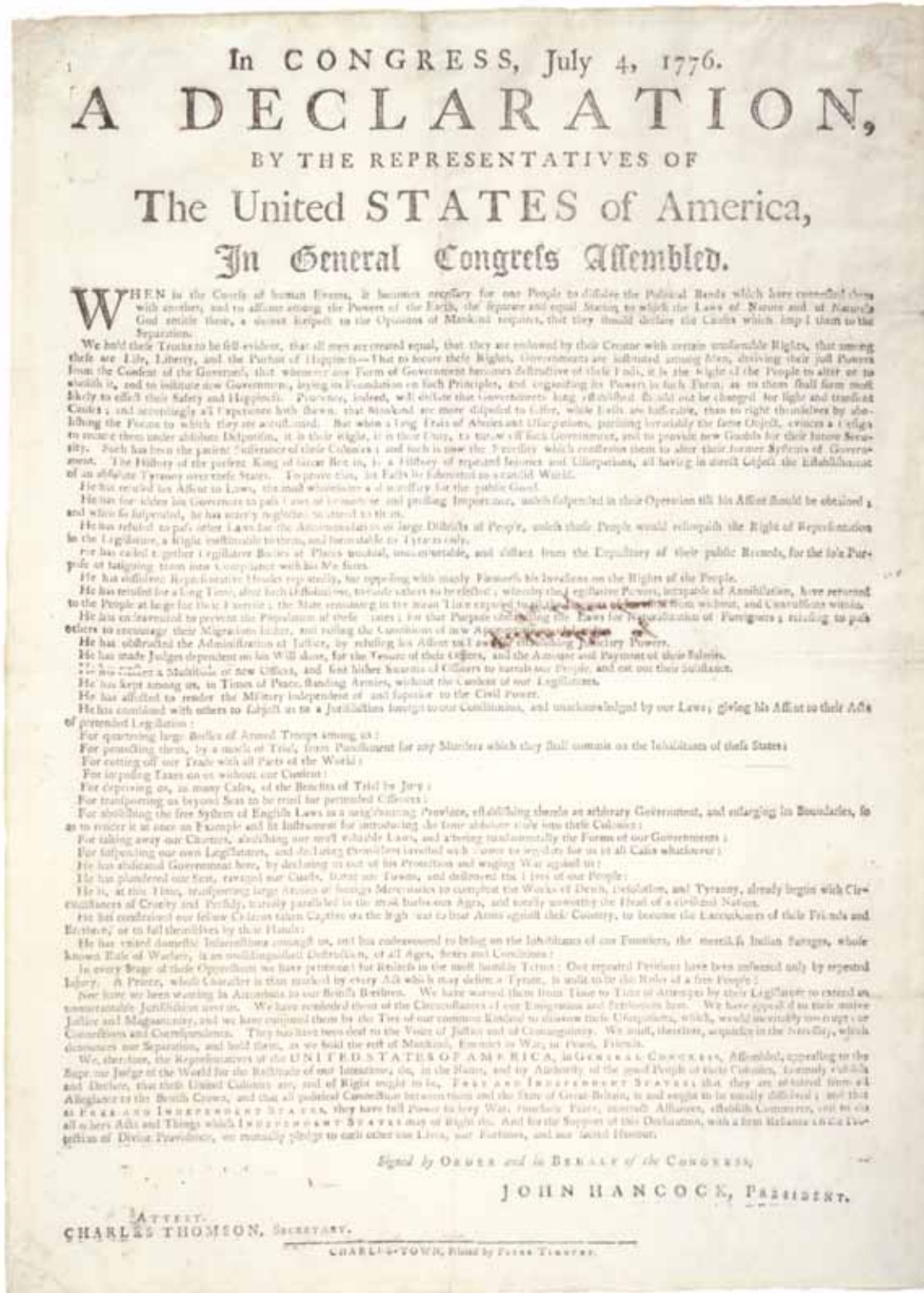
The Boston Massacre, 1770



Paul Revere, "The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King-Street, Boston on March 5, 1770," 1770. (GLC01868)

This hand-colored engraving by Paul Revere, artisan and patriot, elevates a street skirmish in Boston in 1770 into a "Massacre." A brilliant piece of propaganda, it galvanized the colonists' sentiments against repressive policies of the British.

The Declaration of Independence, 1776



Declaration of Independence, printed by Peter Timothy in Charleston, SC, ca. August 2, 1776. (GLC00959)

First printed in Philadelphia in July 1776, the Declaration of Independence was then sent to other cities for reprinting and dissemination. This copy, which is the sole survivor of a Charleston, South Carolina, printing in August 1776, did not surface until the 1990s. It is the first concrete proof that such a printing occurred, with the intention of spreading the news of American independence through the South Carolina hinterlands. By publishing his name, the patriotic printer, Peter Timothy, literally put his life on the line.

Oct^{ra} 20 de 76

—

Excmos Señores

El día 12 del presente marche de S.ⁿ Diego, quedo quieto sin nov.^a a qual Fe-
xero, y 2000 pesos apasionados
y en dos cepas me acompañaron
13 soldados q^e allí se hallaban Mon-
terrey. Poco antes de salir estuve
en el cuartel de guardia, llame a
el al Thon. Dr. Fr. Francisco
de Ortega y presente, les mande
y previne a los soldados la debida
subordinacion; y q^e en saliendo a la
edificacion de la de S. Diego, y con-
tinuar los principios de la de S.
Juan Capistrano, q^e en ambas
levanten su casa de Guardia, y q^e
en lo de mas ayuden a los P.P. aun-
que no les mandava hacer todo, ni
adobes, q^e siempre ay muchos otros
q^e hacer y modos en q^e ayudar, q^e
hayan en esso servicio a Dios, y al
Rey; me ha parecido exponer
a V. E. la noticia conforme lo execute
para demostrar q^e no omito pa-
ra ninguno. Para el tiempo en

A Report from Spanish California, 1776

When this letter was written in 1776, British colonists on the East Coast of North America had recently declared their independence from Great Britain. In California, on the West Coast, Spanish soldiers and missionaries were just establishing a mission at San Francisco. Here (translated from the Spanish), Fernando de Rivera y Moncada, military commander in California, reports to the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Bucareli y Ursúa, in Mexico City, on his military decisions in the aftermath of an American Indian revolt, his work to rebuild missions that had been destroyed or evacuated, and his plans to move settlers north to the newly founded San Francisco.

October 20, 1776

Excelentísimo Señor

On the 14th of this month I left San Diego. Nothing new to report. All is quiet at that site. Thirteen prisoners shackled and two in stocks. The thirteen soldiers from Monterrey who were there are accompanying me. Shortly before leaving, I went to the guardhouse. I sent for Lieutenant Don José Francisco de Ortega. As soon as he arrived, I gave the soldiers their orders and informed them that they would be reporting to him. They are to assist in the reconstruction of Mission San Diego and then begin working on Mission San Juan Capistrano. At both missions they are to build their guardhouse. They are to assist the Fathers in whatever manner possible. Even though I am not ordering them to prepare the mud and make adobe bricks, there are always many other tasks and ways in which they can offer assistance, and by doing so they will be serving God and the king. I felt that I should share this information with Vuestra Excelencia exactly as I carried it out so as to demonstrate that I did not omit one single step. With regard to when work should begin on the missions I just mentioned, the only order that I gave the lieutenant is that he should not proceed until he is notified to do so by the Father President, who has remained at the presidio. That Father spoke with me about the second mission and he said that Indians from the Californias would be helping. I was pleased to hear that news. I left a servant boy behind to help at that mission.

When I was at San Diego I informed Vuestra Excelencia that I was planning on reducing the number of soldiers of the escort at this mission from where I am writing to you from nine to eight. Ultimately, I have decided not to reduce the number of soldiers for the time being, since this mission has been defended by nine for quite some time.

I am leaving with the intention of later heading to San Francisco. I will take the families that had stopped in Monterrey. Work will begin on the first mission and I will not move on to the other one until I receive new orders from Vuestra Excelencia to that effect. Just recently I learned that the Father President wants to situate the second mission along the riverbank and the route from Monterrey to that port because it would then be far from the fort. Since that is not the order I was given by Vuestra Excelencia, I await further orders. And with regard to the escort, I do not believe that six men is sufficient; there are two sites under consideration— one is eighteen leagues away from the fort and the other is more than twenty leagues away. . . .

May God protect the esteemed life of Vuestra Excelencia for many years to come.

San Gabriel, October 20, 1776.

Excelentísimo Señor

Fernando de Rivera y Moncada

Excelentísimo Señor Bo Fr. Dn Antonio Bucareli y Ursúa

Being long accustomed to command - will make you too haughty for
mercantile matters - tho I hope you will not consider yourself as commander
in chief of your own house - but be convinced the rest is the affair of Mr. Cochrane
that there is not a thing so equal command - I send this by Capt. Puddal
who says he expects to remain with you - pray how many of those ladies have
have you - I am sure they must be very expensive - I am in want of some
square dollars - which I expect from you to buy me a piece of linen as article - I am
no longer without having had no recruit of that kind for almost five years
just in general when they marry are well stocked with those things but now I had
no such advantage.

Little Lucy who is without exception the sweetest
child in the world - sends you a kiss - but where ^{but} take it from my you - from the paper
I hope - but dare I not sometimes fear ^{that} that a long absence the force of such
example may lead you to forget me at some times - to know that it ever gave you pleasure
to be in company with the finest woman in the world, would be more than death to me -
but it is not of my fears is too just for delicate to mislead - and too kind of his Lucy
to doubt the most remote thought of that distracting kind - away with it

Not to argue with me my love - I am not jealous of your affection - I love you
with a love so true and sacred as ever entered the human heart - but from a dependence
if my own merit I sometimes fear you will love no less - after being so long from me - if you
should say my life was before I knew it - but I am too happy to be yours - Adieu my love [initials]

Lucy Knox to Her Husband, General Henry Knox, on the Home Front and “Equal Command,” 1777

The daughter of loyalists who had fled to England at the start of the Revolutionary War, Lucy Knox stayed in Boston when her husband, Henry, joined the Continental Army. In these excerpts from a letter written on August 23, 1777, she discusses battlefield news, wartime profiteering, and family business and suggests that when General Knox returns home he should be willing to share “equal command” within the household.

. . . when I seriously reflect that I have lost my father Mother Brother and Sisters – intirely lost them – I am half distracted true I chearfully resigned them for one far dearer to me than all of them – but I am totally deprived of him – I have not seen him for almost six months . . . I believe Gen^l Howe is a paltry fellow – but happy for as that he is so – are you not much pleased with the news from the Northard we think it is a great affair and a confirmation of S^t Clair’s villainy baseness – I hope he will not go unpunished – we hear also that Gen^l Gates is to go back to his command.– if so Master Schuyler, cannot be guiltless – it is very strange, you never mentioned that affair in any of your letters –

What has become of M^{rs} Green, do you all live together – or how do you manage – is Billy to remain with you payless or is he to have a commission – if the former I think he had much better remained where he was – if he understood business he might without a capital have made a fortune – people here – without advanceing a shilling frequently clear hundreds in a day – Such chaps as Eben Oliver, are all men of fortune – while persons who have ever lived in affluence, are in danger of want – oh that you had less of the military man about you – you might then after the war have lived at ease all the days of your life – but now I don’t know what you will do – your **being long acustomed to command will make you too haughty for mercantile matters – tho I hope you will not consider yourself as commander in chief of your own house – but be convinced tho not in the affair of Mr. Coudre that there is such a thing as equal command—** I send this by Capt. Randal who says he expects to remain with you – pray how many of these lads have have you – I am sure they must be very expensive – I am in want of some square dollars – which I expect from you, to by me a peace of linen an article I can do no longer without haveing had no recruit of that kind for almost five years – girls in general when they marry – are well stocked with those things but poor I had no such advantage

little Lucy who is without exception the sweetest child in the world – sends you a kiss – but where that I take it from say you – from the paper I hope – but dare I say I sometimes fear that a long absence the force of bad example may lead you to forget me at sometimes – to know that it ever gave you pleasure to be in company with the finest woman in the world, would be worse than death to me – but it is not so, my Harry is too just too delicate too sincere – and too fond of his Lucy to admit the most remote thought of that distracting kind – away with it – dont be angry with me my Love – I am not jealous of your affection – I love you with a love as true and sacred as ever entered the human heart – but from a diffidence of my own merit I sometimes fear you will love me less after being so long from me – if you should may my life end before I know it, that I may die thinking you wholly mine – Adieu my love LK

arrived at the fifty eight year of my life and afflicted with scurvy
and as I apprehend with incurable diseases whereby the labour of
my hands is wholly cut off, and with it the only means of my
support. — My family at this time consists of a wife and ~~three~~ four
children, three of whom are so young as to be unable to support them-
selves and the time of their mother here is wholly occupied in
taking care of myself & our little ones — Thus gentlemen, in this
my extremity I am induced to call on you for assistance; not
in the character of an inhabitant of the town of Medfield, for I
have no such claim. but as a stranger accidentally fallen within
your borders, one who has not the means of subsistence, & in fact,
one, who must fall through want & disease unless sus-
tained by the forbearing hand of your care.

I am gentlemen your most obedient, most
humble servant.

Attest Ebenezer Clark
Paul Wither

Medfield 26 April 1806

Peter Kitteredge

Wm. Kitteredge

To the gentlemen select men of the
town of Medfield.

African American Veteran Peter Kiteredge Requests Aid, 1806

In this very rare document, Peter Kiteredge, a former slave who fought for five years in the American Revolution, petitions town officials in Medfield, Massachusetts, for financial support. Fifty-eight years old and unable to work due to “a complaint” he has suffered since the war, he seeks help for his wife and four children. Kiteredge was illiterate and signed his petition with an “X.” Scholars estimate that more than 10,000 African American men served in the American forces during the Revolutionary War.

Gentlemen

I beg leave to state to you my necessitious circumstances, that through your intervention I may obtain that succour, which suffering humanity ever requires. Borne of African parents & as I apprehend in Boston, from whence while an infant I was removed to Rowley and from thence again to Andover into the family of Doct. Jhan Kiteridge, with whom, as was then the lot of my unfortunate race, I passed the best part of my life as a slave. ~~At the age of twentyfive~~ In the year of our Lord 1775 or 6 & in the twentyfifth of my age I entered into the servise of the U.S. as a private soldier where I continued five years and where I contracted a complaint from which I have suffered in a greater or less degree ever since & with which I am now afflicted. After leaving the army to become a sailor for two years; when I quited the sea & resided for some time in Newtown, from whence I went to Natick where I remained for a short time and then removed to Dover where I ~~remained~~ tarried as a day labourer during the period of seven years. Eight years past I removed to the place where I now live, & have until this time, by my labour, assisted by the kindness of the neighbouring inhabitants been enabled to support myself and family. At present having **arrived at the fifty eight year of my life and afflicted with severe and as I apprehend with incurable diseases whereby the labour of my hands is wholly cut off, and with it the only means of my support. — My family at this time consists of a wife and ~~three~~ four children, three of whome are so young as to be unable to support them selves and the time of their mother has is wholly occupyed in taking cair of myself & our little ones — Thus gentlemen, in this my extremity I am induced to call on you for assistance; not in the character of an inhabitant of the town of Medfield, for I have no such claim, but as a stranger accidentally fallen within your borders, one who has not the means of subsistence, & in fact, one, who must fail through want & disease unless sustained by the fostering hand of your care.**

I am Gentlemen your mos obedient, most humble servant.

Peter Kiteredge

his X mark

Attest: Ebenezer Clark

Paul Hither

Medfield 26 April 1806

To the gentlemen Select men of the
town of Medfield

Mount Vernon 9th Sep 1786

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 20th ult^o did not reach me till about the first inst^o. - It found me in a fever, from which I am now but sufficiently recovered to attend to business. - I mention this to shew that I had it not in my power to give an answer to your propositions sooner. -
With respect to the first.

I never mean (unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it) to possess another Slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by ^{the Legislature} which Slavery in this Country may be abolished by slow, sure, & imperceptible degrees. - With respect to the 2^d, I never did, nor never intend to purchase a military certificate; - I see no difference it makes with you (if it is one of the funds allotted for the discharge of my claim) who the purchaser is

George Washington to John Mercer on Ending Slavery, 1786

In this letter to a fellow Virginian and plantation owner, George Washington expresses his aversion to the institution of slavery: "I never mean . . . to possess another slave by purchase." He looks to the legislature to adopt a plan by which "slavery in this Country may be abolished by slow, sure, & imperceptable degrees."

Mount Vernon 9th Sep 1786

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 20th Ult^o did not reach me till about the first inst^t – It found me in a fever, from which I am now but sufficiently recovered to attend to business. – I mention this to shew that I had it not in my power to give an answer to your propositions sooner. —

With respect to the first. I never mean (unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it) to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by the Legislature by which slavery in this Country may be abolished by slow, sure, & imperceptable degrees. – With respect to the 2^d, I never did, nor never intend to purchase a military certificate; – I see no difference it makes with you (if it is one of the funds allotted for the discharge of my claim) who the purchaser is. If the depreciation is 3 for 1 only, you will have it in your power whilst you are at the receipt of Custom – Richmond – where it is said the great regulator of this business (Greaves) resides, to convert them into specie at that rate. – If the difference is more, there would be no propriety, if I inclined to deal in them at all, in my taking them at that exchange.

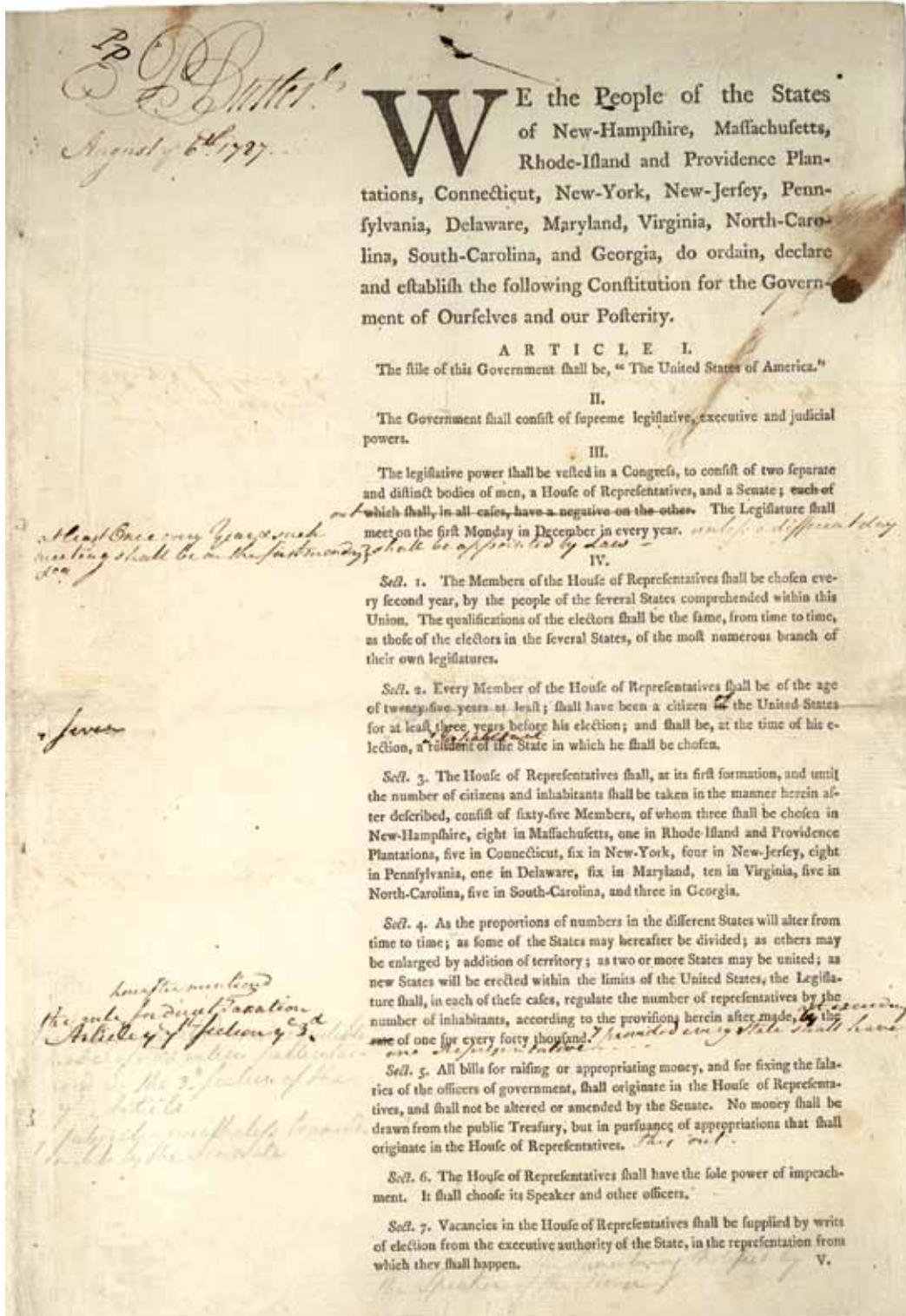
I shall rely on your promise of Two hundred pounds in five Weeks from the date of your letter. — It will enable me to pay the workmen which have been employed ab^t this house all the Spring & Summer, (some of whom are here still). – But there are two debts which press hard upon me. One of which, if there is no other resource, I must sell land or negroes to discharge. – It is owing to Gov^r Clinton of New York, who was so obliging as to borrow, & become my security for £2500 to answer some calls of mine. – This sum was to be returned in twelve months from the conclusion of the Peace. – For the remains of it ~~this sum~~, about Eight hundred pounds York C^y. I am now paying an interest of Seven p^r C^t., but the high interest (tho' more than any estate can bear) I should not regard, if my credit was not at stake to comply with the conditions of the loan. – The other debt tho' I know the person to whom it is due wants it, and I am equally anxious to pay it, might be put of a while longer. – This sum is larger than the other

I am. D^r Sir

Y^r Most Obed^t H^{ble} Ser

G^o: Washington

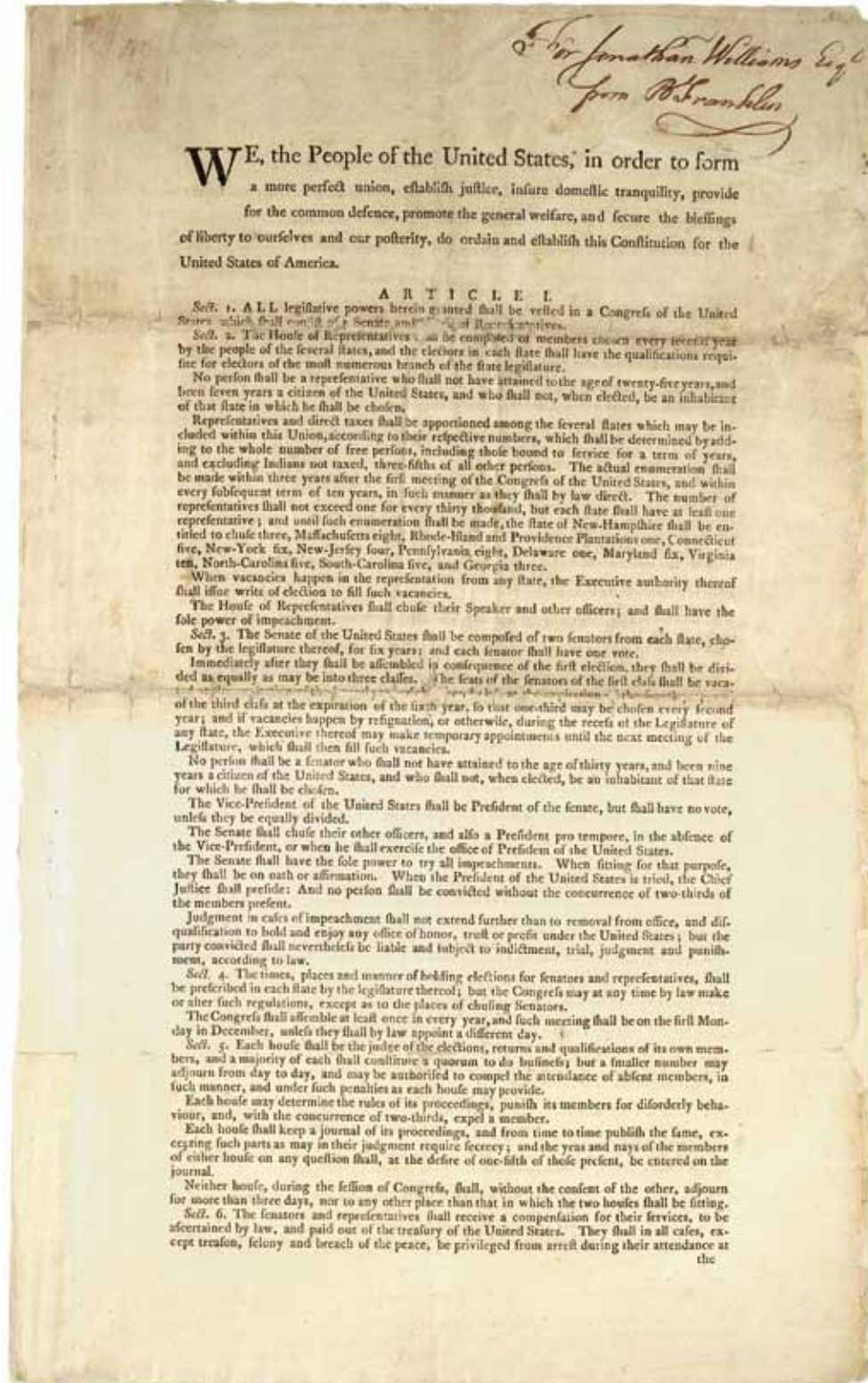
US Constitution, First Draft, 1787



Page 1 of the first draft of the US Constitution, August 6, 1787. (GLC00819.01)

Printed as the basis for the delegates' deliberations at the Constitutional Convention in August 1787, this copy was owned by Pierce Butler, a delegate from South Carolina, whose handwritten notes and emendations are visible throughout. The preambles to the draft—"We the People of the States of . . ."—and to the final version—"We the People of the United States"—show that in the six weeks between the writing of the draft and of the final version the idea of a united nation had been born.

US Constitution, Final Version, 1787



Page 1 of the final draft of the US Constitution, inscribed by Benjamin Franklin to Jonathan Williams, printed by Dunlap & Claypoole on September 17, 1787. (GLC03585)

The final text of the Constitution was printed on September 17, 1787, and distributed to the delegates, among whom Benjamin Franklin, aged eighty-one, was the senior member. Franklin signed this copy as a gift for his nephew Jonathan Williams.

My dear Brother

St. W. Bayard General
Wednesday Morn

I have the painful task to inform
you that General Hamilton was this
morning wounded by that luteal Burr
but we have every reason to hope that
he will recover. May I advise that you
write immediately to my father, as perhaps
he may wish to come down - My dear sister
bear with saintlike fortitude this affliction;

The town is in consternation; and there
exists only the expression of grief & indignation.

Adieu My dear Brother remember me
to all, ever yours Albany

Angelica Church to Her Brother after the Hamilton-Burr Duel, 1804

Mere hours after the duel between Alexander Hamilton, former secretary of the treasury, and Vice President Aaron Burr in 1804, Angelica Church, Hamilton's sister-in-law, expresses her futile hope that he would recover. The hasty scrawl of her handwriting suggests the degree of her distress.

at W^m Bayards Greenwich

My dear Brother

Wednesday Morn

I have the painful task to inform you that General Hamilton was this morning woun[d]ed by that wretch Burr but we have every reason to hope that he will recover. May I advice that you repair immediately to my father, as perhaps he may wish to come down – My dear Sister bears with saintlike fortitude this affliction.

The Town is in consternation; and there exists only the expression of Grief & Indignation.

Adieu my dear Brother remember me to Sally, ever yours

A Church

Conditions on which the Empresario Stephen F. Austin is authorized by the Gov^t. of the State of Coahuila and Texas to Colonize 500 families on the vacant lands remaining within the limits of the Colony already established by him, in the Department of Texas.

1st The Gov^t. admits the report presented by Citizen Stephen F. Austin in his representation of the 4th of February of the present year relative to the Colonization of 500 foreign Families in pursuance of the Law of March last, and hereby designates in conformity with the 8th Article of said Law, and agreeably to his petition the vacant lands remaining within the limits designated for the Colony which he has already established excepting only 40 leagues from the Coast which cannot be colonized except with the previous authorization of the Supreme Executive Power of the Nation. Agreeably to the Law of the 24th March last.

2nd The said Empresario shall be obliged to introduce the said families within the term of 6 months from the day on which these conditions are signed by the said Empresario under the penalty of losing the rights and benefits granted to him by the 8th Article of the said Law.

3rd In conformity with the said Law of Colonization of the 24th March the said Empresario Citizen Stephen F. Austin shall be obliged to introduce the said families within the term of 6 months from the day on which these conditions are signed by the said Empresario under the penalty of losing the rights and benefits granted to him by the 8th Article of the said Law.

4th The families which are to compose this Colony besides being industrious as he offers in his petition must be Catholic, and of good morals possessing those qualifications by the documents required by the 5th Article of the said Law of Colonization of the 24th March.

5th He shall be obliged not to admit in the new Colony Criminals, Vagabonds, or Men of bad Conduct or Character, and cause such as are within his limits to leave it, and should it be necessary he shall drive them out by force of arms.

6th For this purpose he shall organize the new Colonists in a body of National Militia of which he shall be the Chief unless otherwise ordered.

Stephen Austin's Contract to Settle Colonists in Texas, 1825

In order to settle Texas, the Mexican government allowed *empresarios* such as Stephen Austin to acquire vast tracts of land (sometimes millions of acres) if they agreed to bring in colonists. Austin brought thousands of settlers into the Mexican province of Texas and established dozens of communities. The excerpts from this contract with the Mexican government from 1825 include the Mexican government's requirements that the settlers be "Catholics, and of good morals" and that Spanish be the official language of the colony.

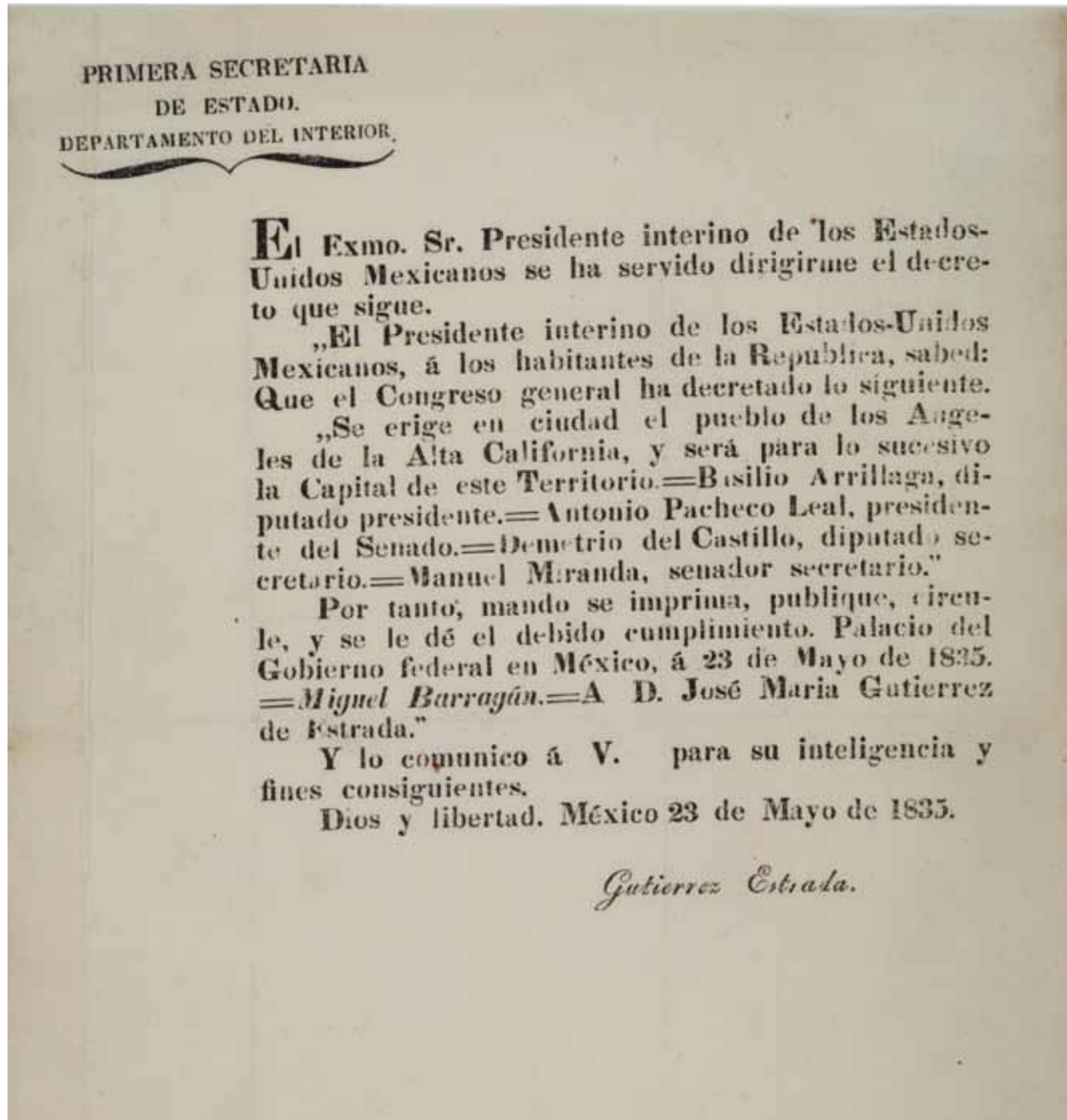
Conditions on which the Empresario Stephen F. Austin is authorised by the Gov^t of the State of Cuahuila and Texas to Colonize 500 families on the vacant Lands remaining within the Limits of the Colony already established by kind, in the Department of Texas. . . .

- 3^d. In Conformity with the said Law of Colonization of the [24th] March the said Empresario Citizen Stephen F. Austin shall be obliged to introduce the said families within the term of 6 years Counting from the day on which these Conditions are signed by the said Empresario under the penalty of loosing the rights and benefits granted to him by the 8th Article of the said Law.**
- 4th The families which are to Compose this Colony besides being industrious as he offers in his petition must be Catholics, and of good morals proving these qualifications by the documents required by the 5th Article of the said Law of Colonization of the 24th March.**
- 5 He shall be obliged not to admit in the new Colony Criminals, Vagabonds, or Men of bad Conduct or Character, and Cause such as are within his limits to leave it and should it be necessary he shall drive them out by force of arms.**
- 6th For this purpose he shall organize the new Colonists in a body of National Militia of which he shall be the Chief until otherwise ordered.**
- 7th As soon as he shall have introduced 100 families at least he shall notify the Gov^t thereof in order that a Commissioner may be sent on with the Competent instructions to put the new Colonists in possession of their Lands and to establish Towns in Conformity with the Law.**
- 8th Official Communications with the Gov^t or with the authorities of the State, instruments of writing and other public acts, must be written in Spanish, and when new Towns are formed it shall be his duty to establish Spanish Schools in them.**
- 9 It shall also be his duty to promote the erection of Churches in said Towns and that they are provided with ornaments, holy vases and other things necessary for divine worship and in the proper time to solicit the necessary number of Pastors for the Administration of Spiritual affairs. . . .**

The foregoing Conditions were accepted and signed by the Empresario Stephen F. Austin on the 4th of June 1825 on the 20th May 1825 the Governor of the State by an Official order increased the number of Families to Five Hundred.

Stephen F. Austin

Los Angeles Proclaimed a Mexican City, 1835



Proclamation making Los Angeles a city and the capital of Alta California, May 23, 1835. (GLC04127)

In 1835, the Mexican legislature proclaimed the town of Los Angeles a city and, at the same time, named it the capital of Alta California. Despite this official pronouncement, Los Angeles did not become the capital in reality. Monterey, which had been the capital of Baja and Alta California since 1776, remained the seat of the government until 1845.

The *Amistad* Slave Rebellion, 1839

Please preserve this, until called for.

A HISTORY OF THE AMISTAD CAPTIVES:

Being a circumstantial account of the capture of the Spanish Schooner *Amistad*, by the Africans on board; their Voyage and Capture near Long Island, New York; with Biographical Sketches of each of the surviving Africans. Also, an account of the Trials had on their case, before the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for the District of Connecticut, &c. Compiled from authentic sources, by J. W. Barber.

Illustrated by an accurate profile sketch of each of the Africans, with other engravings. Price, 25 cts.



Death of Capt. Ferrer, the Captain of the Amistad, July, 1839.

Don Jose Ruiz and Don Pedro Montez, of the Island of Cuba, having purchased fifty-three slaves at Havana, recently imported from Africa, put them on board the *Amistad*, Capt. Ferrer, in order to transport them to Principe, another port on the Island of Cuba. After being out from Havana about four days, the African captives on board, in order to obtain their freedom, and return to Africa, armed themselves with cane knives, and rose upon the Captain and crew of the vessel. Capt. Ferrer and the cook of the vessel were killed; two of the crew escaped; Ruiz and Montez were made prisoners.

"Death of Capt. Ferrer," an advertisement for John Warner Barber's *A History of the Amistad Captives*, New Haven, Conn., 1840. (GLC04295)

This nineteenth-century advertisement for a book on the *Amistad* incident dramatizes the heroism of the Africans who revolted against their enslavement in 1839. The book promises a detailed account of how "the African captives . . . in order to obtain their freedom, and return to Africa . . . rose upon the Captain and crew of the vessel."

WITH THE REGIONS ADJOINING
COMPILED
from the most recent authorities
PHILADELPHIA
Published by S. Augustus Mitchell
N. E. CORNER OF MARKET & SEVENTH STREETS
TRAC

from the most recent authorities

PHILADELPHIA

Published by S. Augustus Mitchell

R. I. CORNER OF MARKET & SEVENTH STREETS

TRAC

A L I F O R I A

EXPLANATION

[illegible]

EMIGRANT ROUTE from MINNESOTA to OREGON

University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the United States, a large number of studies have been conducted on the prevalence of depression in the elderly. The most recent of these is a study by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in 1994. This study found that the prevalence of depression in the elderly is 10.4%.

Species or <i>Artemia</i> stage	Age	Sex	Genotype	Size (mm)
Nauplius	0-1	Male	Nauplius	0.5
Metanauplius	1-2	Male	Metanauplius	1.0
Metanauplius	2-3	Male	Metanauplius	1.5
Metanauplius	3-4	Male	Metanauplius	2.0
Metanauplius	4-5	Male	Metanauplius	2.5
Metanauplius	5-6	Male	Metanauplius	3.0
Metanauplius	6-7	Male	Metanauplius	3.5
Metanauplius	7-8	Male	Metanauplius	4.0
Metanauplius	8-9	Male	Metanauplius	4.5
Metanauplius	9-10	Male	Metanauplius	5.0
Metanauplius	10-11	Male	Metanauplius	5.5
Metanauplius	11-12	Male	Metanauplius	6.0
Metanauplius	12-13	Male	Metanauplius	6.5
Metanauplius	13-14	Male	Metanauplius	7.0
Metanauplius	14-15	Male	Metanauplius	7.5
Metanauplius	15-16	Male	Metanauplius	8.0
Metanauplius	16-17	Male	Metanauplius	8.5
Metanauplius	17-18	Male	Metanauplius	9.0
Metanauplius	18-19	Male	Metanauplius	9.5
Metanauplius	19-20	Male	Metanauplius	10.0
Metanauplius	20-21	Male	Metanauplius	10.5
Metanauplius	21-22	Male	Metanauplius	11.0
Metanauplius	22-23	Male	Metanauplius	11.5
Metanauplius	23-24	Male	Metanauplius	12.0
Metanauplius	24-25	Male	Metanauplius	12.5
Metanauplius	25-26	Male	Metanauplius	13.0
Metanauplius	26-27	Male	Metanauplius	13.5
Metanauplius	27-28	Male	Metanauplius	14.0
Metanauplius	28-29	Male	Metanauplius	14.5
Metanauplius	29-30	Male	Metanauplius	15.0
Metanauplius	30-31	Male	Metanauplius	15.5
Metanauplius	31-32	Male	Metanauplius	16.0
Metanauplius	32-33	Male	Metanauplius	16.5
Metanauplius	33-34	Male	Metanauplius	17.0
Metanauplius	34-35	Male	Metanauplius	17.5
Metanauplius	35-36	Male	Metanauplius	18.0
Metanauplius	36-37	Male	Metanauplius	18.5
Metanauplius	37-38	Male	Metanauplius	19.0
Metanauplius	38-39	Male	Metanauplius	19.5
Metanauplius	39-40	Male	Metanauplius	20.0
Metanauplius	40-41	Male	Metanauplius	20.5
Metanauplius	41-42	Male	Metanauplius	21.0
Metanauplius	42-43	Male	Metanauplius	21.5
Metanauplius	43-44	Male	Metanauplius	22.0
Metanauplius	44-45	Male	Metanauplius	22.5
Metanauplius	45-46	Male	Metanauplius	23.0
Metanauplius	46-47	Male	Metanauplius	23.5
Metanauplius	47-48	Male	Metanauplius	24.0
Metanauplius	48-49	Male	Metanauplius	24.5
Metanauplius	49-50	Male	Metanauplius	25.0
Metanauplius	50-51	Male	Metanauplius	25.5
Metanauplius	51-52	Male	Metanauplius	26.0
Metanauplius	52-53	Male	Metanauplius	26.5
Metanauplius	53-54	Male	Metanauplius	27.0
Metanauplius	54-55	Male	Metanauplius	27.5
Metanauplius	55-56	Male	Metanauplius	28.0
Metanauplius	56-57	Male	Metanauplius	28.5
Metanauplius	57-58	Male	Metanauplius	29.0
Metanauplius	58-59	Male	Metanauplius	29.5
Metanauplius	59-60	Male	Metanauplius	30.0
Metanauplius	60-61	Male	Metanauplius	30.5
Metanauplius	61-62	Male	Metanauplius	31.0
Metanauplius	62-63	Male	Metanauplius	31.5
Metanauplius	63-64	Male	Metanauplius	32.0
Metanauplius	64-65	Male	Metanauplius	32.5
Metanauplius	65-66	Male	Metanauplius	33.0
Metanauplius	66-67	Male	Metanauplius	33.5
Metanauplius	67-68	Male	Metanauplius	34.0
Metanauplius	68-69	Male	Metanauplius	34.5
Metanauplius	69-70	Male	Metanauplius	35.0
Metanauplius	70-71	Male	Metanauplius	35.5
Metanauplius	71-72	Male	Metanauplius	36.0
Metanauplius	72-73	Male	Metanauplius	36.5
Metanauplius	73-74	Male	Metanauplius	37.0

ALL OF THESE ARE

40. 2008. 4월 14일(수) 14:00 ~ 15:00

Mapping the US Claim to the West, 1845

Drawn in 1845 and printed in 1846, this map was advertised as “compiled from the most recent authorities.” It reveals a land on the brink of dramatic changes as the boundaries of the United States would shift significantly in the late 1840s.

Texas was annexed as a state in the last days of 1845, a treaty with Great Britain set the boundary of Oregon to delineate the United States and Canada, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the US and Mexico added California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and roughly half of New Mexico and Colorado to the United States.

The detail below describes the “Emigrant Route from Missouri to Oregon,” providing the means by which citizens of the United States and new immigrants could populate and establish control over the newly acquired lands.

EMIGRANT ROUTE FROM MISSOURI TO OREGON.			
<p><i>Emigrants to Oregon Territory cross the Rocky Mountains by the South Pass a gap of about 20 miles. It is at the head of the Sweetwater a tributary of the North Fork of the Platte or Nebraska river in Lat. 42° 25' N. and Lon. 32° 10' W. from Washington or 109° 10' W. from Greenwich. 950 miles from the mouth of Kansas river and 1174 from the mouth of the Columbia. The following are the reputed distances of the chief points of interest on the route. The first column of figures shows the number of miles from place to place and the second of each place from the beginning.</i></p>			
Westport to Kansas River crossings	70	American Falls	22 1242
Platte River	215 285	Lewis River crossings	180 1422
Forks of Platte R.	115 400	Fort Boise	128 1550
Chimney Rock	150 550	Burnt River	114 1664
Scott's Bluff	20 570	Grande Ronde or Great Circle	30 1694
Fort Laramie	60 630	Fort Walla Walla	82 1776
Red Buttes	161 791	John Day's River	112 1888
Rock Independence	52 843	Falls River	21 1909
South Pass	107 950	Dalles of Columbia River	25 1934
Green River	80 1030	Cascades	36 1970
Bear River	130 1160	Fort Vancouver	54 2024
Fort Hall	60 1220	Oregon City	16 2040

A New Map of Texas, Oregon and California with the Regions Adjoining Compiled from the Most Recent Authorities, published by S. Augustus Mitchell, Philadelphia, PA, 1846. (GLC02130)

Sacramento City Jan 28th /50

Dear Sister

It is one year to day since I left Newburgh & I have not received a single letter from home, I have written five it is poor incouragement for me at present I have sent by the express several times, the last letter I wrote that we was in the mines on the Yuba River with a quicksilver Machine I was offered 600 Dollars for it went to work done very well for what time we could work but the rainy season came on so early this year raising the River so we could not dig to any advantage Machines fell to all most any price we took 250 Dollars for our, I have left the Boat with a young Lawyer he took to drink & sold it for 450 Dollars as near as I could find out I gave me 125 Doll Boats was worth 500 at that time but I have no positive proof my Partner & I commenced in this city by purchasing a Groceries Store & have filling it with more stock took a sick ^{man} in as Partner had no money advanced 25 percent on his one third of the Capital Invested agreed to tend it Hawley & myself worked at Carriage for 10 Dollars a day as long as we could get it to do was doing well boarding ourselves for but a trifle a week while others was paying 20 Doll & perhaps we lived the best after all

Tales from the California Gold Rush, 1850

Augustus Neafie left his home in Newburgh, New York, in search of gold, arriving in California by ship on August 28, 1849. In a series of fascinating letters to his father and sister, Neafie tells of his work as a prospector along the American River. After working with different mining companies, Neafie purchased a grocery store in Sacramento, but a flood destroyed the provisions in his store. In the letter excerpted here Neafie writes, "if any body should ask my advise I would tell them if they can live at all keep a way from California," highlighting the trying conditions miners faced and the often disappointing returns.

Sacramento City Jan 28/50

Dear Sister

It is one year to day since I left Newburgh & I have not recived a single letter from home. I have written five it is poor incourgement for mee at present I have sent by the expresses several times, the last letter I wrote that we was in the mines one the Yuba River with a quicksiver Machine & was offered 600 Dollars for it went to work done very well for what time we could work but the rainy season came on so early this year raising the River so we could not dig to any advantage Machines fell to all most any price we took 250 Dollars for ours.

I had left the Boat with a young Lawyer he took to drink & sold it for 450 Dollars as near as I could find out & gave me 125 Doll Boats was worth 500 at that time but I had no positive proof my Pardner & I commenced in this city by purchasing a Grocerie Store & base filling it with more stock . . .

We got out of work so I went to the mines on the American River to prospect built a smal dam on a raine & took 80 Dollars out in one hour two of us then it began to rain continued for three days the River raised 25 feet & drowned 8 persons who wer encampt on an Iland som 3 wer Chinees men & now I supose you are going from places with Sleigh bells a jingling but oh me how diferent with us Large Sail boats ar seen Sailing up & down the Street with Provisions & Furniture seeking higher ground about a mile off som had to pay 10 Dollars for Lodging the first night after paying 5 Dol for being set on the other side of the street Board was 30 Dol a week, only 4 houses but what was rendered unfit for business it was seven feet in our store destroyed most all we had so the world goes it is up & down . . .

We have just now closed a bargain renting the building next to ours which is set up on Post 3 feet high for a boarding house & shall carry on both buiseness at present I expect to see a very sickly time here next summer I think we shall go to the mines the first of june if any body should ask my advise I would tell them if they can live at all keep a way from California not that I am sorry that I started because I can live if any one can & under go as much hardship it is quite dark I must close . . . you must write as soon as you read this mention every thing that will interest me tell James I should like to hear from him if any of the Boys ask about me tell them that if they pick out all the handsom Girls I shall have to fetch one with me & take the Shine off of theirs I begin to talk Spanish have traded with Indians up on th yuba considerable . . . fill two Sheets I will pay for it if it is 20 Dollars I send this by express cant think of any thing else

Your affectionate

Brother A Neafie

Rochester Oct. 4th (1857)

Hugh Auld Esq.

My dear Sir.

My heart tells me that you are too noble to treat with indifference the request I am about to make. It is twenty years since I ran away from you, or rather not from you but from Slavery, and since then I have often felt a strong desire to hold a little correspondence with you and to learn something of the position and prospects of your dear children. They were dear to me - and are still - indeed I feel nothing but kindness for you all - I love you, but hate Slavery. Now my dear Sir, will you favor me by dropping me a line, telling me in what year I came to live with you in Aliceanna & the year the Frigate was built by Mr. Beacham -

The information is not for publication - and shall not be published. We are all hastening where all distinctions are ended, kindness to the humblest will not be unrewarded.

Perhaps you have heard that I have seen Miss Amanda that was, Mrs. Sears that is, and was treated kindly. Such is the fact, Gladly would I see you and Mrs. Auld - or Miss Sophia as I used to call her.

I could have lived with you during life in freedom though I ran away from you so uncerimoniously, I did not know how soon I might be sold. But I hate to talk about that. A line from you will find me Addressed Fred. Douglass Rochester N. York. I am dear Sir very truly yours. Fred. Douglass

Frederick Douglass to His Former Owner, 1857

Following his escape from slavery in Maryland to freedom in New York in 1838, Frederick Douglass became a leader of the abolition movement and its best-known orator. As was the case with many who were born slaves, he did not know his own birthday and wrote to his former master hoping for information on his date of birth. Here, in an extraordinary display of forgiveness, Douglass writes to Hugh Auld, his former master: “I love you, but hate Slavery.” This copy of the letter is in Auld’s handwriting (you can see Douglass’s hand on page 58). Auld copied this out, apparently to send to family members while he retained the original.

Rochester Oct. 4th 1857

Hugh Auld Esq.

My dear sir:

My heart tells me that you are too noble to treat with indifference the request I am about to make. It is twenty years since I ran away from you, or rather not from you but from Slavery, and since then I have often felt a strong desire to hold a little correspondence with you and to learn something of the position and prospects of your dear children. They were dear to me—and are still—indeed I feel nothing but kindness for you all. I love you, but hate Slavery. Now my dear Sir, will you favor me by dropping me a line, telling me in what year I came to live with you in Aliceanna St. the year the Frigate was built by Mr. Beacham— The information is not for publication—and shall not be published. We are all hastening where all distinctions are ended, kindness to the humblest will not be unrewarded.

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Rochester N. York.

I am dear sir very truly yours,

Fred: Douglass



Frederick Douglass, from *My Bondage and My Freedom* (Auburn, NY: Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1855). (GLC05820)

Why, Kansas, is neither the whole, nor a
little of the real question—

"A house divided against itself can not
stand"

I believe this government can not endure
permanently, half slave, and half free—

I expressed this belief a year ago; and
subsequent developments have but confirmed me.

I do not expect the Union to be dissol-
ved— I do not expect the house to fall; but
I do expect it will cease to be divided— It
will become all one thing, or all the other— Either
the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread
of it, and put it in course of ultimate extinction; or
its advocates will push it forward till it shall be-
come alike lawful in all the states, old, as well
as new— Do you doubt it? Strangely the Dred Scott
decision, and then see, how little, even now, remains
to be done—

That decision may be reduced to three points—
The first is, that a negro can not be a citizen—
That point is made in order to deprive the negro
in every possible event, of the benefit of that provis-
ion of the U. S. Constitution which declares that;
"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to
all privileges and immunities of citizens in the
several States"

The second point is, that the U. S. Constitution pro-
tects slavery, as property, in all the U. S. territories, and
that neither Congress, nor the people of the territories,
nor any other power, can prohibit it, at any time pri-
or to the formation of State constitutions—

This point is made, in order that the territories may
safely be filled up with slaves, before the formation of
State constitutions, and thereby to embarras the free state

Abraham Lincoln's "House Divided" Speech Notes, 1858

In these speech notes, Abraham Lincoln offers an early formulation of the ideas he would advance in his campaign for the US Senate in 1858. Lincoln identified slavery as a moral and political issue that threatened the continued existence of the United States. Invoking the biblical passage "A house divided against itself can not stand," he declared, "I believe this government can not endure permanently, half slave, and half free."

Why, Kansas is neither the whole, nor a tithe of the real question—

"A house divided against itself can not stand"

I believe this government can not endure permanently, half slave, and half free—

I expressed this belief a year ago; and subsequent developments have but confirmed me.

I do not expect the Union to be dissolved— I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided— It will become all one thing, or all the other— Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and put it in course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawfull in all the states, old, as well as new— Do you doubt it? Study the Dred Scott decision, and then see, how little, even now, remains to be done—

That decision may be reduced to three points— The first is, that a negro can not be a citizen— That point is made in order to deprive the negro in every possible event, of the benefit of that provision of the U. S constitution which declares that: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all previleges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The second point is, that the U. S constitution protects slavery, as property, in all the U. S. territories, and that neither congress, nor the people of the territories, nor any other power, can prohibit it, at any time prior to the formation of State constitutions—

This point is made, in order that the territories may safely be filled up with slaves, before the formation of State constitutions, and thereby to embarrass the free state sentiment, and enhance the chances of slave constitutions being adopted.

The third point decided is that the voluntary bringing of Dred Scott into Illinois by his master, and holding him here a long time as a slave, did not operate his emancipation, did not make him free.

It must close by next Spring, if it does
not I shall almost begin to think that we
never ought to whip them. Thank God
a new era has dawned, the era of
liberty, ^{and} civilisation is rolling on. I have re-
ference to the President's proclamation, the
"year of Jubilee" has indeed come to the poor
Slave. The proclamation is a deathblow to
Slavery, because without doubt a majority
of the Slave States will be in arms against
the Government on the 1st of January 1862.
The name of Abraham Lincoln will be handed
down to posterity, as one of the greatest benefi-
tars of his Country, not surpassed by the
immortal Washington himself. It is what
I have expected, and what I have hoped for,
we now know what we are fighting for, we
have an object, and that object is sacred.
Now we may expect that the armies of
the Union will be victorious, that an
Omnipotent and just God will favor us, and
crown our efforts with success. Oh! what

A Union Soldier on the Emancipation Proclamation, 1862

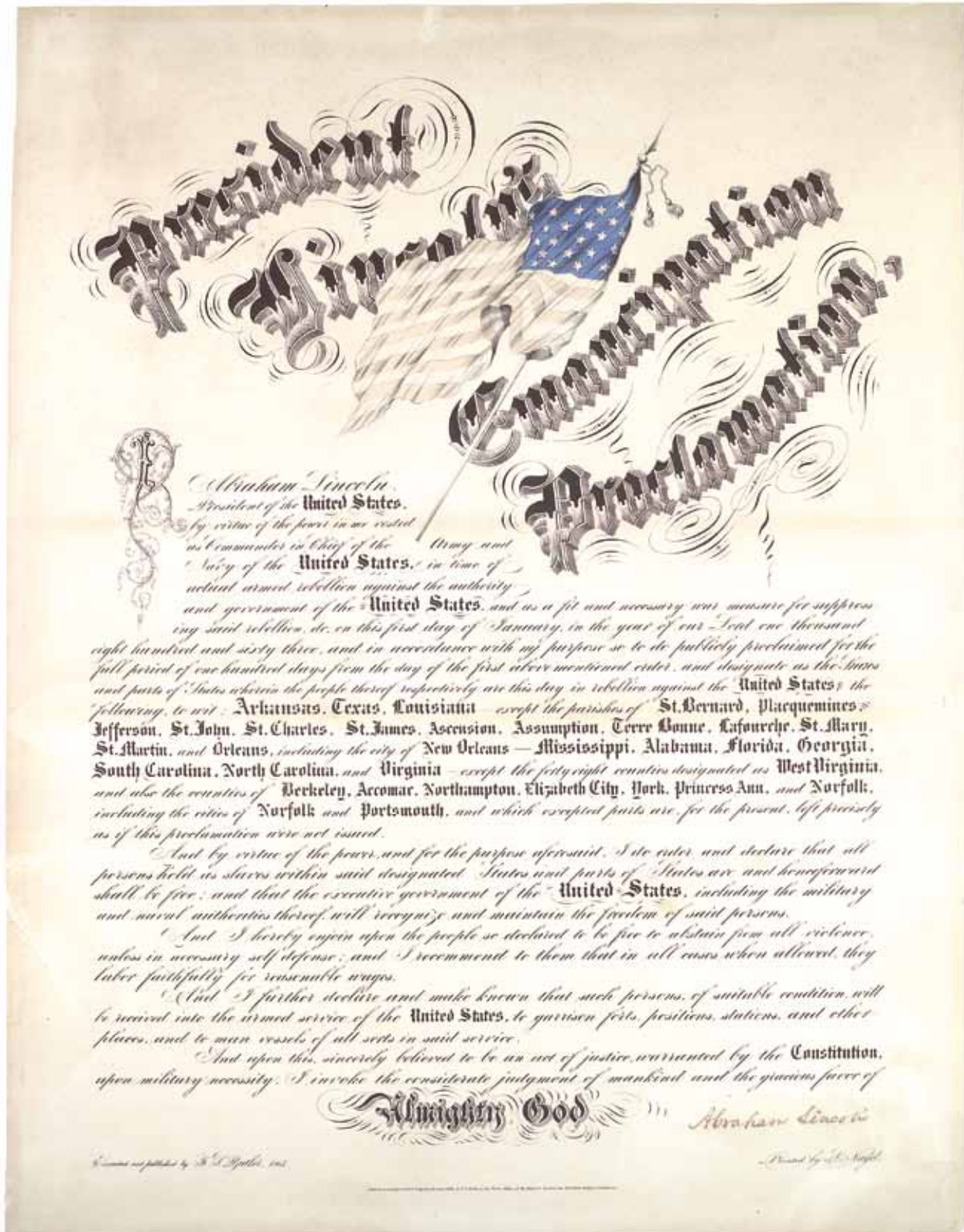
John Jones was a Union soldier in the 45th Illinois Infantry. In this excerpt from a letter to his wife, he responds enthusiastically to the news that President Lincoln had announced the Emancipation Proclamation: “The ‘Year of Jubilee’ has indeed come to the poor Slave. . . . The name of Abraham Lincoln will be handed down to posterity, as one of the greatest benefactors of his Country.”

Jackson Tenn, Oct. 3/1862

My Dear Wife

I received your letter yesterday, and now proceed to answer it, as I have a little time on my hands this evening, and I do not know that I can spend it in a more profitable way. Certainly, I can not spend it in a more agreeable way than in writing to one in whom my fondest hopes of happiness are centered. It is just a year ago today Mary that I became a servant of Uncle Sam. I hardly thought then that I should have to be a Soldier so long as a year, but now I don't know but my chance is good for a year or two more. Well one third of my time is served at any rate, even if the war lasts so long, but I do not think it will. **It must close by next Spring, if it does not I shall almost begin to think that we never ought to whip them. Thank God a new era has dawned, the car of liberty and civilisation is rolling on. I have reference to the Presidents proclamation. The “Year of Jubilee” has indeed come to the poor Slave. The proclamation is a deathblow to Slavery, because without doubt a majority of the Slaves States will be in arms against the Government on the 1st of January 1862 [sic]. The name of Abraham Lincoln will be handed down to posterity, as one of the greatest benefactors of his Country, not surpassed by the immortal Washington himself. It is what I have expected, and what I have hoped for. We now know what we are fighting for, we have an object, and that object is avowed. Now we may expect that the armies of the Union will be victorious, that an Omnipotent and just God will favor us, and crown our efforts with success. Oh! what a day for rejoicing will it be, when America the boasted “land of the free and home of the brave” shall have erased from its fair escutcheon the black stain of human Slavery. The majority of the people, and of the Soldiers will sustain the President in his act, it is well received by the army in this department, believed to be the right thing at the right time. . . .**

The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863



"Emancipation Proclamation," published in San Francisco, CA, 1864, signed by Abraham Lincoln. (GLC00742)

Issued January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was a carefully crafted document in which Lincoln, as commander in chief, justified emancipation as a military act against the states in rebellion. This copy of a rare lithograph, designed by a fourteen-year-old boy in California, was sent to Washington, DC, where Lincoln signed it.

Recruiting Black Soldiers for the Union Army, 1863

MEN OF COLOR TO ARMS! TO ARMS! NOW OR NEVER

This is our golden moment! The Government of the United States calls for every Able-bodied Colored Man to enter the Army for the

Three Years' Service!

And join in Fighting the Battles of Liberty and the Union. A new era is open to us. For generations we have suffered under the horrors of slavery, outrage and wrong; our manhood has been denied, our citizenship blotted out, our souls seared and burned, our spirits cowed and crushed, and the hopes of the future of our race involved in doubt and darkness. But now our relations to the white race are changed. Now, therefore, is our most precious moment. Let us rush to arms!

FAIL NOW, & OUR RACE IS DOOMED

Within the soil of our birth. We must now awake, arise, or be forever fallen. If we value liberty, if we wish to be free in this land, if we love our country, if we love our families, our children, our home, we must strike now while the country calls; we must rise up in the dignity of our manhood, and show by our own right arms that we are worthy to be freemen. Our enemies have made the country believe that we are craven cowards, without soul, without manhood, without the spirit of soldiers. Shall we die with this stigma resting upon our graves? Shall we leave this inheritance of Shame to our Children? No! a thousand times NO! We WILL Rise! The alternative is upon us. Let us rather die freemen than live to be slaves. What is life without liberty? We say that we have manhood; now is the time to prove it. A nation or a people that cannot fight may be pitied, but cannot be respected. If we would be regarded men, if we would forever silence the tongue of Calumny, of Prejudice and Hate, let us Rise Now and Fly to Arms! We have seen what Valor and Heroism our Brothers displayed at Fort Hudson and Milliken's Bend, though they are just from the galling, poisoning grasp of Slavery, they have startled the World by the most exalted heroism. If they have proved themselves heroes, cannot WE PROVE OURSELVES MEN!

ARE FREEMEN LESS BRAVE THAN SLAVES

More than a Million White Men have left Comfortable Homes and joined the Armies of the Union to save their Country. Cannot we leave ours, and swell the Ranks of the Union, to save our liberty, vindicate our manhood, and deserve well of our Country. MEN OF COLOR! the Englishman, the Irishman, the Frenchman, the German, the American, have been called to assert their claim to freedom and a manly character, by an appeal to the sword. The day that has seen an colored man in arms has, in all history, seen their last trial. We now see that our last opportunity has come. If we are not lower in the scale of humanity than Englishmen, Irishmen, White Americans and other Races, we can show it now. Men of Color, Brothers and Fathers, we appeal to you, by all your concerns for yourselves and your liberties, by all your regard for God and humanity, by all your desire for Citizenship and Equality before the law, by all your love for the Country, to step at no midnight hour, into a nation that shall deliver you from evil, for the Army. Come Forward, and at once Enroll your Names for the Three Years' Service. Hurrah now, and you are henceforth and forever Freemen!

E. B. Bassett,	Rev. J. Underdun,	P. J. Armstrong,	Rev. J. C. Gibbs,	Elijah J. Davis,
William D. Forten,	John W. Price,	J. W. Simpson,	Daniel George,	John P. Burr,
Frederick Douglass,	Augustus Dorsey,	Rev. J. B. Trusty,	Robert M. Adger,	Robert Jones,
Wm. Whipper,	Rev. Stephen Smith,	S. Morgan Smith,	Henry M. Cropper,	O. V. Cutts,
B. D. Turner,	N. W. Depee,	William E. Gipson,	Rev. J. B. Reeve,	Thos. J. Dorsey,
Jas. McCrummell,	Dr. J. H. Wilson,	Rev. J. Boulden,	Rev. J. A. Williams,	I. D. CHE,
A. S. Cassey,	J. W. Cassey,	Rev. J. Asher,	Rev. A. L. Stanford,	Jacob C. White,
A. M. Green,	James Needham,	Rev. Elisha Weaver,	Thomas J. Bowers,	Morris Hall,
J. W. Page,	Ebenezer Black,	David B. Bowser,	J. C. White, Jr.,	J. P. Johnson,
L. R. Seymour,	James R. Gordon,	Henry Minton,	Rev. J. P. Campbell,	Franklin Turner,
Rev. William T. Cutts,	Samuel Stewart,	Daniel Colley,	Rev. W. J. Alston,	Jesse E. Glasgow,

A Meeting in furtherance of the above named object will be held

And will be Addressed by

U. S. Steam-Power Book and Job-Printing Establishment, Ledger Buildings, Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

"Men of Color To Arms! To Arms!" recruitment broadside, published in Philadelphia, PA, 1863. (Private Collection)

Following the enactment of the Emancipation Proclamation, Frederick Douglass (listed third in the first column) and other abolitionists joined in a national call for black men to enlist in the Union army. This recruiting poster printed in Philadelphia in 1863 makes a powerful appeal in the name of various leaders in the African American community. By the war's end more than 200,000 African Americans had served in the Union military forces.

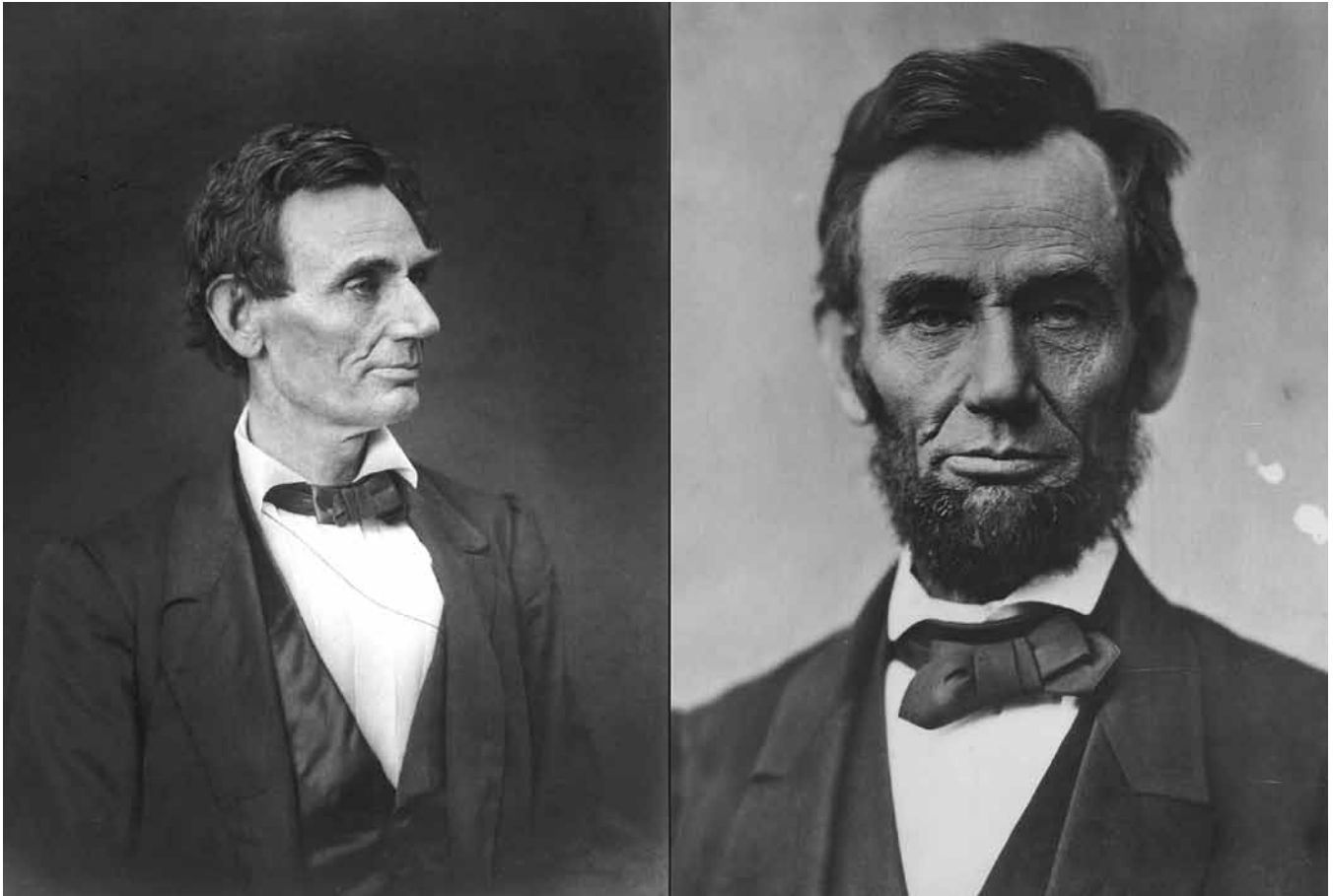
Emancipated Slave Children, 1863



"Isaac & Rosa, Slave Children from New Orleans," photographed by Myron H. Kimball, New York, NY, 1863. (GLC05111.02.1051)

Isaac and Rosa were among the slaves freed when the Union captured New Orleans. Such photographs were sold in the North to generate sympathy and raise funds to help former slaves, some of them obviously mixed race.

Abraham Lincoln, 1860 and 1863



Photographs of Abraham Lincoln, by Alexander Hesler, June 3, 1860, and Alexander Gardner, November 1863. (GLC04200 and GLC00245)

Appearing confident and youthful at age fifty-one during the 1860 presidential campaign, Lincoln would come to show on his physiognomy the suffering of the next few years, as is evident in these photographs taken during the presidential campaign and three years later, just before President Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address.

James M^{rs} Comb of Camden S^c is a fine
man & the best officer in the Regiment
I think & knows as much he says he dont
think we will ever have another fight
without we have to go to Richmond after
the fall of Charleston S^c & if we do we
will have another Battle something like
the Battle of Waterloo & that will end
the war but I hope we shall never
get into another fight like that at
Gettysburg Pa for it was awful beyond Dis
cription I cannot describe it with my pen
cil but if dont get to come home myself
this fall I will try to give you or Charley
a slight sketch of it but I think you
would not care to read the details of the
fight as it was I will just say I sit on
my knees by the side of stone fence & loaded
& fired my gun until I had blisters on my
fingers as big as 10 cent pieces from ramming
down the loads & my gun was so hot I could
not touch the Barrel with my hands & some
most the others I never waited to load

Page 3 of a four-page letter from David V. M. Smith to his wife and children, August 8, 1863. (GLC04189.52)

“Awful beyond Discription”: A Union Soldier after Gettysburg, 1863

The Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, was a turning point of the Civil War. Between Lee's and Meade's armies, 160,000 men fought and there were approximately 50,000 casualties—killed, missing, and wounded. Union soldier David V. M. Smith recalls in this letter how hard-won the victory was and describes the devastation that followed, even for the victors as they scavenged the battlefield for weapons, food, and other supplies.

Camp Near Bristo Station Near the Orange & Alexandria Rail Road Va Aug 8th 1863

Dear Elizabeth I sit down to write you a few lines to let you all know how I am getting along our Division is now doing pickett duty one half of the Regiment goes out one day & Comes into camp the next & the other half lays on Reserve which makes us on duty all the time which we should have considered very hard duty but after we have had such a hard march as we have had We take it as a great favour to have the privilege of Picketing as we are now doing. . . . Our Captain **James McComb of Camden NJ is a fine man & the best officer in the Regiment I think & knows as much he says he dont think we will ever have another fight without we have to go to Richmond after the fall of Charleston SC & if we do we will have another Battle Something like the Battle of Waterloo & that will end the war but I hope we shall never get into another fight like that at Gettysburg Pa for it was awful beyond Discription I cannot discribe it with my pencil but if dont get to come home myself this fall I will try to give you or Charley a slight sketch of it but I think you would not care to Read the details of the fight as it was. I will just say I sit on my knees by the side of Stone fence & loaded & fired my gun until I had blisters on my fingers as big as 10 cent peaces from Ramming down the loads & my gun was so hot I could not touch the Barrel with my hands & so was most the others I never wanted to load & shoot so fast in all my life life before I see by the papers I got from some of you 3 in number on the 5th inst that we captured 2 stand of Rebel colores that is a mistake our Regiment got 7 colers from the Rebs & our Division got 17 in all to my own personall knowledge. we had been short of goal for a day or 2 as our waggons could not come up to us so after the battle was over some of our fellows went in among the dead to get their Haversacks they come back with short or long cakes which ever you may call them & some good buiscuits I tried to beg some but that was of no use so the Captain told me I was about as stout hearted as any of them I had better go and get some as there was plenty on the feild so I took my gun in one hand & my knife in the other & I started on the hardest mission I had ever been on the ground being nearly covered with dead & wounded the wounded crying for help & water & to be killed & so on that I could not stand it so I cut 2 Haversacks off of 2 dead men picked up as many guns on the feild as I could carry & went back to [text loss] stone fence again I got cakes & good fresh mutton well cooked enough for 6 or 8 of us the Rebel Sharp Shooters was popping away at us all the time but they did not hit me & when we buryed the dead there was loads of cakes laying about the battle field. I must now close as my paper is getting full I sent a letter to Charley the other day I suppose you have got it as the mail now goes very Regular write soon & often & will write to you as often as I can So I bid you all good bye hoping this may find you all well**

From Your Affectionate Husband & Father

D V M Smith

Camp Near Bunker Hill July 18th 63
My Dear Sister.

I sent my self to drop you
a few lines to let you know that
I am well at this time. we have had
hard time of it for the last six
weeks. we left Fredericksburg on the
2nd day of June and marched at the
rate of twenty miles a day until
we got in to Pennsylvania and fought
one of the Bloodiest Battles of the war
we passed through some of the prettiest
Country that I ever saw in my life
and some of the finest land in it in the world
and some of the ugliest Women that I
ever saw they are mostly Dutch. they
have the finest horses you ever saw
all made of Brick and there is a house
every half mile. our Generals would
not allow us to touch a thing and

“One of the Bloodiest Battles”: A Confederate after Gettysburg, 1863

After the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the Confederates retreated and kept moving until they reached western Virginia. In this letter, “Bud,” a Confederate soldier, describes the hardships endured by Lee’s men and reports on the deaths and injuries among friends and relatives his family would have known. Bud’s stoic tone foreshadows the downward trajectory of the rest of the war for the Confederate army—flour-and-water rations, marching barefoot, high casualties, and military defeats.

Camp Near Bunker hill July the 18, 63

My Dear Sister

I seat my self to drop you a few lines to let you know that I am well at this time. we have had a hard time of it for the last six ~~weeks~~ weeks. we left Fredericksburg on the 2 day of June, and marched at the rate of twenty miles a day until we got in to Pennsylvania and fought one of the Bloodliest Battles of the war we passed throgth some of the prettiest Country that I ever saw in my life [that] has of the finest land in it in the [world] and some of the ugliest women that I ever saw they are mostly Dutch. they have the finest houses you ever saw all made of Brick and there is a house every half mile. our Generals would not allow us to touch a thing and the consequence was we had to live on one pound of flour to the man for four days I had to eat wheat I would take it and Boil it in a cup and salt it and then eat it and it was good at least it good to a hungry man. I received your letter of the 21 of June on the 10th of this month and was glad to learn that you were all well I wish that I could have been at home during commencement you must give my love to all the girls sis I am (Bare Footed) hant got a Shoe to my name, sis you must excuse my short letter this time for this is all the paper that I have got in this world I have not seen Jim on the march I heard from him since the fight he was not hurt Cousin Ben is well at this time Willie Gunnels was left in the hands of the enemy he was hit in the side with a grape shot, and it broke three of his ribs but the shot did not go through the skin Joel Anderson was wounded, but he was not left we lost (80) men in our Regt in all killed wounded and missing I did not get hit but I thought that they would hit me every time they shot there was not one man in our company that was badly hurt there was four of them got slightly wounded but are with the company at this time sis you must excuse my short letter for this is all the paper that I have to write on this tim I will give you all the news the next time I write which will be in a few days

nothing more at this time give my love to ma and the rest of the family nothing more

I remain your affectionate

Bud

Camp Orange Va: 24 Apr 64

I rec^d last night my dear Son your letter of the 22nd. It has given me great Comfort. God knows how I loved your dear dear wife, how sweet her memory is to me, & how I mourn her loss. My grief could not be greater if you had been taken from me. You were both equally dear to me. My heart is too full to speak on this subject; nor can I write. But my grief is not for her, but for ourselves. She is brighter & happier than ever, safe from all evil & awaiting us in her heavenly abode. May God in his ^{merciful} ^{compassion} enable us to join her in eternal praise to our Lord & Saviour. Let us humbly bow ourselves before him & offer perpetual prayer for pardon & forgiveness!

But we cannot indulge in grief however mournful yet pleasing. Our Country demands all our thoughts, all our energies, to resist the powerful combination now forming against us, will require every man at his place. If victorious we have everything to hope for in the future. If defeated nothing will be left us to live for. I have not heard what action has been taken by the Sl^{ts} in answer to my recommendations concerning the organization

Robert E. Lee Consoles His Newly Widowed Son, 1864

In this letter, Confederate General Robert E. Lee attempts to console his son William Fitzhugh "Rooney" Lee on the loss of Rooney's wife, but the military commander comes through as well, as he calls on his son to return to his brigade. The letter demonstrates the emotion that Lee felt for his family and offers a glimpse of the strength that carried him through the war. His faith in God, his empathy for others' misfortunes, and his belief in the Confederate cause all granted Lee the fortitude he needed to endure the war. This letter reveals some of the qualities that made Lee so revered in his own time.

Camp Orange Co: 24 Ap^l '64

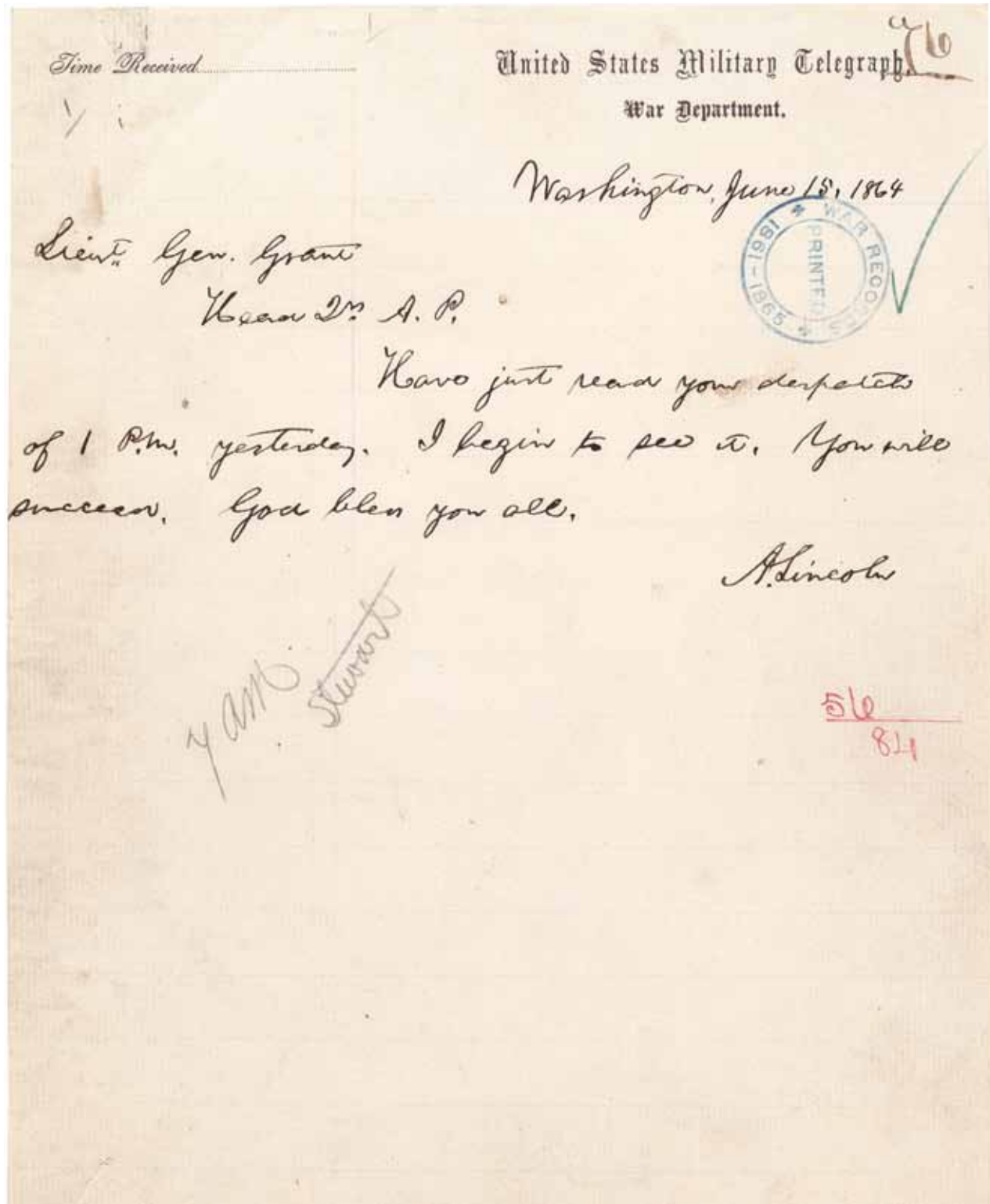
I rec^d last night My dear Son your letter of the 22nd. It has given me great Comfort. God knows how I loved your dear dear Wife, how Sweet her memory is to me, & how I mourn her loss. My grief Could not be greater if you had been taken from me. You were both equally dear to me. My heart is too full to speak on this Subject, nor Can I write. But my grief is not for her, but for ourselves. She is brighter & happier than ever, Safe from all evil & awaiting us in her Heavenly abode. May God in his Mercy enable us to join her in eternal praise to our Lord & Saviour. Let us humbly bow ourselves before Him & offer perpetual prayer for pardon & forgiveness!

But we Cannot indulge in grief however mournful yet pleasing. Our Country demands all our thoughts, all our energies. To resist the powerful Combination now forming against us, will require every man at his place. If victorious we have everything to hope for in the future. If defeated nothing will be left us to live for. I have not heard what action has been taken by the Dept in reference to my recommendations Concerning the organization of the Cav^y. But we have no time to wait & you had better join your brigade. This week will in all probability bring us active work & we must strike fast & strong. My whole trust is in God, & I am ready for whatever he may ordain. May he guide guard & Strengthen us is my Constant prayer!

Your devoted father

R E Lee

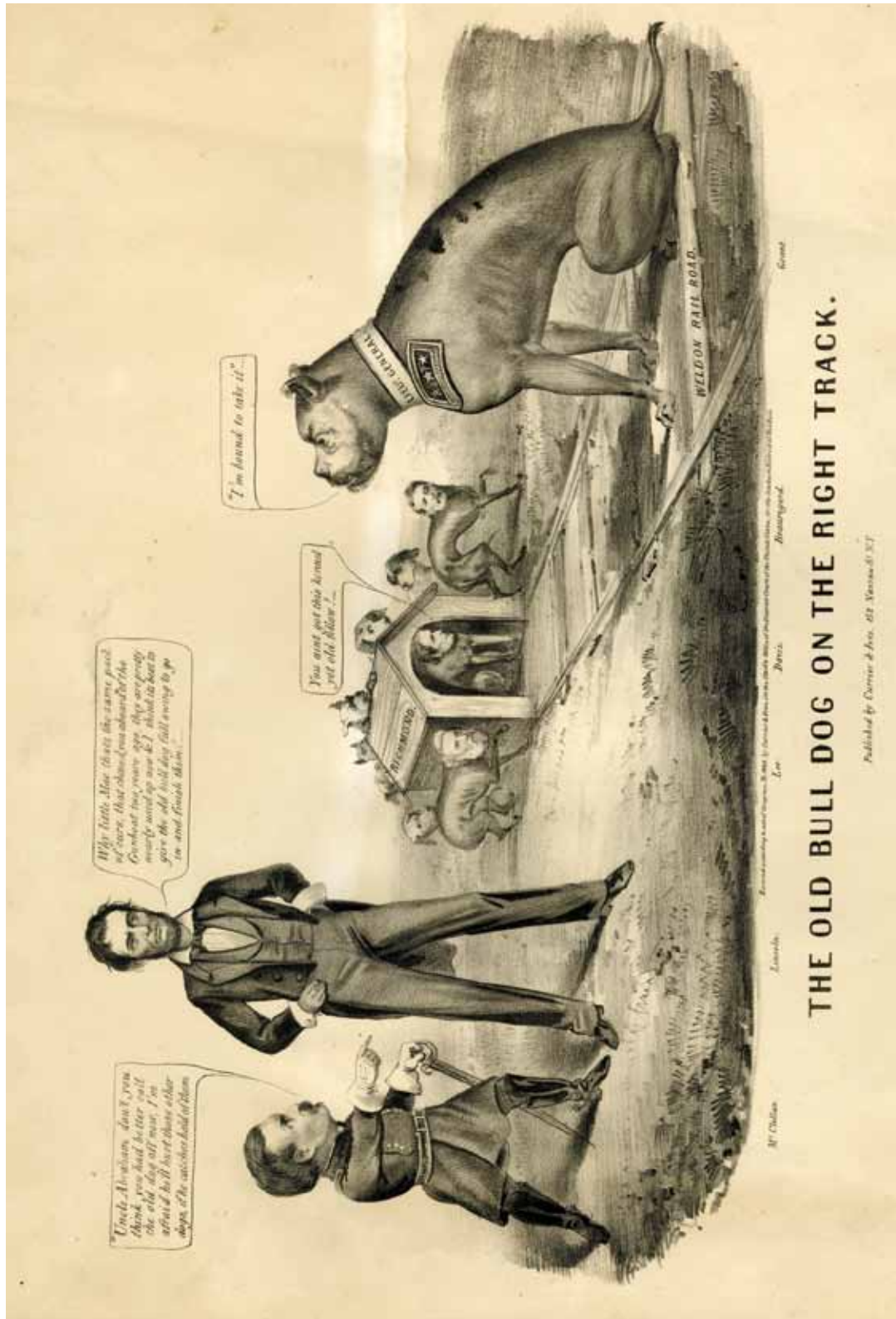
Lincoln to Grant after the Battle of Cold Harbor, 1864



Abraham Lincoln's handwritten copy of a telegram to Ulysses S. Grant, June 15, 1864. (GLC01572)

Despite his frustrations with previous commanders and continuing heavy casualties under General Ulysses S. Grant, Lincoln came to see that Grant's overall strategy was the right one to win the war. In this telegram written in the early hours of the morning after a typical long night vetting incoming reports, Lincoln for the first time expresses his confidence in Grant's strategic vision.

A Political Cartoon on the Tenacity of General Grant, 1864



"The Old Bull Dog on the Right Track," published by Currier and Ives, New York, NY, 1864. (GLC08594)

Lincoln was not the only one to recognize General Grant's determination and tenacity in pursuing and defeating the enemy. This political cartoon depicting Grant as a bull dog (at right) skewers not only Confederate military and political leaders (in the doghouse), but also the hesitant General George B. McClellan (at left), who was running against Abraham Lincoln in the election of 1864.

I left our knapsacks & got
 under way, when we soon got
 under fire in the same old
 place, but they were driven
 out by the 1st Corps & the
 first line of ~~then~~ ^{then} ~~there~~
 carried we continued to ad-
 vance until 3 P.M. when
 we came to the 4th line
 on the New Market road
 where our brigade made a
 charge one at a time but
 they were repulsed. our
 Regt losing 65 men in
 all the 7th lost three whole
 Cos captured. We held
 our position that
 night but the Yankees
 made furious attacks on
 the 3rd & 4th times
 but were repulsed
 with great loss, by
 the colored troops of
 the 10th & 13th Cos for which
 there formed a junction
 there was a tremendous
 fire of shells & grape &
 canister and the like

loss about 10 wounded in
 our Regt. things quiet
 with the exception of the
 sharpshooters.

Oct 1st Very rainy, but a
 heavy attack expected
 it was delayed for some
 reason or other, though
 the Rain continued to del-
 uge our lines, a piece com-
 ing clear to the Hospital
 a goodly No of prisoners
 were taken on Sunday of
 the 9th Carolina &

2d The Regt was engaged
 in fatigue work all day
 no firing was as heavy on
 the extreme left & a little
 on the right a few prison-
 ers taken

Oct 3 Still eng-
 aged in fatigue, tore
 an old house down last
 night I got some of the
 boards this morning &
 a little mail.

4th went to the rear to wash

Diary of William P. Woodlin, 8th US Colored Troops, entries from September 28–October 4, 1864. (GLC06599)

A Black Soldier's Civil War Diary, 1864

These pages describing the bravery of black troops in the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, appear in the manuscript diary of William P. Woodlin, an African American soldier in the 8th US Colored Troops. Woodlin's diary, which spans November 1863 to October 1864, is believed to be a unique example of a diary written by an African American Civil War soldier. The final page in the diary suggests that he sent the diary home after a year for safekeeping and was about to begin writing in a new book—a volume that has never been found.

[Sept.] 28th We had guard mount as usual this morning & then Rec'd marching orders at 3 P.M. When the whole Corps were moved down towards the pontoon Bridge with the supposition that we were going to Bermuda Hundred, we crossed at Broad way landing but went to Deep Bottom where we arrived between one & two A.M., lay down until 4 when we made coffee 29th & left our knapsacks & got under way, when we soon got under fire in the same old place, but they were driven-out by the 18th Corps & the first line of trenches were carried; we continued to advance untill 3 PM when we came to the 4th line on the New Market road where our brigade made a charge one at a time but they were repulsed, our Regt leaving 65 men in all the 7th lost three whole Cos. captured. We held our position that night but the johnnies made a furious attack on the 30th three times but were repulsed with great loss; by the colored troops of the 10th & 18th Corps which there formed a junction. there was a tremendous fire of shells, grape & canister and the like loss about 10 wounded in our Regt. things quiet with the exception of the sharpshooters.

Oct 1st Very rainy, but a heavy attack expected it was delayed for some reason or other, though the Rear continued to shell our lines, a piece coming clear to the Hospital a goodly No of prisoners were taken on Friday of the 8th Carolina.

2^d The Regt was engaged in fatigue work all day no firing near us heavy on the extreme left & a little on the right a few prisoners taken.

Oct 3^d Still engaged in fatigue, tore an old house down last night I got some of the boards this morning & a little mail.

4th went to the rear to wash & clean up . . .

. . . I draw my passing notes to a close after a years pleasant companionship in jotting down these passing thoughts hoping that this veteran of 5 battles may have an honored place among the scarred relicts of this present war. I will consign it to Northern hands; from whom I shall expect that it will be kept for a memorial for coming years; of him who has carried it so long on the tented field and along $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Atlantic Coast 100 miles, up the St Johns River, & 90 up the James, one more journey and thy travels will be ore.

Adieu

Wm. P. Woodlin

Thirty-eighth Congress

of the United States of America, at the second session begun and held at the City of Washington
on Monday the fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.
A Resolution

Submitting to the Legislatures of the several states a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be inserted in the Constitution of the United States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislature shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article XIII.
Sec. 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Dec. 2. Congress made have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
 & Certify that this Resolution

nominal in the Senate

W. H. P. Secretary

H. Gamelin.

Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

House of Representatives

S. C. Penney - Lyman Trumbull - Approved February 1. A.D. 1865.

Abraham Lincoln

W. H. Loring
H. S. Lane

Edgar Cowan

[illegible]

Rev. Mr. Mendenhall

1. *John H. H. H.*
 2. *John H. H. H.*
 3. *John H. H. H.*
 4. *John H. H. H.*
 5. *John H. H. H.*
 6. *John H. H. H.*
 7. *John H. H. H.*
 8. *John H. H. H.*
 9. *John H. H. H.*
 10. *John H. H. H.*
 11. *John H. H. H.*
 12. *John H. H. H.*
 13. *John H. H. H.*
 14. *John H. H. H.*
 15. *John H. H. H.*
 16. *John H. H. H.*
 17. *John H. H. H.*
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Miss R. Allen, *Wm. H. Allen*, *John F. Allen*, *Anna B. Allen*, *John B. Allen*, *John C. Allen*, *John D. Allen*, *John E. Allen*, *John F. Allen*, *John G. Allen*, *John H. Allen*, *John I. Allen*, *John J. Allen*, *John K. Allen*, *John L. Allen*, *John M. Allen*, *John N. Allen*, *John O. Allen*, *John P. Allen*, *John Q. Allen*, *John R. Allen*, *John S. Allen*, *John T. Allen*, *John U. Allen*, *John V. Allen*, *John W. Allen*, *John X. Allen*, *John Y. Allen*, *John Z. Allen*

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B. virginicus, *S. strigatus*,
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Nathan P. Brown,
Rafaela Wallace,
Auf. Kildes,
J. Middle

F. G. Cooke

Saml. McWhorter Mrs. William C. Edwin W. Ang. Walden Ann W.

Jessie E. Bragdon Josephine M. W. George W. H. B.

Augustine Frank Geo. A. White E. J. H. H. C. H. T. Allen W. H. H. W. H. H.

General Henry

[illegible]

Austin Kling Joseph Seely

The Thirteenth Amendment, 1865

This copy of the Thirteenth Amendment ending slavery was signed by most of the members of Congress who voted for the resolution as well as by Abraham Lincoln. A constitutional amendment resolution does not require the president's signature, but by putting his name on it, Lincoln demonstrated how important the end of slavery was to his vision of the United States. The signatures of 37 Senators and 111 Congressmen range from S. C. Pomeroy (Kansas) at top left to Robert C. Schenck (Ohio) at bottom right.

Thirty-Eighth Congress

of the United States of America, at the second session, begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday the fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A Resolution

submitting to the legislatures of the several states a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article XIII.

Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec.2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

I certify that this Resolution	Schuyler Colfax	Speaker of the House of Representatives
originated in the Senate	H. Hamlin.	Vice-President of the United States and
J. W. Forney, Secretary		President of the Senate,

Attest E McPherson

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Approved February 1. A.D. 1865.

Abraham Lincoln

In the Senate April 8. 1864.

[signatures of Senators]

In the House of Representatives January 31. 1865.

[signatures of Representatives]

Most of the lecturers who come here, like it so very that they settle
no end to reformers - the best speakers - & so many good enter-
tainments, (something every night) that I don't go to a tenth of them.
I think there will be a good theatre in many years. We have a
"Woman's Right Union" & you may believe we talk large things.
Very many are in principle dress reformers, & dress right at
home, & are beginning to feel that they shall go out in it soon.
The Union are going to send representatives to the Woman's Right
Convention in N.Y. May 10th, & open correspondence with Mrs. Stanton
Lucy Stone &c. We are discussing the right of suffrage in earnest.
But maybe you don't care to hear this, & I'll turn to business.
Prices, especially dry goods have fallen much. provisions
none to mention. Rent high as ever. One village lot is
\$150, & getting improved ready to plant brings it to 200. I
think you will want but one lot, unless, as I did, you take a
corner, hoping to sell the corner part for a store. Building ^{material} ^{is} ^{very}
high as ever, has raised a lately - men who keep lumber & goods con-
together; but the builders have a way of getting as cheap as a
year ago. They make out a bill of what they want, send it to
a dealer in Camden, & he sends it down; the freight is not great.
My first door neighbor is a builder, & I think as honest as any, I just
talked with him. He says the best way for you would be to hire
a builder by the day, have him get your material & the order hands;
yet, if you preferred it, could hire by the job. Now I'll tell you what
looks to me the best way for you, if you really wish to come
(which looks clear) come right along in May & I guess Edwin & Anna will
come to the State Convention, May 24th) & buy your lot, engage your ^{lot} ^{it} ^{very}
to have a house ready in the fall; then go back, sell out, pack up, & set
in to your own place, & spend nothing in rent. Meanwhile draw the plan of
house, & know what you want, near as possible. During summer dry fruit
taking for the first year, & bring currant sprouts to set out, & other things,
grape cuttings, & berries, for instance. Bring what you want, as to furniture,
you can see, when you come, what is the best & most cheap.

The Resurgence of the Women's Rights Movement, 1866

In this letter to her sister, Mary Tillotson of New Jersey combines news of her own activities in raising and selling produce with commentary on the "woman's right union" she belongs to. The fight for women's suffrage, begun in earnest with the convention at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, had diminished as women focused on the abolition of slavery and the Civil War, but the ideas had not died. During the Civil War, many women took greater control of their families' livelihood and participated in more public activities.

Vineland, N.J.

Apr. 12th 186[6]

Dear Sister,

Yours came last eve, & I conclude if you resolve to come here to spend next winter you ought to know it soon, hence will write me. Am very glad to hear from you—had been wondering if I must write you again & tell you so. Tho' I visit you in spirit—& often seem to know just how it is with you & all the rest of our folks, my seemings are not quite clear enough to answer for all communications. . . . You'd be surprised to look at my place & know that it was bought wild last Oct. Should not think of asking less than 2000 for it. The settlement is going on fast as ever, & [illegible] generally hoping for permanent prosperity: but some come with little means, manage poorly, & get discouraged. If I had bought when I first came, should have saved, or made, hundreds. **Most of the lecturers who come here, like it so well, that they settle no end to reformers—the best speakers—& so many good entertainments, (something every night) that I cant go to a tenth of them. I think there will be a good theatre ere many years. We've a "woman's right union" & you may believe we talk large things. Very many are in principle dress reformers, & dress right at home, & are beginning to feel that they shall go out in it soon. The Union are going to send representatives to the Womans Right Convention in N.Y. May 10th, & open correspondence with Mrs. Stanton, Lucy Stone &c We are discussing the right of suffrage in earnest. But maybe you dont care to hear this, & Ill turn to business. Prices, especially dry goods have fallen much, provisions none to mention. Rent high as ever. One village lot is \$150, & getting improved ready to plant brings it to 200. I think you will want but one lot, unless, as I did, you take a corner, hoping to sell the corner part for a store. . . . Now I'll tell you what looks to me the best way for you, if you really wish to come (which looks clear-) come right along in May (& I guess Edwin & Anne will come to the state convention, May 24th) & buy your lot, engage your builder to have a house ready in the fall; then, go back, sell out, pack up, & come in to your own place, & spend nothing in rent. Meanwhile draw the plan of house, & know what you want, near as possible. During summer dry fruit to bring for the first year, & bring currant sprouts to set out, & other things, grape cuttings, & berries for instance. Bring what you want; as to furniture, you can see, when coming first whether tis best to bring much.**



THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

CELEBRATED MAY 19th 1870.



Postwar Amendments Support Civil Rights for African Americans, 1870

The passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments gave constitutional status to emancipation's promise of freedom. This lithograph depicts African Americans' hopes for their future under freedom: the right to education, a stable family life, jobs, and the vote. Surrounding the scene of celebration in Washington, DC, are portraits of Frederick Douglass, John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln.

"The Fifteenth Amendment Celebrated, May 19th, 1870," published by Thomas Kelly, New York, New York, 1870. (Private Collection)



A great man: Tender of heart, strong of nerve,
of boundless patience and broadest sympathies,
with no motive apart from his country.
He could receive counsel from a child
and give counsel to a sage. The simple
could approach him with ease and
the learned approached him with
deference. Taken him for all in all
Abraham Lincoln was one of the noblest
wisest and best men I ever knew.

Frederick Douglass

1880

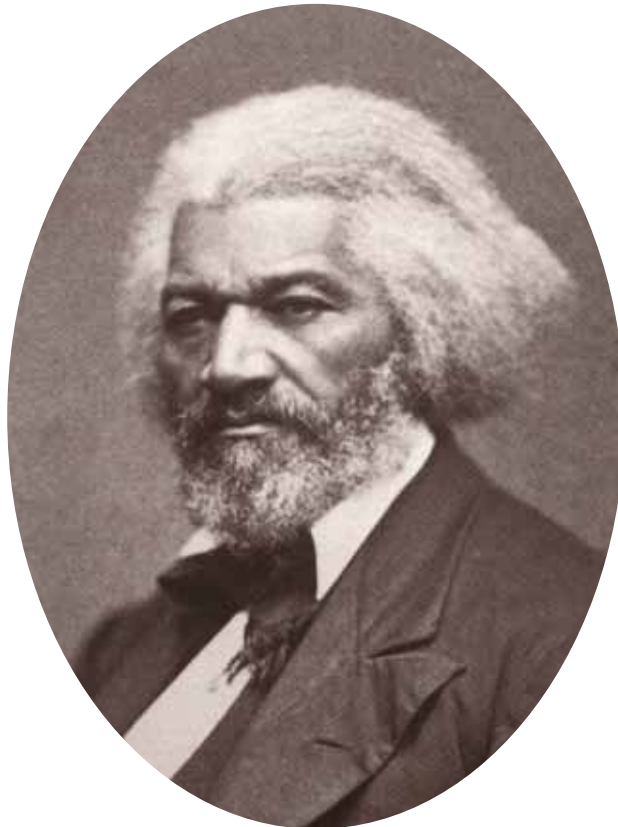
Frederick Douglass Honors Lincoln, 1880

Over the course of the Civil War, and despite initial differences, Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln forged a relationship based on a shared vision. Fifteen years after Lincoln's death, Douglass describes him as "one of the noblest wisest and best men I ever knew." This stirring tribute to Lincoln was later published in Osborn H. Oldroyd's *The Lincoln Memorial: Album-Immortelles* (1883).

A great man: Tender of heart, strong of nerve, of boundless patience and broadest sympathies, with no motive apart from his country. He could recieve counsel from a child and give counsel to a sage. The simple ~~could~~ approached him with ease, and the learned approached him with deference. Take him for all in all Abraham Lincoln was one of the noblest wisest and best men I ever knew.

Fred^k. Douglass

1880



Frederick Douglass, ca. 1880. (GLC07926.02)

ANTHONY, S.B. AGS 11-7-01

The one purpose of my life
has been the establishment of perfect
Equality of rights for women - civil and
political - industrial and educational - We
have attained equal chances in nearly all
of the colleges & universities - equal chances to
work - but not equal pay - we have school
suffrage in half the states, Taxpayers'
suffrage in a half-dozen states - Municipal
suffrage in one state - Kansas - and full suffrage
in four - Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho -
and hope and work in faith till the end -

In good cheer

Susan B. Anthony

Rochester, N.Y.

Nov. 7, 1901 -

Statement by Susan B. Anthony, November 7, 1901. (GLC07337)

Susan B. Anthony Reflects on Women's Rights, 1901

Writing at the age of eighty, having just retired from a long public life as an advocate for abolition and women's rights, Susan B. Anthony trenchantly summarizes the gains that have been made in women's rights. Her energetic tone suggests the inner resilience that had carried her so far and would propel the movement far into the twentieth century.

The one purpose of my life has been the establishment of perfect Equality of rights for women – civil and political – industrial and educational – We have attained equal chances in nearly all of the colleges & universities – equal chances to work – but not equal pay – we have school suffrage in half the states, taxpayers' suffrage in a half-dozen states – Municipal suffrage in one state – Kansas – and full suffrage in four – Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho – and hope and work in faith till the end.

In good cheer

Susan B. Anthony

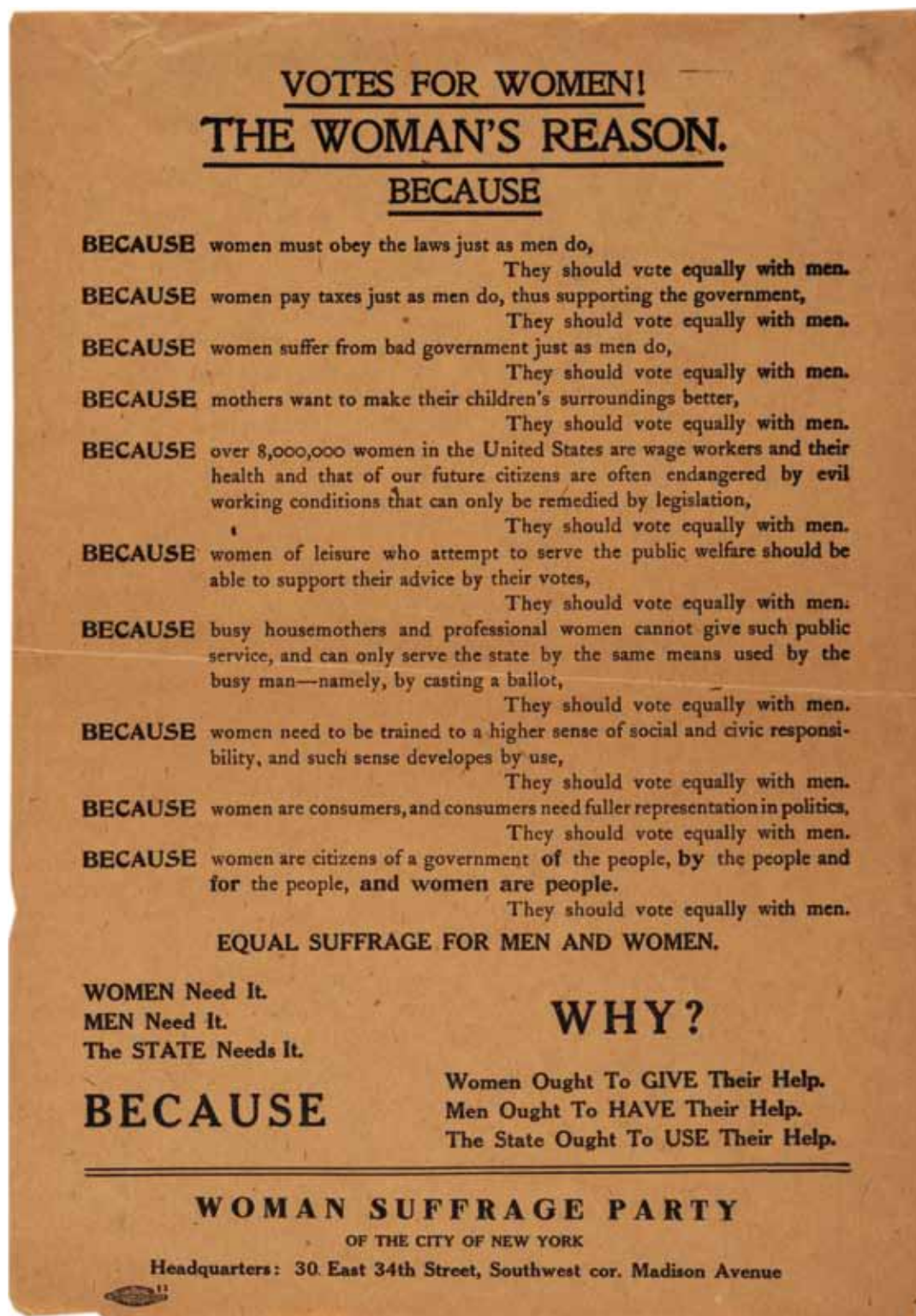
Nov. 7. 1901 –

Rochester, N.Y.



Susan B. Anthony, ca. 1890. (GLC07753.02)

Women's Suffrage Broadside, 1915



Broadside promoting the vote for women in New York, published by the Woman Suffrage Party, ca. 1915. (GLC08963)

Begun in the 1840s, the political struggle to grant women suffrage built up through the late nineteenth century as more and more western territories allowed women to vote. Wyoming became the first state to allow women full suffrage when it joined the union in 1890. This poster, published in New York circa 1915, was part of the effort to gain suffrage on a state-by-state basis in advance of the national push for the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.

Immigrants in World War I, 1917



"Food Will Win the War" poster, published by the US Food Administration, 1917. (GLC09522)


This World War I poster urges recent European immigrants to conserve food that could feed American and other Allied troops and, eventually, refugees in Europe. It also appeals to their affinity for their new country and gives them a useful way on the home front to support the war effort. It was printed in different languages, including Yiddish, Italian, and Lithuanian, to reach the widest possible audience. Published by the United States Food Administration, 1917.

The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1936

ROOSEVELT or REACTION?
Wage Earners — Your Vote Is Your Answer

"We cannot afford to make any change in the leadership of our present forward-looking social movement. We have been inspired and thrilled by the leadership that destiny has given us and we want to continue it without change."

—WILLIAM GREEN, *President, American Federation of Labor*
Address before National Women's Trade Union League (May 5, 1936)



The REMEMBERED Man

DEEDS — NOT WORDS

President Roosevelt has not given lip service to Labor. He did not promise a chicken in every pot and 2 cars in every garage. But he is doing all in his power to make life easier, safer, and happier for the average man and woman.

The "standpatters" and the greedy interests are "ganging up" against the President. They want a return to Republican prosperity—for the few at the top. President Roosevelt stands for lasting prosperity—in which all share, for "higher wages for workers, more income for farmers, more goods produced, more and better food eaten, fewer unemployed, and lower taxes." (*Franklin D. Roosevelt, April, 1936.*)

LABOR STEPS FORWARD

I. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF—The unemployed still look for jobs. But Democrats have not followed the Republican example of leaving men out of work to beg and starve. Instead of a \$15 monthly dole, Democrats have given millions of men self-respecting work, in their trades where possible, averaging \$50 a month on W.P.A. relief projects and paying prevailing rates under P.W.A.

II. THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—No federal law has brought greater protection to wage earners. Under it: (1) A worker, at 65 years, will get \$10 to \$85 a month, depending on service, in federal old age insurance to which both he and his employers have contributed; (2) a worker, who is out of a job, will get unemployment insurance, through a federal tax on payrolls, if his state passes an insurance law approved by the Federal Government; (3) states will get federal grants, matching their own grants, for old age pensions for needy aged (relief) and blind, for mothers' pensions, child and mothers' health care, child welfare and public health.

III. THE RAILWAY PENSION ACT and THE RAILWAY AGREEMENT—The former is a law setting up a special old age insurance system for railroad workers. The latter is a 5-year pact protecting men laid off by railroad mergers.

IV. THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT—The right of workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is at last established by federal law. A National Labor Relations Board hears and adjusts cases (in industries in interstate commerce) where this legal right is denied. Up to April, the Board settled 317 out of 641 cases.

Gains Made and Lost

N.R.A. codes, covering 90 per cent of industrial workers, put 3 million men back in jobs by cutting the work week one-fifth, added 3 billion dollars to payrolls, banned sweat shops and child labor. Although wages have lagged, hours lengthened and child labor increased 58 per cent since the Act was declared unconstitutional, N.R.A. pulled the wage earner out of the lowest depression and aroused the nation to inhuman working conditions.

Since the Guffey Coal Act was outlawed by the Supreme Court, Democrats seek a legal way of preventing cut-throat competition and chaos in the soft coal industry.

Industry has reemployed more than 5 million workers
 Average weekly earnings (per worker) have gone up 23.7 per cent (March 1933-36)

REELECT ROOSEVELT — FRIEND OF LABOR

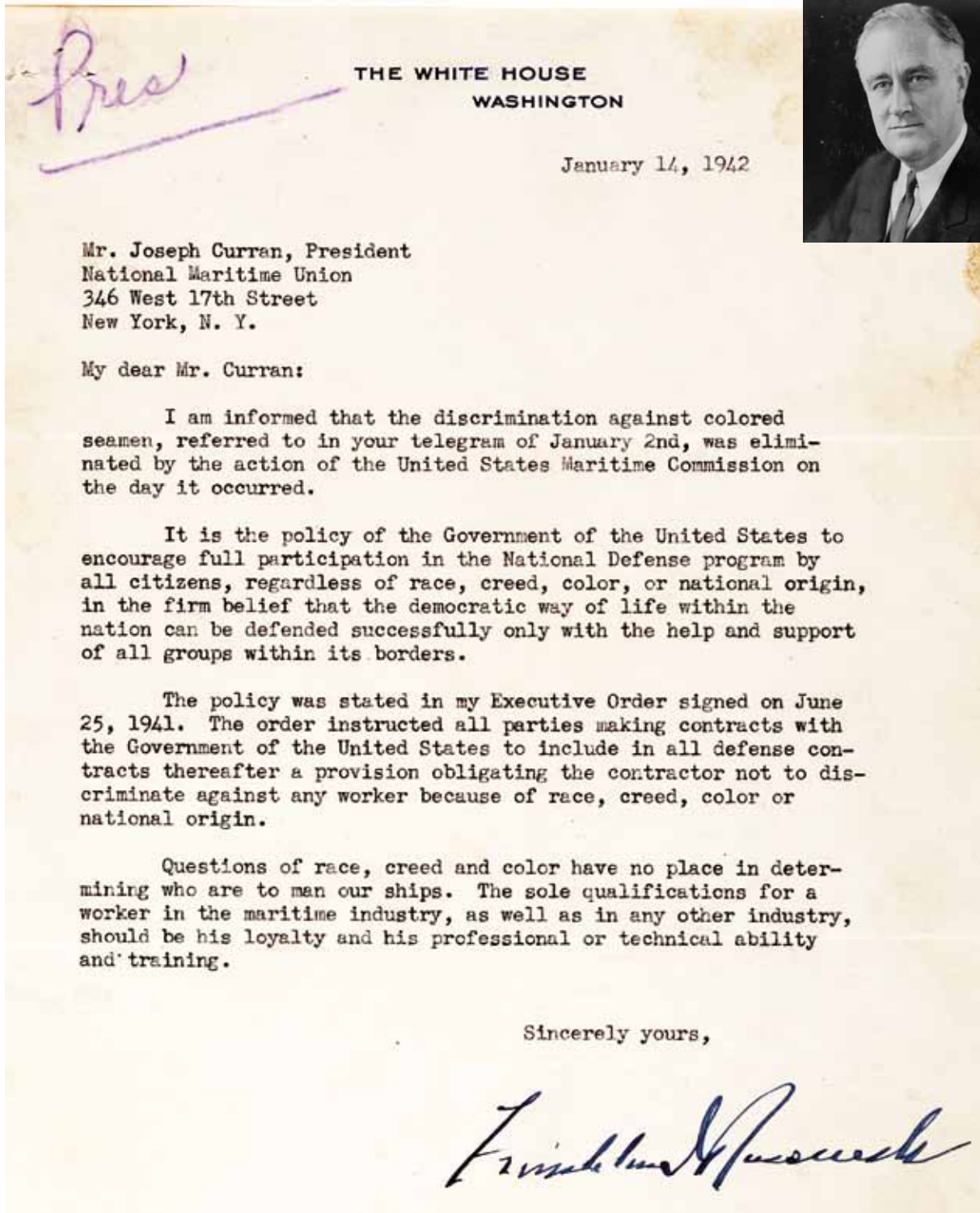
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

172

Campaign poster for the presidential election of 1936, Democratic National Campaign Committee. (GLC09532.08)

This Democratic Party campaign poster from 1936 outlines some of the agencies and regulations President Franklin Roosevelt put in place to try to solve the most urgent problems of the Great Depression and suggests why workers should vote to keep Roosevelt in office. The "printer's bug" in the lower left indicates that the poster was printed by a union shop.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt Forbids Discrimination, 1942




Franklin D. Roosevelt to Joseph Curran, January 14, 1942. (GLC06686)

The mobilization of men and women for the war effort inevitably brought racial issues to the fore. In June 1941, Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8802, which prevented discriminatory hiring practices among government contractors. In this letter, FDR signals his disapproval of discrimination against African Americans in all defense contracts, including with the merchant marine.

Ten years ago:

THE NAZIS BURNED THESE BOOKS

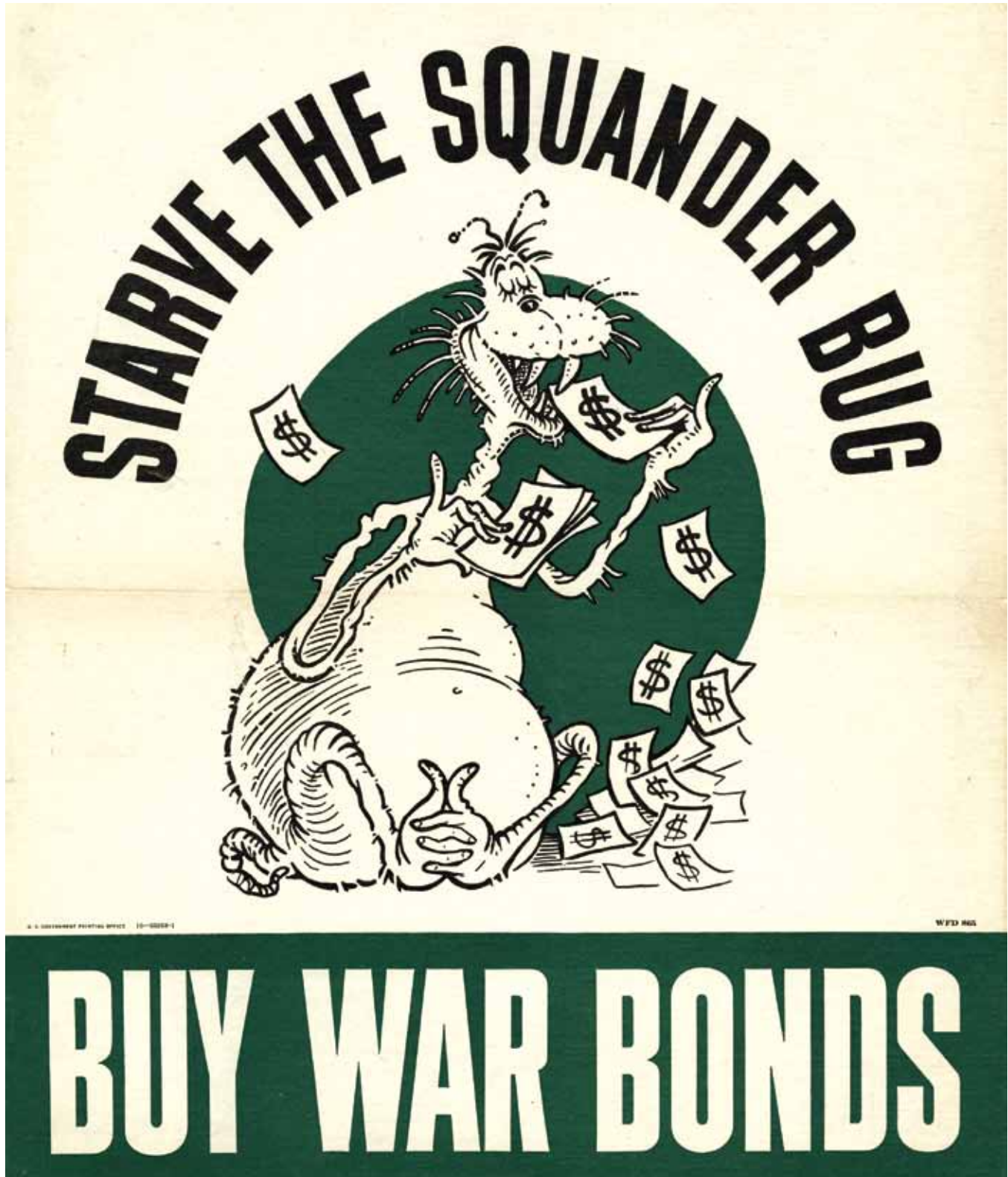


...but free Americans
CAN STILL READ THEM

Old Paper No. 66. Additional copies may be obtained upon request from the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

On May 10, 1933, the Nazi German Student Association instigated book burnings across Germany to eradicate “the Un-German Spirit.” Ten years later, the US government engaged American support for World War II by reminding citizens what they were fighting against—and what they were fighting for.

Supporting World War II at Home, 1943



World War II poster published by the Government Printing Office, 1943. (GLC09524)

Before he became world-renowned as Dr. Seuss for his children's books and illustrations, Theodor Geisel worked for the US government during World War II designing posters such as this one, encouraging patriotism and investment.

"What the hell am I in this for?"
 Well — I know now —
 Regulations prohibit atrocity done
 in mail but for unmitigated
 brutality — barbarism —
 cruelty — the Japanese
 take the grand prize —
 Every time we enter a town
 the Filipinos turn out with
 tears of joy and a
 great shout of "Mahachai"
 which means "Long life"
 "Good luck" or something —
 They won't let you
 do a thing for yourself —
 they'll insist on digging
 holes and unloading boxes
 "Victory" with the accompanying
 V of the fingers is by word —
 Sometimes ~~down~~ I'd
 pass an old man who still
 didn't comprehend that there'd
 been a change — still I'd
 choke with fury when he'd
 take off his hat and bow
 down — as they were

POST CARD

This Side For Address Only

A Soldier on the War in the Pacific, 1945

Witnessing the brutality of war and atrocities against civilians could overwhelm the most fair-minded of men. Sidney Diamond, an officer in the 82nd Chemical Battalion, wrote loving, humorous, and hopeful letters to his fiancée almost every day throughout his time in the army. He was sent to the South Pacific in June 1943 and received a Silver Star and commendations for courage. In this letter, he expresses his reactions to the horrors he witnessed as US forces pushed the Japanese out of the Philippines. On January 29, 1945, Diamond was killed by a Japanese mortar during an assault on Fort Stotsenburg, north of Manila.

Please note: This document contains language that is offensive to us today. However, it was in common use during World War II when Japan was the enemy.

21 Jan 1945

Darling —

Again — a short note — we've been moving so fast, so often, so far — that we just can't squeeze in mail. I'm writing this in the courtyard of some large Filipino commercial house — — They say we'll stop for two hours — so — a letter to you — a little rest for me. There are so many things to say — so many new sights, customs, terrain, emotions — that this little postcard can scarce do justice —

There is one point though, that I'd like to bring out — Perhaps you'll understand —

Sometimes, while stepping away in the jungles there arose the great big



“What the hell am I in this for” — well — I know now — Regulations prohibit atrocity stories in mail but for unmitigated brutality — barbarism — cruelty — the Japanese take the grand prize — Every time we enter a town the Filipinos turn out with tears of joy and a great shout of “Maboohai” which means — “Long Life,” Good Luck or something — If [illegible strikeout] They won't let you do a thing for yourself — They'll assist in digging holes and unloading troops — “Victory” with the accompanying V of the fingers is by word—

Sometimes [illegible strikeout] I'd pass an old man who still didn't comprehend that there'd been a change — Stelle I'd choke with fury when he'd take off his hat and bow down — as they were forced to do towards Nip officers & men — or when I'd give a kid a piece of candy and ask him his name — he'd reply “Hai” which is Nip for “Yes sir” —

So far we've been with the foward elements and on many occasions have been the first American troops into a village — [illegible strikeout] “Guerillias” would meet us — then people would come with food — and happy smiles —

Emotions are difficult to transcribe on paper but I'm glad I'm here — I'm glad we've helped these people and hope we can drive the enemy out of the Philippines quickly —

My thoughts are with you constantly — Sometimes I welcome night — so that I can stretch out on my back — feel around for a comfortable position in my hole then look at the stars and think of home and you — I also cuss my feet for burning — — we walk & walk — then ride —

No trouble so far — I think I'll be okay —

I love you — love you — love you —

Your —

Sid

John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address, 1961

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY 20, 1961



MR. CHIEF JUSTICE, PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, PRESIDENT TRUMAN, REVEREND CLERGY, FELLOW CITIZENS, we observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom—symbolizing an end as well as a beginning—signifying renewal, as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three quarters ago. The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state, but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this Nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty. This much we pledge—and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

To those new States whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our words that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far greater iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom—and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.

To those peoples in the huts and villages across the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge—to convert our good words into good deeds, in a new alliance for progress, to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful resolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support—to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective—to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak—and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed.

But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course—both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.

So let us begin anew—remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of labering those problems which divide us.

Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms—and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.

Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah—to “undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free.”

And if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

All this will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.

In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than in mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service are found around the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need; not as a call to battle, though embattled we are; but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in, and year out, “rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation”—a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort?

In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you: Ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world: Ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.

Poster (ca. 1971) of John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961. (GLC09528)

A World War II veteran, John F. Kennedy was the youngest man ever elected president and the first Roman Catholic. In his Inaugural Address, Kennedy challenges a “new generation” of Americans to “ask not what your country can do for you: Ask what you can do for your country.”

The Women's Liberation Movement



Women's Liberation March in Washington, DC, August 26, 1970, photographed by Warren Leffler. (US News & World Report Magazine Photograph Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, LC-U9-23117-25)

In 1970, disparate branches of the women's liberation movement worked together to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Nineteenth Amendment with the Women's Strike for Equality. In more than ninety cities across the country women and men participated in marches, demonstrations, sit-ins, teach-ins, and other events. Demonstrations like this march staged in Washington, DC, brought attention to the economic, political, and educational inequality women experienced.

Abolitionist Campaign Token, 1838

Beginning with Josiah Wedgwood in England in the 1780s, abolitionists had distributed images of enslaved Africans under the motto “Am I Not a Man and a Brother” as part of their anti-slavery campaigns. This token, which was issued in the United States in 1838, incorporated the motto as part of the escalating abolitionist movement in the decades leading up to the Civil War. The question evolved during the Civil Rights Movement into the powerful statement on the opposite page: “I AM A MAN.”



Anti-slavery token, 1838. (GLC08551)

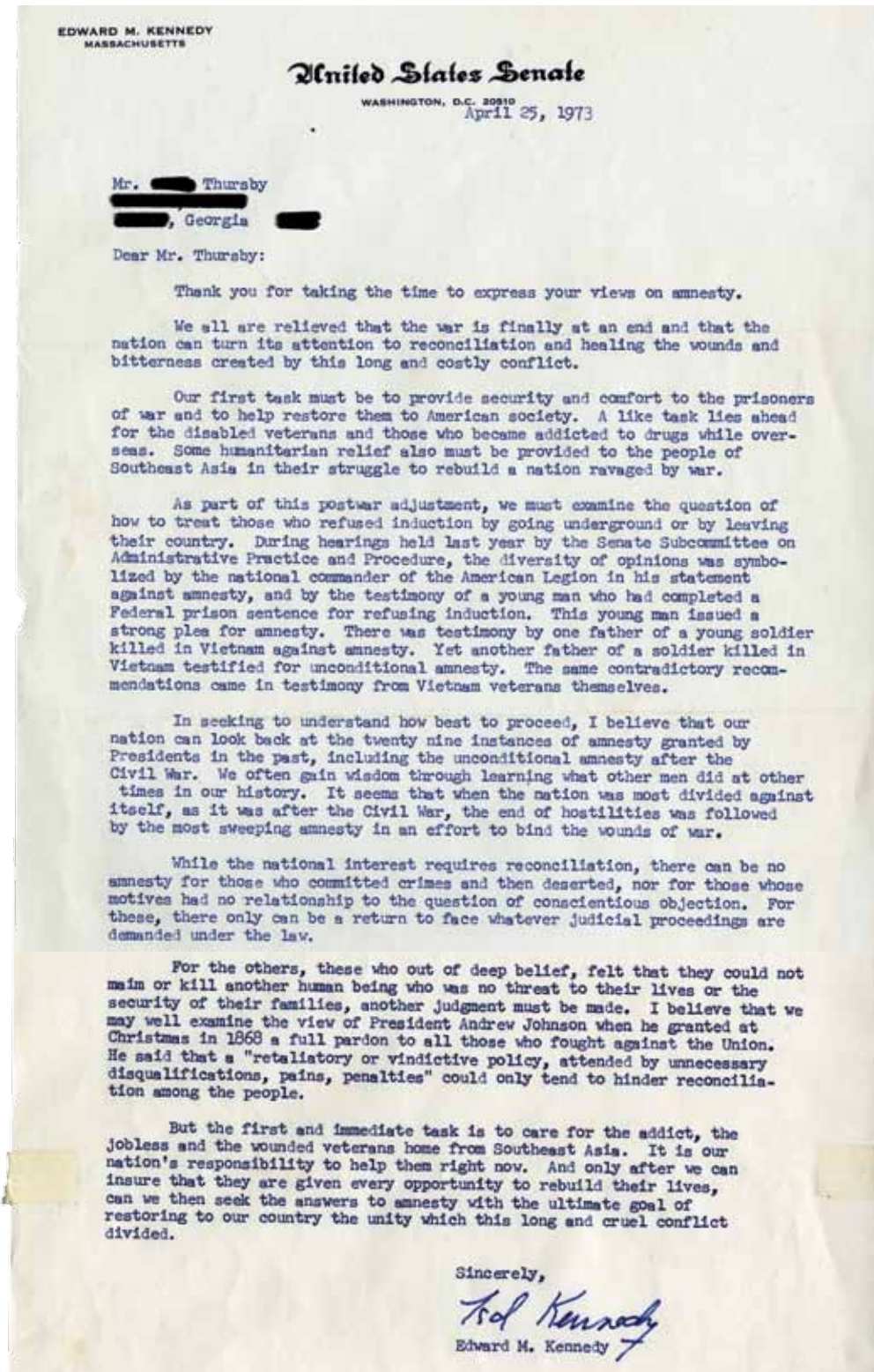
Martin Luther King Jr. and Civil Rights, 1968



"I AM A MAN" civil rights poster, 1968. (GLC06124)

On April 3, 1968, the day before he was assassinated, Martin Luther King Jr. traveled to Memphis to lead a rally of sanitation workers striking for equitable wages. The strikers carried these placards inscribed "I AM A MAN," echoing the famous anti-slavery slogan, "Am I Not a Man and a Brother," shown on the opposite page.

Edward M. Kennedy on Vietnam Veterans, 1973



Edward M. Kennedy to Mr. Thursby (name and address redacted for privacy), April 25, 1973. (GLC09526)

Less than a month after the last US troops were withdrawn from Vietnam, Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts responded to a letter about the treatment of veterans and conscientious objectors. Kennedy focuses on "reconciliation and healing" and notes that the "immediate task is to care for the addict, the jobless and the wounded veterans . . . [to] insure that they are given every opportunity to rebuild their lives."

Ronald Reagan and the Fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989

Two years after Ronald Reagan demanded, “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall” in a speech on June 12, 1987, the Berlin Wall did indeed come down, uniting East and West Germany and signaling the demise of the Soviet government, its hold over member nations, and the Cold War waged between East and West since World War II.



President Reagan speaking in West Berlin in front of the Brandenburg Gate, June 12, 1987. (Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, National Archives)

THE GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE *of* AMERICAN HISTORY

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that promotes excellence in the teaching and learning of American history. Founded in 1994 by philanthropists Richard Gilder and Lewis E. Lehrman, the Institute is today a leader in the fields of both American history and K–12 education. Gilder Lehrman has a twenty-year track record of providing teacher training and classroom resources that draw on a roster of eminent historians and a collection of more than 60,000 primary source documents. Each year, the Institute offers support and resources to thousands of teachers from public, private, and parochial schools and, through them, reaches hundreds of thousands of students who learn about American history in a way that is engaging and memorable and promotes lifelong skills. Gilder Lehrman has been recognized with awards from the White House, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Organization of American Historians.

Among its resources and programs are:

- The website “Home for History” at www.gilderlehrman.org, which provides essays and video lectures by eminent historians; featured primary sources with images, transcripts, and historical introductions; interactive features; and many other resources
- The Affiliate School Program, which provides schools in the network with free access to resources and programs, including exclusive eligibility to apply to the Gilder Lehrman Teacher Seminars
- Teaching Literacy through History (TLTH), a professional development program that trains educators to deliver rigorous instruction that develops students’ reading, writing, and analytical skills emphasized by the Common Core
- Teacher Seminars on different topics in American history led by eminent historians and master teachers to help educators build content knowledge and develop classroom strategies
- Traveling Exhibitions on a wide variety of topics in American history that are loaned to schools, libraries, and other community centers
- Student essay competitions, including the Dear George Washington Contest for elementary school students and the Civil War Essay Contest for middle and high school students
- The Gilder Lehrman Collection, an archive of more than 60,000 unique historical manuscripts, books, prints, broadsides, photographs, and other artifacts ranging from the era of Columbus to modern times.

To learn more about the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, please visit

www.gilderlehrman.org



BACK COVER IMAGE:

Abolitionist Flag, 1859

Created by John Brown’s abolitionist supporters in 1859, this unique flag depicts only the stars and stripes of free states. (GLC05762)