THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

IN WASHINGTON

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The Lincoln Memorial, east front

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

WASHINGTON

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Edward F. Concklin - *Special Assistant*

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1927

The compiler acknowledges the helpful advice and encouragement received from Lieut. Cols. Clarence O. Sherrill and Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Directors of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, in the preparation of this volume.

The Lincoln Memorial from the northeast

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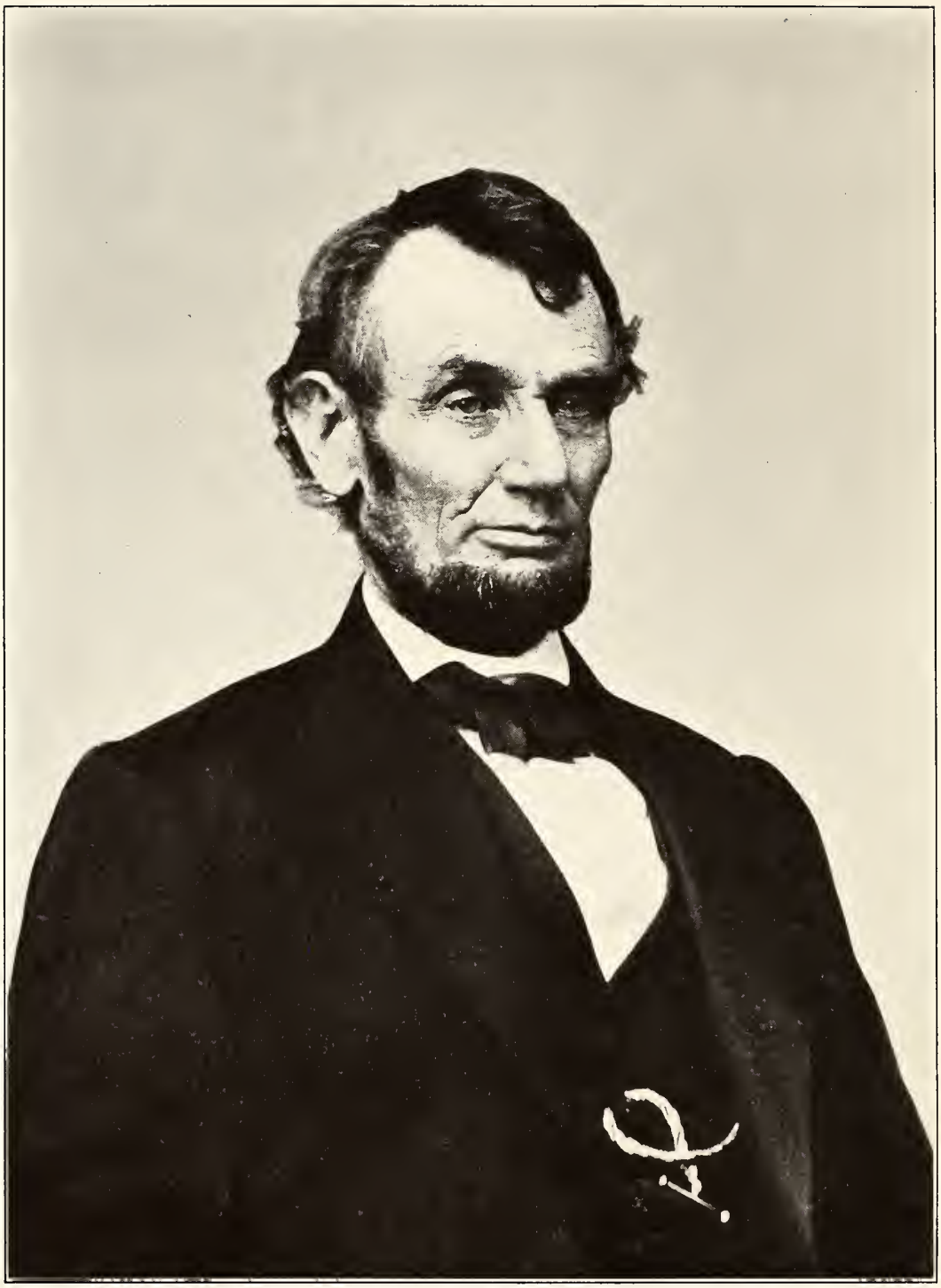


Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, 1861–1865. (From a photograph taken in April, 1865)

LINCOLN: A SKETCH

By HELEN NICOLAY

A CHILD born to poverty on the edge of the wilderness; a ruler whose word became law over a continent, wide as the Atlantic; a martyr whose name is a talisman in remotest corners of the earth. These are the outstanding facts in Lincoln's amazing career. Practical-minded, he had the soul of a mystic; religious, he accepted no creed; growing up without the advantage of schools, he wrote the most beautiful English prose of his time. A poor man who never owned a slave, he gave freedom to millions. A man of infinite sadness, his genius for finding laughter in little things enabled him to bear his crushing weight of sorrow. A man of paradoxes, he attained his great place in history through no paradox; assuredly through no heavenly miracle. The way he trod was one of patient continuance in well-doing and grueling, unremitting toil.

He had been attuned to hardship and inured to toil even before his birth. For 170 years his pioneer ancestors had been in the van of the great movement which opened up the West to settlement. Gradually in their progress through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Virginia and Kentucky, they lost whatever wealth and scholarship they possessed, gaining in exchange endurance of body and that alertness of mind in adapting small and imperfect means to great ends without which their struggle could not have been waged. Theirs was a life which stripped away shams and left men face to face with reality. Also, it left them humble. Had one deemed himself a hero and stopped to chant "See how valiant I am!" while defending his family or engaged in the hunt, he would have perished by the tomahawk or from hunger before his westward progress was well begun.

To such pioneer virtues, inherited in full measure by the child born to Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks on the 12th of February, 1809, may be traced his greatest achievements.

The log cabin which was his first home stood on a small and barren farm in what was then Hardin County, Ky.; but while he was still a small child, the pioneer instinct to move westward came upon Thomas Lincoln and leaving this comparative civilization, he took his wife and two children to Indiana, where in a piece of heavy woodland 16 miles beyond the Ohio River they lived for almost a year without even the shelter of a cabin, winter coming on before Thomas Lincoln could provide more than the makeshift known on the frontier as a "half-faced camp"—a hut closed on three sides but quite open to the weather on the fourth. It was at the time of this migration that Abraham, already a tall lad of seven, had an axe put into his hand and began to take his part in felling trees and clearing land.

The next summer the Lincolns moved into an unfinished cabin, relatives and friends from Kentucky coming to occupy in their turn the half-faced camp. The settlement, known as Pigeon Cove, grew but was still very small, with the nearest doctor thirty miles away and no minister to bury the dead, when, in the autumn that Abraham was nine years old, a mysterious sickness fell upon it and took heavy toll. Nancy Hanks was one of those who died; and her husband, whose trade was that of a carpenter, fashioned for her and for his neighbors' dead, coffins from the forest trees.

He and his children struggled through the winter as best they could, the little daughter of eleven assuming household tasks far too heavy for her years. Then Thomas Lincoln made a journey back to Kentucky and married an old acquaintance, Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with children of her own. Whatever may have been his failings, which could scarcely have been serious, since his neighbors respected him as a man of wit and honor, Thomas Lincoln showed rare judgment in his choice of wives.

Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, about 3 miles from Hodgensville, Ky. This illustration represents the cabin in which he was born, as described by his former neighbors

Mr. Lincoln and his two sons in the front yard of his home in Springfield, Ill.

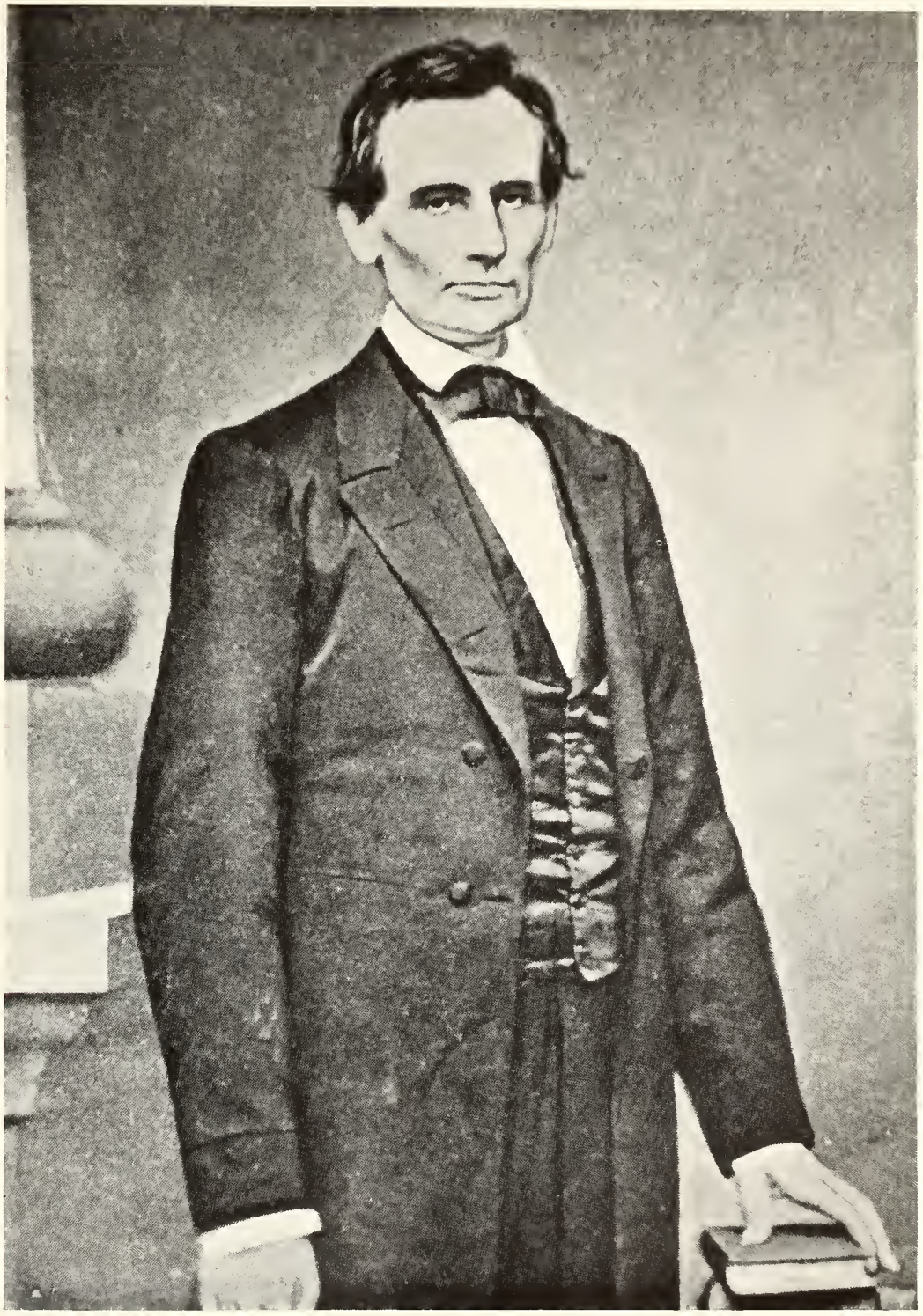
Nancy Hanks had been of finer clay and better educated than himself; and this stepmother brought to the desolate home not only goods and chattels sorely needed, but energy that prodded the bridegroom into finishing the cabin, and a warm heart for the children of her predecessor.

Under her kindly rule Abraham grew out of boyhood into spare athletic youth, early reaching his unusual height of 6 feet 4 inches, with muscles trained by the use of axe and scythe to a hardness that served him well in the bouts of wrestling so prominent in the sports of the frontier. If he attended school less than a year in the course of his whole life, that was not his fault or the fault of his parents, but because schools were rarely within reach. The three he did attend for short periods widely separated were scarcely worthy of the name, but the best to be had. Although Thomas Lincoln could scarcely write, he cherished distinct scholastic ambitions for his son—nothing less than that he should learn to "cipher clean through the 'rithmetic"; and the stepmother, far from showing annoyance that the tall stripling should have a better mind than her own son, contrived to shield Abraham from household chores after the day's work in the field, in order that he might have time to read and study by himself. The other young people, though they may have grumbled good-naturedly at this favoritism, took real pride in the "smartness" of the one bookish member of the household.

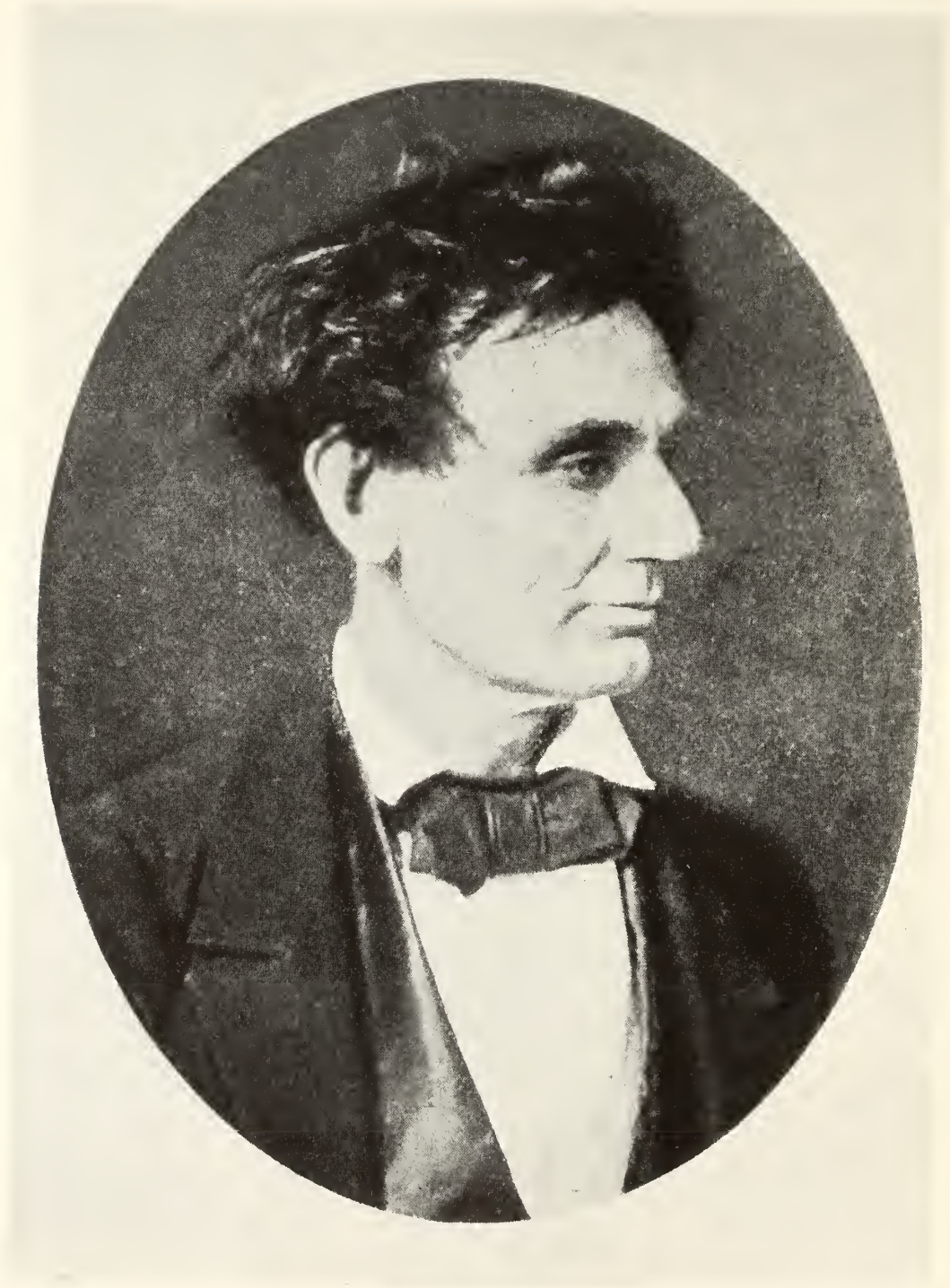
Fortunately, the few volumes that came his way appear to have been chosen by Providence with a view to his after career. His familiarity with the Bible in the stately English of the King James version was apparent in every important paper of his later life. Æsop's Fables offered the best possible model for those short dramatic anecdotes full of hidden purpose that he used with such telling effect. A Life of Washington and a History of the United States opened vistas of his country's achievements and made him acquainted with its greatest hero. Poring over the Revised Statutes of Indiana he came upon the text of

three epoch-making documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Ordinance of 1787. Printed words alone failed to satisfy him. He strove to get at the meaning of the talk he heard, and having untangled involved statements, to write them down in the shortest, most fitting words. The greatest reward that this laborious self-instruction brought him was the habit of study, which remained with him throughout life. After he became a well-known lawyer the saddlebags in which he carried his scanty belongings as he rode about the country, were rarely without some book whose nature belied his reputation for careless jovial story-telling. It was after the end of his term in Congress that he set himself to study and master the first six books of Euclid, because, he said, "he was not sure that he knew what the word 'demonstrate' meant." And when he was in his early twenties, immediately after leaving home to begin life on his own account, the habit brought him rich treasure. Instead of ridiculing the newcomer's diffidently expressed "notion to study English grammar," New Salem's schoolmaster, Mentor Graham, encouraged him and told him where he might borrow such a book in a neighboring settlement. Even the town drunkard, whose taste ran to poetry, took a hand in the good work and opened to young Lincoln the magic pages of Shakespeare and Burns.

It was at the age of twenty-two, after helping Thomas Lincoln make a last pioneer move from Indiana to Illinois, build a new cabin, and harvest the first crop, that starting out as his own master, Abraham engaged himself with two of his young kinsmen to build a flatboat and navigate it to New Orleans for one Denton Offut, a speculator of more imagination than luck, the object being to sell its load of merchandise to planters on the lower Mississippi. Once before, at the age of sixteen, young Lincoln had made a similar journey into the heart of the South; and the first-hand knowledge of certain aspects of slavery, thus acquired, colored his estimate of it to his dying day.



Mr. Lincoln in 1848, when a Representative in Congress



Mr. Lincoln early in 1857

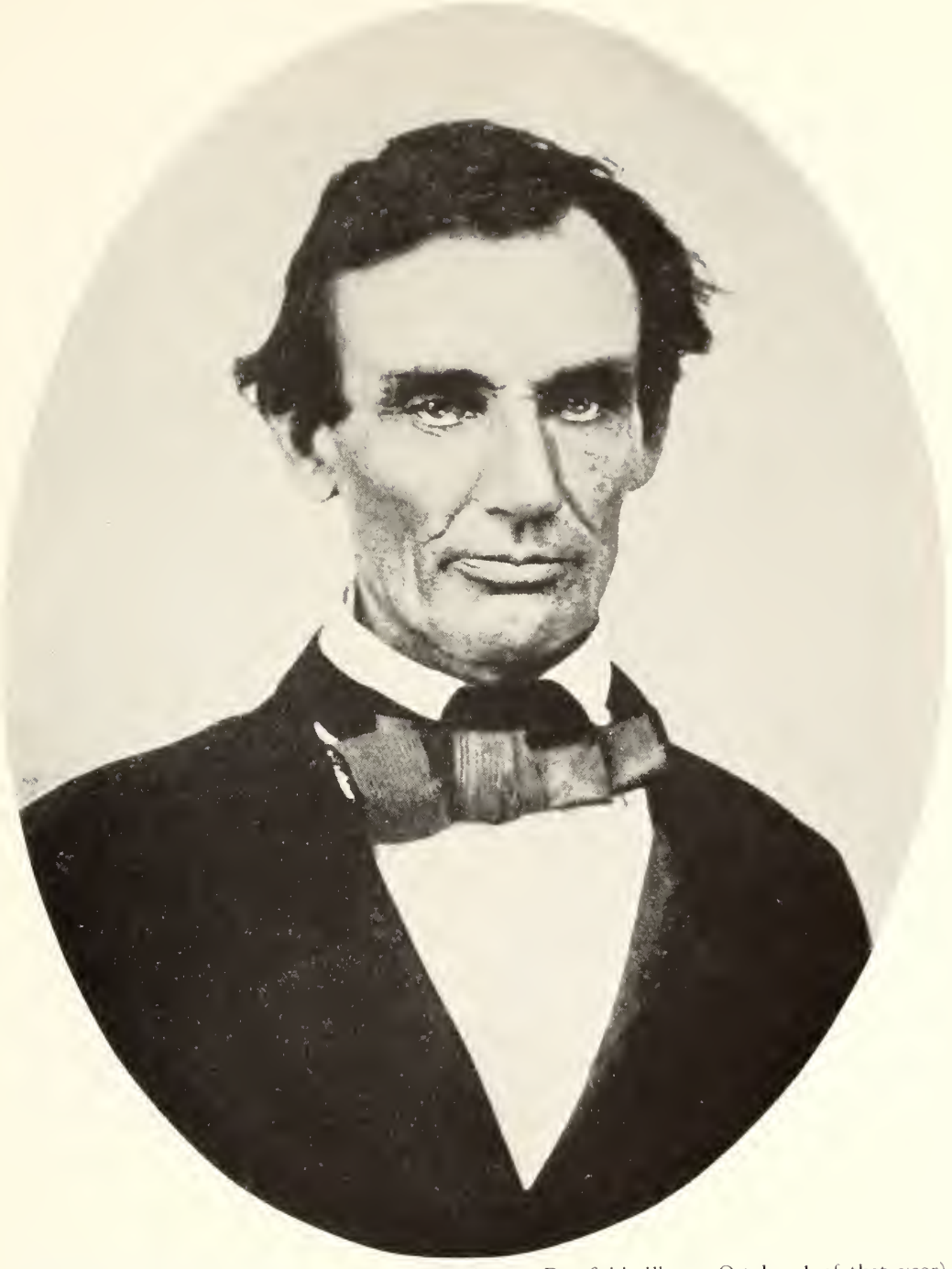
Returning by steamboat and on foot to the village of New Salem on the Sangamon River, he entered into its political, commercial and military life. He was appointed to his first office, clerk of election, and sworn in a very few days after his arrival, on the strength of being able to write—by no means a universal accomplishment there. This introduced him to his fellow townsmen as a trustworthy young man; and by March, 1832, when he had been a resident scarcely nine months, he felt he had made enough acquaintances to justify the hope of election to the legislature, to which Sangamon County, somewhat larger than the whole State of Rhode Island, was entitled to send four representatives. He announced his ambition through the local paper, by means of an "Address to the voters of Sangamon County," which proves that this self-taught backwoodsman of twenty-three could express himself quite as well as the average collegian of his age. That he strongly advocated a burning local and national issue, internal improvements, to be paid for by means which a few years later brought the country almost to the verge of bankruptcy, goes to prove that in finance he was no wiser than trained statesmen twice his age.

Meantime he had become clerk in a store, an ill-fated venture of Offut's destined in the end to overwhelm Lincoln himself with debt. About a month after the "Address to the voters of Sangamon County" was issued, the Governor of Illinois called for volunteers in a campaign against the Indians led by Black Hawk, and Lincoln responded, leaving his candidacy to take care of itself. The local company promptly elected him captain, an honor which thrilled him more than any other he ever received. They marched away, but saw no fighting and becoming restive at inaction, clamored to be disbanded. When this was done, Lincoln reenlisted for the balance of the campaign as a private. This connection with military life, tenuous in the extreme, was the only one he had until, by the strange workings of Providence, he found himself commander in chief of the Union armies during the greatest war this continent has known.

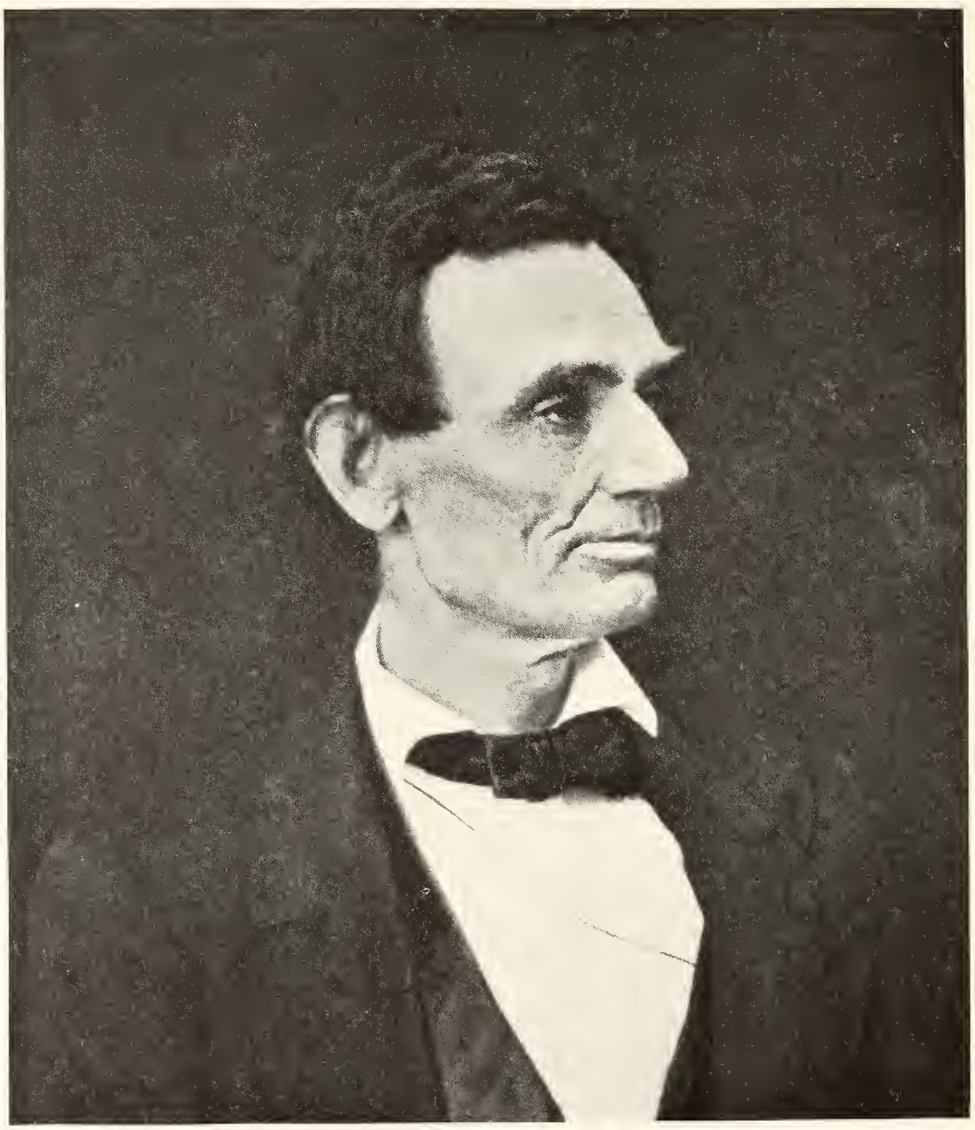
He got back to New Salem only 10 days before the election; and the count of ballots showed him eighth in a list of 13 candidates. But New Salem expressed its confidence by casting only 8 ballots against him out of its total of 284. While this was comforting, the defeat was serious, for he was out of employment and totally without resources save such as dwelt in his brain and his strong right arm. He knew he could use the muscles of the latter effectively as a blacksmith, but already had too much education and ambition to take kindly to such a rôle. His desire was to become a lawyer, but he felt this to be presumptuous without more schooling. He compromised by trying to follow the one calling for which he had no qualifications whatever, that of merchant, which left him in the end with a load of obligation so heavy that he and his friends referred to it as the "national debt." He paid every cent of it in time, though it took 17 years to do it.

In 1833, while still a merchant, he was made postmaster of New Salem, his popularity being great enough to offset his Whig politics. The office was in truth too small to excite envy, and he was allowed to hold it until the dwindling town ceased to have enough inhabitants to warrant a post office of its own. Lincoln's acquaintances used to assert that he could carry all the letters in his hat, and did read every newspaper before delivering it to its rightful owner. Insignificant as the office was, however, it linked him definitely with national affairs at the time when Andrew Jackson was welding and perfecting his efficient political machine. Country post offices were a cog in that machine, and Lincoln, an apt pupil, thus received the most expert training in those intimate details of party organization of which he showed mastery later on.

Shortly after he became postmaster, the surveyor of Sangamon County, having more business than he could attend to, proposed that Lincoln become his deputy, a suggestion the young man eagerly accepted undaunted by the fact that he knew nothing about surveying. He



Mr. Lincoln in 1858. (From an ambrotype taken in Pittsfield, Ill., on October 1 of that year)



Mr. Lincoln in 1860

procured the necessary textbook and a compass and chain, and after a period of intensive study directed by Mentor Graham, was ready to go to work. Surveying, however, proved only a short phase of his career, for he had announced himself as candidate for the legislature in the elections of 1834 and this time was successful.

His election was the deciding factor in his future, setting his feet definitely in the path of statesmanship and laying forever the unhappy blacksmith ghost which had haunted him in intervals of depression, when he realized that his store was on the verge of collapse and that he could not earn enough by surveying to save his horse and instruments from attachment for debt. Reelected in 1836, 1838, and 1840 he occupied himself during recesses of the legislature by reading law in his lonely practical way. We have his word that "he studied with nobody," and an indication of his methods in his answer to a correspondent in 1860 who asked what he thought "the best mode of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the law." He said it was very simple though "laborious and tedious."

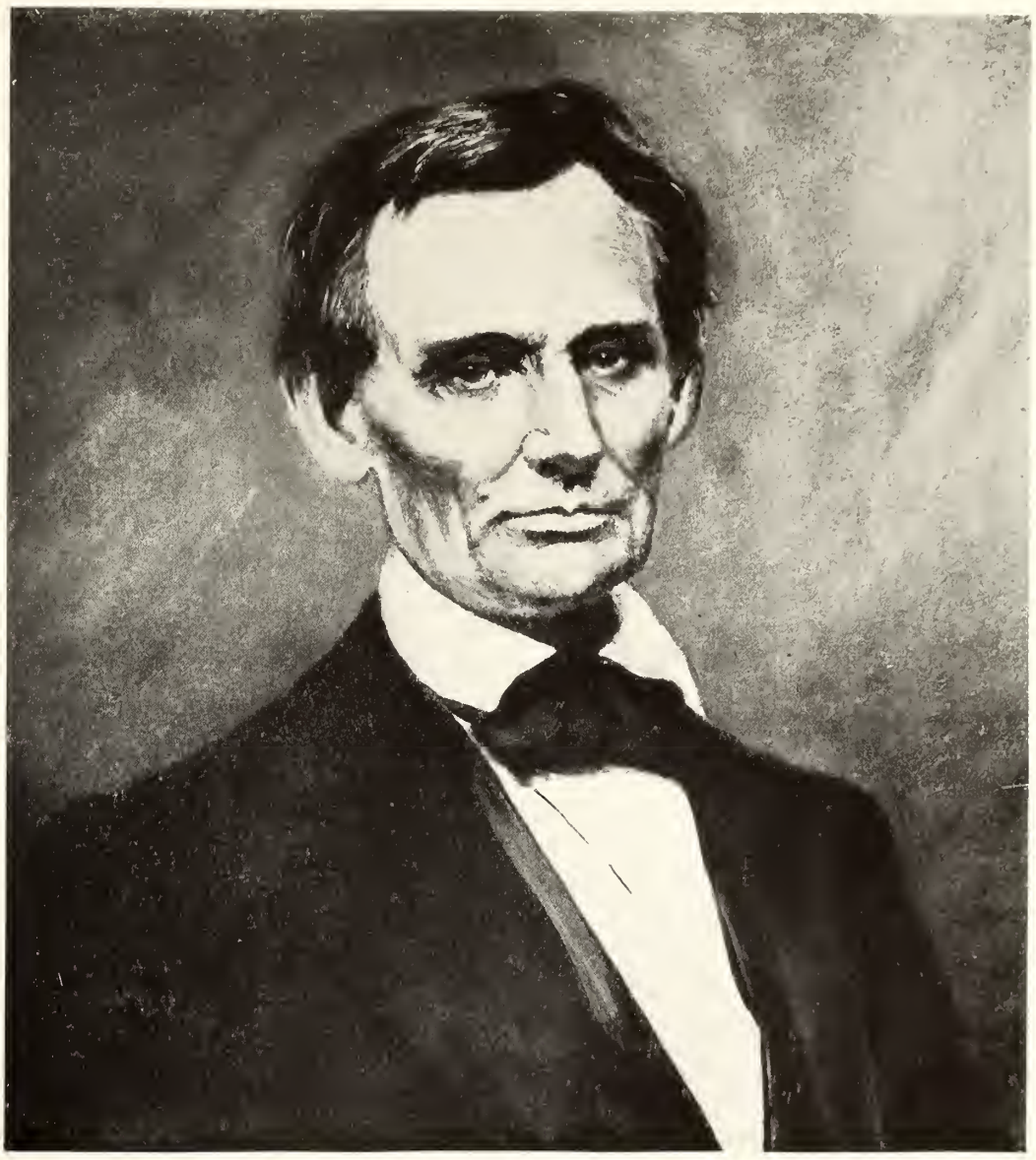
> Get the books and read and study. Begin with Blackstone's Commentaries, and after reading it carefully through, say twice, take up Chitty's "Pleadings," Greenleaf's "Evidence," and Story's "Equity," etc., in succession. Work, work, work, is the main thing.

After receiving his license to practice in 1836, he entered into partnership with his friend John T. Stuart, in the thriving town of Springfield which thereafter became his home. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, the one Whig in the Illinois delegation. He served only a single term, there being an agreement among the aspiring young men of his party that they would strive for the office in turn and not seek renomination. While his experience in Congress proved valuable in after years, it added nothing to his immediate fame. The three speeches he made in the House attracted no attention, and for the rest, he fulfilled the routine duties of his office with the modesty becoming a Congressman in his first term.

Returning to Springfield, he entered into the practice of law more earnestly than ever before. The years that followed round out the first of the three periods into which destiny divided his life, and were probably the happiest he ever knew. Personally popular and increasingly successful in his profession, he became a leader in that group of uncommon men whose gifts made the eighth judicial circuit of Illinois famous. Court was held twice a year in each county seat of the circuit, the judge and such members of the bar as had business before it traveling together from one town to the next, filling the tavern to overflowing and waking the quiet community to almost metropolitan liveliness. The clash of wits in the court room, the open-air journeys by horseback or buggy, the contact with local citizens, and the good stories and serious discussion that filled hours of leisure were much to Lincoln's taste. His friends, and also those who heard him for the first time, marveled at his instinct for going swiftly to the heart of a cause and presenting it swept clean of lesser issues, while his lack of worldly prudence in the matter of fees, and the fastidious honesty which made him literally incapable of arguing a case in whose justice he did not believe, became proverbial among his intimates. His adroit, friendly way of handling witnesses and the bubbling humor which withstood the most adverse physical conditions endeared him to all.

His interest in politics seemed to wane as that in the law increased, but the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, made by Senator Douglas in 1854, roused him from this pleasant routine, awoke all his old political ardor and forced him into the second phase of his career, that in which he emerged from local leadership into the prominence which made him President in 1860.

He was congenitally antislavery. That quality which his friend David Davis called his "perverse honesty" had moved him, when an ambitious, penniless youth, to avow himself a Whig in a community where Democrats were more esteemed and more influential. And during



Mr. Lincoln in 1860. (This is a copy of a photograph made in New York in February, 1860, at the time he made his famous speech in "Cooper Union" on the invitation of a young men's Republican club of that city)

Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861. (From Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. The Century Co.)

President Lincoln and his family. (About 1864)

Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. (From the painting at the Capitol)

Salmon P. Chase
Secretary of the Treasury

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War

Gideon Welles
Secretary of the Navy

Caleb B. Smith
Secretary of the Interior

Montgomery Blair
Postmaster General

William H. Seward
Secretary of State

Edward Bates
Attorney General

his term in Congress, the Mexican War being in progress, he had staunchly upheld his party's contention that the war had been unjustly begun in the interests of slavery. He used to say that during his two years in Washington, he had voted 47 times in one form or another for the Wilmot Proviso which prohibited slavery in all territory ceded to the United States from Mexico. He did not, however, believe that it was constitutional to abolish slavery in States where it already existed, save by the action of those States themselves. The most the Federal Government could do was to keep it out of the Territories. The Ordinance of 1787, over which he had pored by the light of the fire as a child, and the Missouri Compromise which Henry Clay had brought to a successful conclusion in 1820, when Lincoln was only eleven years old, had between them limited the further spread of slavery to a comparatively small area. This proposition of Senator Douglas to repeal the compromise threatened once more to throw open all the Territories of the Union to a practice his soul abhorred. John Hay's first recollection of the future President was of seeing him enter the office of Milton Hay, greatly agitated, waving a newspaper and exclaiming: "This will never do. Douglas treats it as a matter of indifference, morally, whether slavery is voted up or voted down. I tell you it will never do!"

Congress debated the question from January until May, and from the time the vote was taken until the fall elections, acrimonious discussion raged over the land. Lincoln took no public part in this until September, studying the question meanwhile in all its bearings. The first speech he delivered, whose immediate purpose was only to aid in the reelection of Hon. Richard Yates to Congress, struck a new note. The easy generalizations of western campaign oratory gave way to such clarity of statement and force of reasoning that he was speedily called upon to make addresses in parts of the State outside of Mr. Yates's district. Twice before the campaign closed, he met Douglas himself in debate; once before the crowd gathered at the State Fair in Springfield, and again in Peoria.

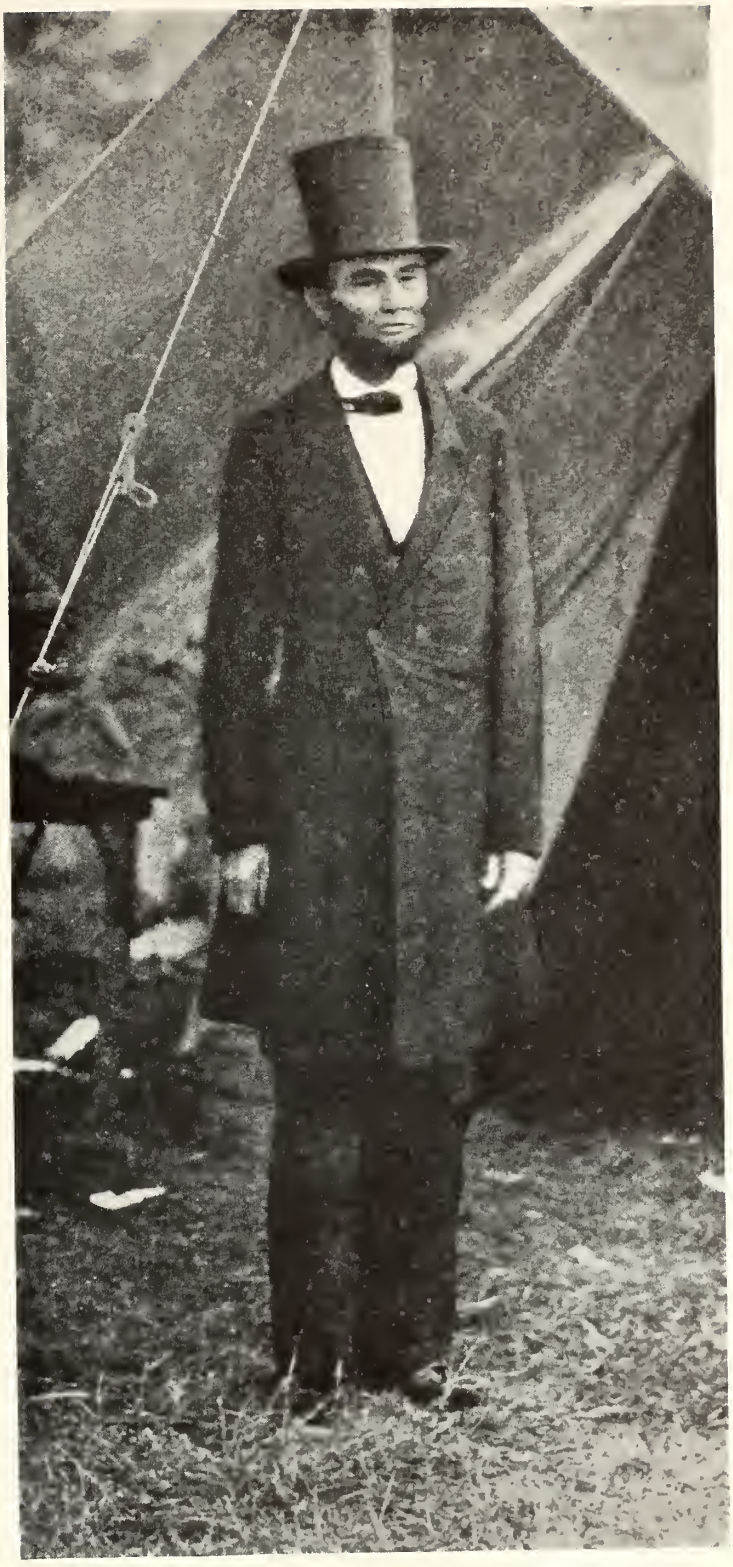
The term of Douglas's colleague in the United States Senate was drawing to a close, and this question of repeal made such inroads on the normal Democratic majority in the legislature which must elect his successor, that the Whigs thought they would be able to elect Lincoln. Five men, however, who held the balance of power, refused to vote for a Whig no matter who he might be. Lincoln therefore urged his friends to combine with this stubborn band and secure the election of Lyman Trumbull, who, though a Democrat, was as strongly opposed to repeal as himself. "I regret my defeat moderately, but am not nervous about it," he wrote a friend. Yet to have come so near a term in the United States Senate at a moment when the slavery question was assuming such proportions must have been indeed a trial.

By the year 1856, the issue had worked such havoc with old political organizations that readjustment was imperative. When the Republican Party came into being at a mass convention held in May at Bloomington, Ill., Lincoln made the closing speech, an address of such earnestness and eloquence that the audience rose in a tumult of cheers. After excitement had died down, it was found that the newspaper reporters coming under the spell like all the rest, had sat with pencils poised, taking down scarcely a word. So the text was never printed; but those whose good fortune it was to hear Lincoln's "lost speech" never forgot its power, or his transfigured face as he called upon all who valued liberty to unite in undoing this great wrong.

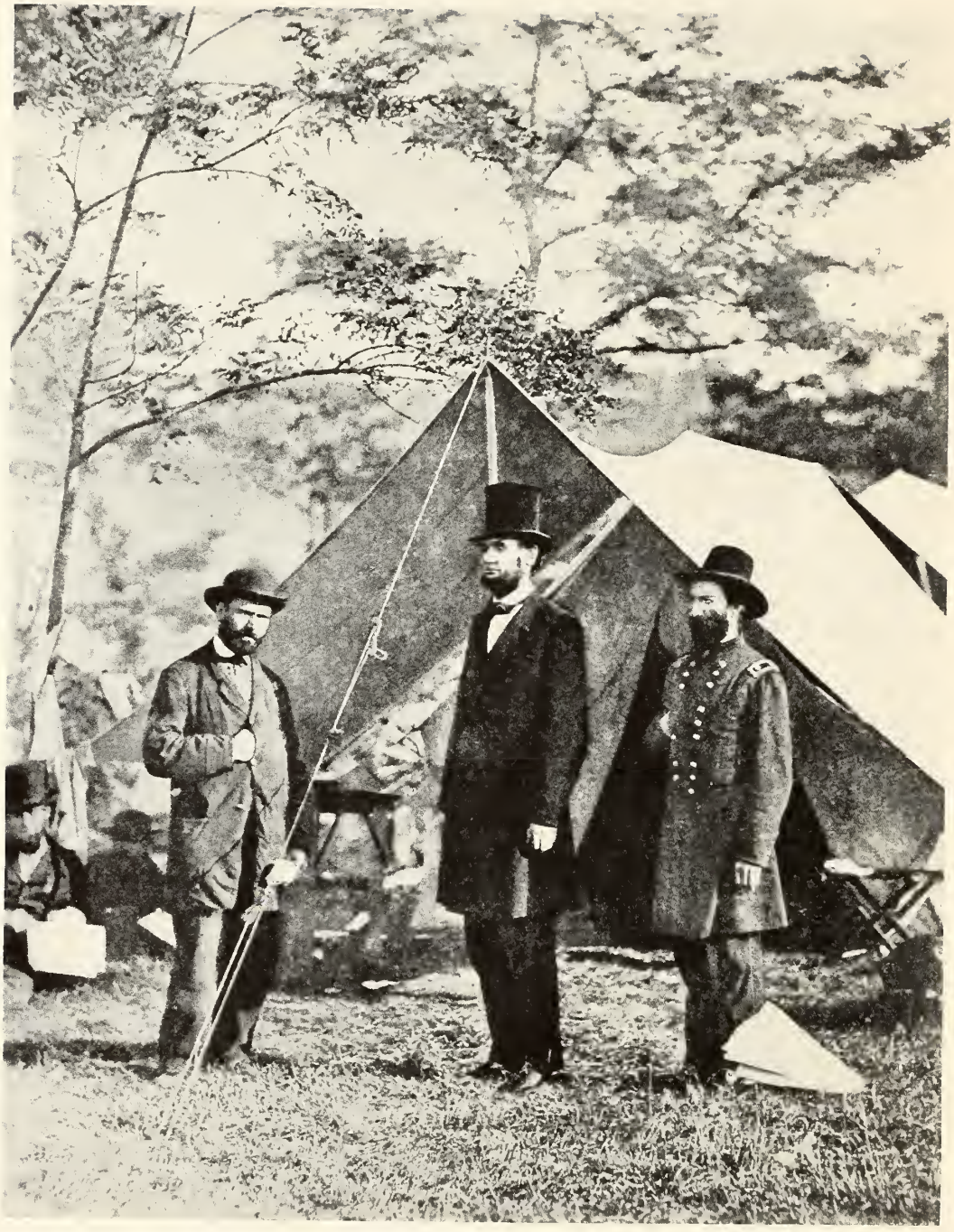
Two years later Douglas's own term was to expire, and by common consent Lincoln became his opponent. It was in answer to a State convention's official voicing of this desire, that he made his famous "House divided against itself" speech. On the advice of party managers he challenged Douglas to joint debate, and seven meetings were arranged to take place during the summer of 1858 in various parts of the State. The labor and enthusiasm of the campaign, in which both candidates spoke daily, traveling by all manner of vehicles and at all hours of the

Fort Stevens, Washington, where President Lincoln stood under fire July 12, 1864

President Lincoln at General McClellan's headquarters, Antietam



Mr. Lincoln in 1862. (From a photograph taken October 3, 1862, on battle field of Antietam)



President Lincoln on battle field of Antietam. (Original negative taken October 3, 1862)

President Lincoln delivering his famous Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the National Cemetery there November 19, 1863. (Reproduced from a lithograph published by Sherwood Lithograph Co., Chicago, 1905)

twenty-four to keep their appointments, and the growing distress of Lincoln's friends over the boldness of his attack and the nature of the questions he put to Douglas, have become national history. To their protest that he would lose the election if he did not mend his ways, he answered serenely that very possibly this was true, but that he was after larger game for if Douglas answered his questions as he had framed them he could never be President. Both predictions were verified. Again Lincoln lost a Senatorship, but again he gained in prominence. How far he saw at that time into his own future, it is impossible to say. After the contest was over, he wrote to a friend that he was glad he had made the late race because he believed he had made some marks for the cause of civil liberty that would tell long after he was gone.

To another he promised that 1860 would find him fighting in the ranks, but "in no one's way for any of the places." Destiny had other plans. The West and the East in those days were farther apart, mentally and physically, than our generation can easily realize. Prominent as Lincoln had become in Illinois, he remained practically unknown east of the Alleghenies until this unusual campaign debate with Douglas brought his name and arguments, with descriptions of his gaunt figure, prominently into eastern newspapers. New York City came to the conclusion that it would like to see and hear him, and he was invited to be one of the speakers in a course of addresses delivered at Cooper Union. Here he appeared on the evening of February 27, 1860, before a typically cultured and rich and influential eastern audience. William Cullen Bryant presided; David Dudley Field escorted him to the platform; and Horace Greeley sat among the invited guests.

Just what his auditors expected, or what Lincoln himself expected, as he stepped forward in his wrinkled broadcloth, hastily shaken out after its journey from Illinois in his carpetbag, it would be hard to say. It is safe to assume, however, that neither he nor they expected the instant success that was his. The light that always came into his face

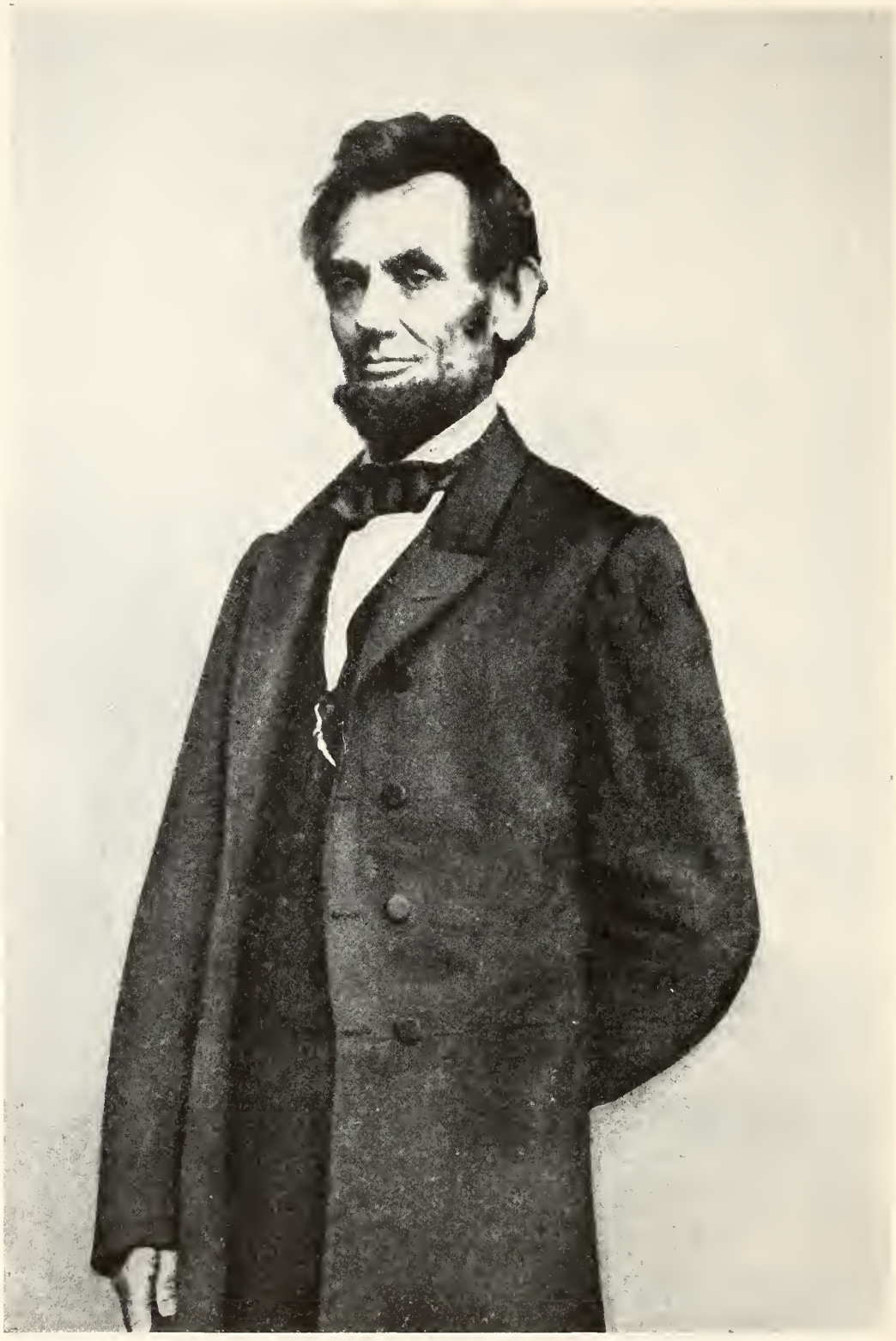
when he began to speak made them speedily forget anything which may have struck them as odd in his personal appearance. His definitions were so concise, his links of reasoning so strong, his conclusions so irresistible, that his auditors followed him with keenest interest, though his long speech was not enlivened by a single one of those humorous stories, to hear which some of his audience had doubtless come. Next morning four of the leading dailies printed his address in full, and delighted comment on every side proclaimed that this tall westerner had taken New York by storm. He then made a tour of speech making in New England. Repeating his success before audiences of college men and mill hands alike, he returned to Illinois a national leader.

Four months later, in a whirlwind of enthusiasm that threatened almost to wreck the temporary wooden "wigwam" in which the Republicans were holding their national convention, he was nominated for President and in the following November received a majority of 57 electoral votes. This triumph ushered in the last of the three periods of his life—that scant five years of great deeds, great patience, and great anxiety which are forever associated with his name.

His load of care descended upon him the moment he was elected, never to leave him again. During the time that he was President elect, the Cotton States one by one passed their ordinances of secession and withdrew ostentatiously from Congress. Manifestly there was growing defection which, if it were to be checked at all, must be curbed at once. But every chance to do this went either unnoticed, or was deliberately passed over, by the well-meaning Mr. Buchanan and his not altogether well-meaning advisers. In their hands still lay all official power, while upon Lincoln, helpless to lift a finger until after the 4th of March, lay all the responsibility for the future.

Then came the memorable journey to Washington, heartening in its manifestations of good will, but marred toward the end by the threatened attempt upon his life which made it wise to change his schedule and bring

The second inaugural of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1865



Mr Lincoln in 1865. (From a photograph taken in Washington at the end of the Civil War)

Mr. Lincoln in April, 1865. (Copy of a photograph taken in Washington the Sunday before the assassination)

Abraham Lincoln. (Enlarged from a small photograph taken during his administration)

him secretly into the city—an act that aroused bitter criticism. After that followed the inauguration, the press of office seekers, and before he was fairly oriented in the White House, the first overt act of war.

Despite all that has been written about Lincoln's tremendous task, not a tenth has been told. Only a man trained body and soul in the hard school of the pioneer could have had the strength to meet all that lay for him between the shot fired upon Sumter and the bullet that ended his life—the endurance to hold out through each repeated long-drawn crisis, and the courage to accept every succeeding failure as but one more reason for beginning over again herculean tasks with inadequate means. Who but one seasoned in patience as he had been could have withstood the importunities of good but impatient men to do the thing he longed above all else to do—to free the slaves—but in a manner to put the Government in the wrong and before the time was ripe. Yet schooled in self-reliance he had the audacity, when he deemed the moment come, to take the vast responsibility alone; to tell his cabinet that his mind was made up and that he did not require their advice upon that point, but only as to when the Emancipation Proclamation should be given to the world?

Only a man who had himself toiled with his hands could have had the sympathy he felt for the common soldiers. Only a mind trained like his in piercing to the heart of things and sifting false from true could have held so steadfastly in view the central fact which alone justified sending these men by the thousands to their death. Only a man of his sensitiveness could have grieved as he did over the miseries and cruelties of war. Only a man of his lack of conceit could have been at once so humble and so sure of himself. Only one with his tolerant sense of humor could have forgiven an egotistical Secretary of State's blunder like Seward's memorandum of April 1, 1861, in which, suffering temporarily from total loss of sense, the proposal was made that Lincoln abdicate and become a mere figurehead, while Seward assumed all

real power. A few words entirely devoid of anger showed Seward the enormity of his offense, without alienating his regard or seriously wounding his pride; after which these two great men continued to work together as if this strange exchange of notes had never taken place.

Who but a man with passions purged by long suffering as Lincoln's had been would have felt neither triumph nor vindictiveness as the war drew to a close, but only a great new anxiety, that he might be able to make his countrymen see as he saw the need for helpful kindliness in order to "bind up the Nation's wounds, and achieve a just and lasting peace"? Who but a man with a poet's soul, fervid in patriotism and schooled in sorrow, could have penned the words of the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural, which are graven deep in the hearts of his countrymen, as they are on the walls of the monument raised to his memory?

Had Lincoln been an ordinary ruler—even an ordinary hero—an ordinary monument would have sufficed and doubtless would have been quickly built. More than half a century elapsed before a fitting Memorial was dedicated to this simple heroic man whose name has penetrated to the ends of the earth, to be dwelt upon with reverence and hope wherever aspiration kindles the heart of youth or tyranny oppresses mankind.

The monument is neither palace nor temple nor tomb. Partaking of the nature of all three the building seems to gather within its marble walls the very essence of his pure and upright character. Yet, oddly enough, its stately outlines have much in common with those of the rude square cabin in which he first saw the light. That a building of Greek design, so rich in material and perfect in detail, should be a fitting memorial to this American, born in the backwoods, who was never consciously on terms of intimacy with Greek ideals in any form, is a problem for philosophers to ponder and for the rest of us to take well to heart.

North front of the White House when occupied by Mr. Lincoln. (Statue of Thomas Jefferson on front lawn)

East Room of the White House during the administration of Mr. Lincoln

A reception of notables in the East [Room of the White House during the administration of President Lincoln. (Reproduced from a lithograph published by Frank Leslie, 1865)

Ford's Theater on Tenth Street, as when President Lincoln was shot there

House No. 516 Tenth Street NW., as when President Lincoln died there

THE INCEPTION AND HISTORY OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

THE first concerted effort looking to the erection in Washington of a monument in honor of Abraham Lincoln appears to have been made about two years after his death by an act of Congress approved March 29, 1867, which incorporated the Lincoln Monument Association in the following language:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That Alexander H. Randall, James Harlan, Alexander Ramsey, Nathaniel P. Banks, Sidney Perham, John Conness, John T. Wilson, Godlove S. Orth, Delos R. Ashley, Halbert E. Paine, Charles O'Neill, Burt Van Horn, John F. Driggs, Frederick E. Woodbridge, Jacob Benton, John Hill, Shelby M. Cullom, Thomas A. Jencks, Orin S. Ferry, N. B. Smithers, Francis Thomas, Samuel McKee, Horace Maynard, John F. Benjamin, Rufus Mallory, Sidney Clarke, Daniel Polsley, Walter A. Burleigh, John Taffe, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Lincoln Monument Association, for the purpose of erecting a monument in the city of Washington, commemorative of the great charter of emancipation and universal liberty in America.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons named in the first section of this act shall be the first trustees of the corporation, and shall have the power to fill vacancies in their number, and to add to their number, not exceeding one from each State in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to own and control such property as may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the association.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to collect money and to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary and expedient.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall have power to appoint a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and also a board of managers, consisting of not less than seven nor more than thirteen, who shall have a general control of the affairs of the association, and who may be selected from persons not included in the

list of corporator[*ator*]s. The treasurer shall execute a bond in such penalty as may be required, conditioned for the safe-keeping of the funds of the corporation which may come into his hands, and for the faithful discharge of the duties required of him.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the property of said corporation held or occupied by them for the uses and purposes of their incorporation shall be exempt from all taxes, to be levied under the authority of the United States, or of any municipal corporation within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time hereafter repeal, alter, or amend this act.

APPROVED, March 29, 1867. (Vol. 15, U. S. Stat. L., p. 11, ch. 18.)

The first president of the association was James Harlan, at that time United States Senator from Iowa. It is not known whether he had any successor. The first and only treasurer was Francis E. Spinner, at the time of his appointment Treasurer of the United States.

An appeal for subscriptions was sent out by the Postmaster General to postmasters, who acted as agents for receiving subscriptions. The money received from postmasters was turned over to the treasurer. Plans and designs were submitted from Clarke Mills and probably paid for, but no practical results appear to have been accomplished from this legislation.

The next effort in point of sequence was made on December 4, 1901, when Mr. Cullom, then a Senator from Illinois, introduced a bill (Senate No. 479) "to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States." This was referred to the Committee on the Library, which on April 19, 1902, made an adverse report, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Cullom renewed his efforts on April 12, 1902, by introducing a bill (Senate No. 5269) for the same purpose. This was passed by the Senate on April 18, 1902, and by the House of Representatives on June 25, 1902, and was approved by the President June 28, 1902. The act provided that the Commission should consist of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library, the Chairman of the House Committee on the Library, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of

War, Senator George G. Vest, and Representative James D. Richardson; and appropriated the sum of $25,000 to enable the Commission to carry out the provisions of the act, the Commission to report to Congress the result of their action as soon as possible after a decision had been reached.

This Commission met on April 24, 1904, and organized, Senator Wetmore, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library (who had previously been in communication with a prominent architect and firm of builders and had secured a detailed estimate of the cost of a memorial, also a statement as to what the proposed sculpture was to consist of) being elected chairman of the Commission. At this meeting the Commission adopted a resolution authorizing Representative McCleary, the Chairman of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives, and a member of the Commission, to proceed abroad and gather information concerning important monuments and memorials there, and that he should submit his complete report to the Commission not later than December 1, 1905. His report was submitted January 16, 1909, but nothing further appears to have been done to carry out the intent of Congress as defined in the act.

On May 18, 1908, Mr. McCall, the Chairman of the House Committee on the Library, introduced a bill (House of Representatives No. 21985) "for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, and for the erection of a monument or monumental memorial to Abraham Lincoln." This was referred to the Commitee on the Library, which reported upon it May 25, 1908, recommending that it do pass with amendments. No further action was taken.

December 14, 1908, Senator Dick introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 55, providing for the observance of February 12, 1909, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and recommending the erection in Washington "of a monument which shall be worthy of his great fame," etc. This was referred to the Committee

on Appropriations and then to the Committee on the Library. No further action.

January 20, 1909, Senator Dick introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 117, making the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1909, a legal holiday and recommending the construction of a suitable memorial to Lincoln. This was referred to the Committee on the Library, which reported it out January 21, 1909, with amendments. It was passed by the Senate January 22, 1909, after the provision for a suitable memorial had been amended to read, "Suitable memorials to Abraham Lincoln, which memorials may include a great national highway from Washington to Gettysburg." The resolution was received by the House of Representatives January 23, 1909, and referred to the Committee on the Library. No further action was taken.

February 9, 1909, Representative McCall introduced a joint resolution (House Joint Resolution No. 254) "Creating a Commission to recommend a design and site for a monument or monumental memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and for other purposes." This was referred to the Committee on the Library, which reported it favorably on February 10, 1909. No further action.

THE CREATION OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The numerous efforts made by the late Senator Cullom and ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, both of Illinois, and contemporaries of Abraham Lincoln, to secure from Congress authority for the erection of a memorial to the Great Emancipator were at last crowned with success by the passage of a bill (Senate No. 9449) introduced by Mr. Cullom on December 13, 1910, "To provide a Commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln." This was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library, from whence on December 20, 1910, it was reported out by Senator Root with amendments. The bill passed the Senate

on January 9, 1911, and was sent to the House of Representatives on January 10, 1911, on which date it was referred to the House Committee on the Library. It was reported out by this Committee on January 31, 1911, with amendments; passed the House February 7, 1911, with amendments which the Senate concurred in on February 8, 1911, and was signed by the President February 9, 1911. The text of the act as approved is as follows:

(PUBLIC—No. 346)

(S. 9449)

An Act to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William H. Taft, Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Hernando D. Money, and Champ Clark are hereby created a commission, to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to procure and determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, subject to the approval of Congress.

SEC. 2. That in the discharge of its duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary, and to avail itself of the services or advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by the Act approved May seventeenth, nineteen hundred and ten.

SEC. 3. That the construction of the monument or memorial, herein and hereby authorized, shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created, and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completion, under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War, under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding two million dollars.

SEC. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.

SEC. 5. That to defray the necessary expenses of the commission herein created and the cost of procuring plans or designs for a memorial or monument, as herein provided, there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

SEC. 6. That said commission shall annually submit to Congress an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be expended each year to carry on the work herein authorized.

SEC. 7. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
APPROVED, February 9, 1911.

The Commission created by the act held its first meeting on March 4, 1911, in the Executive Office at the White House at which all members were present. On motion of Senator Cullom, Hon. William H. Taft, the President of the United States, was chosen chairman of the Commission. At this meeting a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Commission of Fine Arts should be required to make suggestions to the Memorial Commission as to the locations, plans, and designs for the Memorial. Also advice as to certain locations which had been suggested as sites and suggestions as to the best method of selecting the artists, sculptors, and architects to make the proper designs and to execute them.

On July 25, 1911, the Commission held its second meeting at which Mr. Henry A. Vale was elected secretary of the Commission and the Engineer Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds was appointed its disbursing officer. A report made by the Commission of Fine Arts, July 17, 1911, in response to the resolution of March 4 was considered. On July 31, 1911, the Commission held a joint meeting with members of the Commission of Fine Arts, during which a discussion as to various sites was had but no conclusion reached. At the fourth meeting held on August 8, 1911, it was decided to invite Mr. Henry Bacon, architect of New York City, who had been recommended by the Commission of Fine Arts as an expert advisor, to come to Washington for a conference. At this meeting the designation of the disbursing officer heretofore appointed by the Commission was changed to executive and disbursing officer. At a meeting of the Commission held August 10, 1911, Mr. Henry Bacon was engaged to prepare designs for a memorial to be located on the site in Potomac Park recommended by the Commission of Fine Arts and at its meeting held August 22, 1911, Mr. John Russell Pope, architect of

New York, was authorized to prepare designs for a memorial suitable to be located in the Soldiers' Home Grounds and for designs for a memorial to be located on the high ground on Sixteenth Street north of Florida Avenue. At its seventh meeting held December 9, 1911, the Commission viewed the models and drawings submitted by Mr. Bacon, and on December 18, 1911, the Commission examined those prepared by Mr. Pope.

On its tenth meeting held on February 3, 1912, the Commission decided to locate the Memorial in Potomac Park on the axis of the Capitol and Washington Monument, as recommended by the Commission of Fine Arts in its report dated July 17, 1911.

On March 28, 1912, the Commission viewed new designs which had been submitted by Mr. Bacon and Mr. Pope at its suggestion and on April 16, 1912, at its fourteenth meeting the Commission selected Mr. Henry Bacon to prepare a final design which he submitted on June 28, 1912, and which the Commission at its sixteenth meeting, held on December 4, 1912, adopted as the design for the Memorial and submitted a report to Congress as to its action.

The first break in the membership of the Commission occurred on September 18, 1912, by the death on that date of Hernando D. Money, and in accordance with the act creating the Commission the President appointed Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, to fill the vacancy.

On January 29, 1913, Congress, by joint resolution, approved the plans and design prepared by Mr. Bacon for the Memorial on the site in Potomac Park selected by the Commission at the intersection of the center of Twenty-third Street extended with the main east and west axis of the city in line with the Capitol and the Washington Monument. This resolution was signed by the President February 1, 1913.

On February 1, 1913, the Commission selected Mr. Bacon as the architect for the Memorial and directed him to proceed to prepare the working plans in accordance with the approved design. The Commission

also prepared an estimate to be submitted to Congress for an appropriation of $300,000 for commencing work for the erection of the Memorial.

On March 17, 1913, the chairman of the Commission, in accordance with the authority contained in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1913, designated the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom to perform the duty of Special Resident Commissioner to represent the Commission in the oversight of the work.

By authority of the Commission the Secretary of War on June 27, 1913, entered into a contract with Mr. Bacon for his full professional services in connection with the designing and construction of the Memorial. An initial appropriation in the sum of $300,000 was made in the sundry civil act approved June 23, 1913, for commencing work for the construction of the Memorial.

On July 15, 1913, the working drawings, 29 in number, prepared by the architect, were approved by the Secretary of War and the Special Resident Commissioner; the specifications were completed and with sets of plans and forms of proposal were sent out to 78 prospective bidders during July and August.

On October 1, 1913, Col. Wm. W. Harts succeeded Col. Spencer Cosby as the executive and disbursing officer of the Commission.

Proposals for the construction of the Memorial were opened on September 10, 1913. There were 17 bids in all. Those for the foundation were rejected and new specifications and proposal forms for this portion of the work were prepared and issued in October. Seven bids for this were received and opened on November 1. The Commission recommended to the Secretary of War the acceptance of the lowest bid and a draft of a contract for the work was prepared. A draft of a contract with the lowest bidder for the superstructure, to be constructed of Colorado-Yule marble was also prepared. Both of these contracts were submitted to the Secretary of War in January, 1914, and signed by him in February, 1914.

The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Special Resident Commissioner, died on January 28, 1914, and was succeeded by the Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who was appointed by the President on February 2, 1914, and on February 7, 1914, was designated by the Commission to perform the duties of Special Resident Commissioner, in accordance with the authority contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved February 7, 1914.

On February 12, 1914, at noon, the contractors for the foundation of the Memorial broke ground at the northeast corner of the site. This act was entirely without ceremonial forms but was preceded by a brief statement by the Special Resident Commissioner (Mr. Blackburn) as to its character and purpose. After the first earth was turned the spade employed was also used by the Special Resident Commissioner, the executive and disbursing officer, and by others associated with the work. A small number of spectators was present and four Boy Scouts performed duty as aides. Actual work upon the foundation was begun on March 27, 1914, and was fully completed by April, 1915.

No meetings were held by the Commission between February 7 and December 18, 1914, but during the interval work on the construction of the foundation progressed systematically and satisfactorily.

At the meeting held on December 18, 1914, the Commission considered the question of the selection of a sculptor to execute the statue of Lincoln for the interior of the Memorial and decided that Daniel Chester French be selected for designing and constructing the statue together with its pedestal, the statue to be not less than 10 feet in height above the pedestal.

The next meeting of the Commission (the twenty-fourth) held on December 15, 1915, was for the purpose of considering certain additional work on the Memorial and to provide for proper approaches. The estimated cost of this, prepared by the executive and disbursing officer, amounted to $594,000, and he was directed to prepare and submit to

Congress at that time a supplemental estimate for the appropriation of this amount. This officer also reported to the Commission that the status of the work at the date of this meeting was as follows:

Exterior marblework	49 per cent completed.
Interior limestone	37.6 per cent completed.
Brickwork	48 per cent completed.
Structural-steel work	0.8 per cent completed.

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Commission was held on May 26, 1916, at which Mr. French's quarter-size model of the statue of Lincoln, which had already been examined at his studio by the Commission of Fine Arts and approved by them, was approved. The Commission took under consideration the item in the urgent deficiency act approved February 28, 1916, which increased the limit of cost of the Memorial from $2,000,000 to $2,594,000, to provide for additional work, and decided to recommend to the Secretary of War that contracts be entered into for this additional work, consisting of the terrace wall and its foundations, bronze grilles between the entrance columns, electric wiring and fixtures, decorative paintings on the end walls and ceiling, and masonry approaches to the Memorial. At this meeting, also, Mr. Jules Guerin, of New York, was selected as the artist to design and execute the decorative paintings, and a contract for this was entered into with him by the Secretary of War on October 24, 1916.

On September 24, 1917, Col. C. S. Ridley was appointed the executive and disbursing officer of the Commission in place of Colonel Harts, who had been ordered to France.

At the twenty-sixth meeting, held on November 9, 1917, the Commission considered the question of increasing the size of the statue of Mr. Lincoln, which was recommended by the architect of the Memorial and the sculptor of the statue for the reason that as the building approached completion it was discovered that the exceptionally large scale of the Memorial would render insignificant a statue of the size originally stipulated—namely, about 13½ feet, including the plinth. The Commission thereupon resolved to recommend to the Secretary of War that

a supplemental contract be entered into with the sculptor to increase the height of the statue to 19 feet, or, including the plinth, to about 20 feet, and to make the statue of marble instead of bronze, as at first contemplated; also to contract with the builders of the Memorial for making the alterations in the west interior wall required by the enlargement of the statue. The increased cost caused by these changes would not necessitate asking Congress to increase the total amount then authorized for the Memorial, as there were sufficient funds remaining unallotted from that amount to pay for this additional work.

The Commission held no meetings between November 9, 1917, and February 28, 1920. At the twenty-seventh meeting, held on the latter date, it was decided, on the recommendation of the architect, to eliminate from the approved plans the bronze and glass grille which it was intended to place in the large portal of the east front of the Memorial.

At the twenty-eighth meeting, held on June 18, 1920, the Commission resolved that, as Congress would not be in session on September 22, 1920, the date theretofore set for the dedication of the Memorial, also as the roadway from B Street to the Memorial and the circular roadway around the building itself and the surrounding grounds were not yet in presentable condition, the ceremony be postponed to a date to be fixed thereafter.

The twenty-ninth meeting of the Commission was held on January 29, 1921, pursuant to call. The executive and disbursing officer reported that since the last meeting all work contemplated under the present plan except some minor details had been completed. He submitted a consolidated statement of expenditures, showing how the whole appropriation of $2,594,000 had been expended less a balance of $4,811.75, which would be used for accomplishing the minor details mentioned. At this meeting this officer also brought to the attention of the Commission the continued settlement of the approaches on the east side of the Memorial, including the terrace wall around the building. He stated that an elaborate foundation to bedrock had, in accordance with the

approved plan, been built under the Memorial itself, and in this there was not the slightest settlement. The approaches and the terrace wall, however, neither of which have any function whatever in supporting the Memorial building, had, in order to save the large expense of a pile foundation, been built upon foundations of slab formation type. At the Commission's last meeting, on June 18, 1920, the settlement of these approaches and terrace wall was discussed, and it was hoped that the settlement would cease during the ensuing year; but this was not the case, and, although the rate of settlement had greatly decreased, no prediction could be made that it would stop within a year. That while some additional settlement could be permitted it would not be safe to allow it to go on indefinitely, because of danger of serious damage to the supporting members. It was therefore felt that this movement should be stopped at once, and that all question in this regard be eliminated by constructing foundation piers to rock under the approaches and terrace wall, which, in accordance with estimates prepared by the executive and disbursing officer, would cost $363,000, for which he recommended that a deficiency appropriation be requested.

Thereupon the Commission at once—on January 29, 1921—addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that a supplemental estimate for the completion of the Memorial be transmitted to Congress, in the following language:

> For additional work on the masonry approaches and terrace around the Lincoln Memorial, including foundations to rock and all necessary expenses of every kind incident thereto, $363,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and the limit of cost of the said memorial is hereby increased from $2,594,000 to $2,957,000.

In this letter the Commission stated: "It can not be too strongly emphasized, in order to avoid misapprehension, that the underpinning for which this appropriation is sought is for the approaches only—the terrace wall and the walks and steps of the Memorial—and that the Memorial

itself stands upon the solid rock, and that there has been in respect to it not the slightest settlement."

At this meeting the Commission also discussed the question of dedicating the Memorial, and decided that the fixing of a date for this ceremony be postponed pending the action of Congress on the estimate for the deficiency appropriation for completing the approaches and the terrace wall, but that when a time is selected it be fixed with reference to the presence of Congress on the occasion.

Between the twenty-ninth meeting of the Commission on January 29, 1921, and the thirtieth meeting which was held on January 28, 1922, Colonel Ridley was relieved of the duties of executive and disbursing officer, and was succeeded on March 24, 1921, by Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

At this thirtieth meeting Colonel Sherrill reported that with the $345,720 appropriated in the sundry civil act approved March 4, 1921, the work of underpinning the terrace wall had been completed and settlement stopped by December 1, 1921, and that the underpinning of the approaches would be finished by February 15, 1922. He reported that a contract had been entered into on January 10, 1922, for the repairing of the concrete damaged by the settlement and that after this had been completed it would be necessary to replace and reset some of the granite to bring it back to proper alignment. He also stated that the act of Congress which provided funds for the retaining wall and approaches also appropriated $100,000 for the construction of roads and walks surrounding the Memorial and roads and walks leading thereto from the existing improved roads. That the estimate for this item had been submitted by the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, which is in charge of Potomac Park, but when the appropriation was made it specified that the work should be done under the direction of the Commission. That about $79,000 had been expended in constructing the roads surrounding the Memorial and two roads leading out to B Street, and that

the balance would be used in constructing a walk leading east from the diagonal road to B Street and several short sections of road leading into the circular road around the Memorial.

At this meeting the Commission agreed that the dedication of the Memorial should be held on Memorial Day, May 30, 1922; that the chairman (ex-President Taft) be asked to make an address on behalf of the Commission; that President Harding be invited to make an address on receiving the Memorial on behalf of the people of the United States, and that ex-President Woodrow Wilson be also invited to be present and make a brief address.

The final meeting of the Commission was held on April 5, 1922, pursuant to call, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the dedication on May 30, which had been selected as an appropriate holiday, when the Houses of Congress would not be in session and all their members would be at liberty to attend. Arrangements had already been made with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic so to time their services at the Arlington National Cemetery upon that day as to permit them to be present at the Lincoln Memorial in the afternoon.

Letters were read from President Harding accepting the Commission's invitation to be present and make an address, and from ex-President Woodrow Wilson expressing appreciation of the Commission's invitation and stating he was sorry to say that it would be an act of great imprudence on his part to promise to be present and that he must beg the Commission to accept his sincere thanks and excuses. He also tendered his congratulations on the completion of the beautiful building.

The chairman was authorized to invite Prof. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, to make a short address; and the Commission agreed that the details of the program of ceremonies should be arranged by the chairman, the Special Resident Commissioner, and the executive and disbursing officer of the Commission.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

MCMXI–MCMXXII

William Howard Taft, *Chairman*	1911–1922
Shelby M. Cullom	1911–1914
Joseph G. Cannon	1911–1922
George Peabody Wetmore	1911–1921
Samuel Walker McCall	1911–1922
Hernando D. Money	1911–1912
Champ Clark	1911–1921
Thomas S. Martin	1912–1919
Joseph C. S. Blackburn	1914–1918
John Temple Graves	1920–1922
Thomas R. Marshall	1921–1922
Nathan B. Scott	1921–1922
Henry A. Vale, *Secretary*	1911–1922

EXECUTIVE AND DISBURSING OFFICERS

Col. Spencer Cosby, *Corps of Engineers, United States Army,*
July 25, 1911, to October 1, 1913

Col. William W. Harts, *Corps of Engineers, United States Army,*
October 1, 1913, to September 24, 1917

Col. C. S. Ridley, *Corps of Engineers, United States Army,*
September 24, 1917, to March 24, 1921

Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, *Corps of Engineers, United States Army,*
March 24, 1921, to June, 1922

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS ON ITS SELECTION OF A SITE FOR THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

JULY 17, 1911.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION:

SIRS: The Commission of Fine Arts, as directed by the Lincoln Memorial Commission in a resolution adopted March 4, 1911, as follows—

Resolved, That the Commission of Fine Arts be required to make suggestions to this Memorial Commission as to the locations, plans, and designs for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, and that it give its advice as to the following locations: The axis of Delaware Avenue at some point between the Capitol and the Union Station Plaza; the axis of the new avenue authorized to be constructed by the act of June 25, 1910, between the Peace Monument and the Union Station Plaza; some portion of the land for enlarging the Capitol Grounds authorized to be acquired by the act of June 25, 1910; the site in Potomac Park recommended in the report of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia (57th Cong., 1st sess., No. 166) on "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia"; and also any other location which they may deem suitable; and that the Commission of Fine Arts be required to make suggestions in connection with each location as to a memorial suited to it, and within the limit of cost authorized by the act; and also the best method of selecting the artists, sculptors, and architects to make the proper designs and to execute them.

respectfully report:

The act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln," approved February 9, 1911, authorizes an expenditure of $2,000,000, the largest amount yet appropriated by this Government for a similar purpose. This sum suggests that the Memorial is intended to be a structure of large size. The popular idea of a Memorial to Lincoln will be satisfied only with a design which combines grandeur with beauty. Assuming that this Memorial must be a large one, there are few sites on which it can be placed successfully; for it is important that a large monument shall stand where its environment can be specially

designed to harmonize with it, and where the design need not be controlled or even influenced by existing surroundings.

We considered the sites mentioned in the above resolution and such other sites as are related thereto.

SITES NEAR THE CAPITOL

In whatever improvements may be made on Capitol Hill it is necessary to maintain unity throughout the entire group of structures, whether they be buildings or monuments. The same restraint that was exercised in harmonizing the Senate and House wings with the original building, and in subordinating the new office buildings and the Union Station to the Capitol itself should prevail in any work done hereafter. To introduce into the present orderly plan any structure which can not be brought into organic relations with the general scheme would inevitably create discord. Not only would the new structure suffer, but the effect of each of the other buildings in the group would be impaired.

The Axis of Delaware Avenue.—This avenue is one of the great radial thoroughfares converging on the dome of the Capitol. Along it the visitor to Washington is greeted by a view of the Capitol of the United States, the most impressive of all our public buildings. This view should not be obstructed, nor should attention be distracted by any large object introduced into the vista.

Axis of the New Avenue.—Located at any point along the projected diagonal avenue extending from the Peace Monument to the Union Station, any great structure would be brought into such peculiar angular relationship with the Capitol in one direction and with the Union Station in another as to produce with those buildings a discordant and confusing group.

Some Portion of the Land for Enlarging the Capitol Grounds.—Substantially the same argument above used applies also to this area. It would be possible to erect on lands north of the Capitol and facing

Delaware Avenue a building or other structure and call it a Memorial to Abraham Lincoln; but any such structure located on one side of Delaware Avenue would call for a similar one on the opposite side in order to retain the sense of balance, and this of itself would destroy the idea of prominence and individuality.

The Territory East of the Capitol.—Reference to the plan submitted herewith shows that a monument of large size should not be placed on the axis of East Capitol Street, thereby obstructing the view of the dome from this thoroughfare; nor could it be placed on one side of the street or of the Capitol Grounds without creating a disturbance among the Capitol, the Congressional Library, and the Senate Office Building.

The Territory South of the Capitol.—The block bounded by B and C Streets and South Capitol Street might be used as a site. In this case the Memorial would take the form of a building having a great terrace and portico toward the west. Such an arrangement would demand a like treatment to the north of the Capitol, and thus the sense of a distinct and characteristic memorial would be lost.

The Territory West of the Capitol.—The one possible site for a great memorial immediately west of the Capitol is now occupied by the Grant Monument, and no other could be added without destroying the effect of what has already been done. Even if the Grant Monument were not located as it is, any structure as large as the proposed Lincoln Memorial must be, would not only vie with the Capitol in importance, but also would block the vista from the Capitol to the Washington Monument.

Forms of Treatment.—A colonnade or an arcade around the Plaza, such as has been suggested, is open to the objections that, however desirable such a feature might be in itself, it would be in effect an adjunct to the railroad station and would fall far short of fulfilling the reasonable ideal of a monument to Abraham Lincoln.

The suggestion of a monumental arch on one of the avenues leading to the Capitol is open to two objections: First, the arch is most effective

when used to crown an elevation, a physical impossibility in this instance; second, an arch, when used on one of the radial avenues, would seriously detract from the effect of the dome of the Capitol.

Minor forms of architectural or sculptural design might be entirely proper in the axis of one or more of the radial avenues, but they could not have either the importance or the individuality necessary to a great memorial; and the same is true of any fountain, cascades, or other water features that might be introduced on the west front of the Capitol.

The principal reason advanced for placing the Lincoln Memorial near the Union Station or on Capitol Hill is that more people would see it there than elsewhere. It is true that more transient visitors would pass it; but it is also true that an object which we must make some effort to see impresses itself on us with much more force than does one which is seen casually or incidentally. Not how many people see a monument, but how great is the impression made by it, is the real test. The locations just considered are in the vortex of busy life, and whatever grandeur and impressive simplicity and beauty the Memorial might possess would be lessened by close competition with the massive structure of the station and the immense pile of the Capitol.

An axiom of exposition practice, which applies with equal force here, is that the least desirable place for an exhibit is near a busy entrance. Crowds hurry past to see what is beyond. Placed near the station the Lincoln Memorial would teach but a feeble lesson; and the sentiments it should stimulate would find no adequate response on the part of the beholders.

The Commission have reached this conclusion after having opportunity to consider a set of more than one hundred architectural studies representing work carried on over a series of years with the purpose of discovering, if possible, some location and some form of structure which might be introduced into the Capitol area without producing a sense of inadequacy and incongruity. These studies cover the field of possibilities,

and prove conclusively that any location near the Capitol presents obstacles that are insurmountable, if the manifest desire of Congress for a great memorial is to be carried out.

The block plans, sketches and perspectives of possible treatments, worked out to show what might be done in each section of the territory in the neighborhood of the Capitol, are at the disposal of the Lincoln Memorial Commission; and we are confident that they will convince your members of the impracticability of any site under the shadow of the dome of the Capitol.

THE POTOMAC PARK SITE

The comparative isolation of the Potomac Park site in the midst of a large area of undeveloped vacant land constitutes a peculiar advantage. For a long distance in every direction the surroundings are absolutely free for such treatment as would best enhance the effect of the Memorial. The fact that there are now no features of interest or importance, that everything is yet to be done, means that no embarrassing obstacles would interfere with the development of a setting adequate in extent and perfect in design, without compromise and without discord.

Congress has here created a great park area, raised well above the highest river floods, and this area now awaits development. By the ordinary operations of park improvement it is a simple matter to raise in this area an eminence suited to the site of a great memorial, and to adorn and surround it by such landscape features as shall give it effective and beautiful support. In judging the site of a memorial to endure throughout the ages we must regard not what the location was, not what it is to-day, but what it can be made for all time to come. The short period required for grading and the growth of trees would be as nothing compared with the possibility which this site presents of treating freely every element of the surroundings in the best manner that the skill of man can devise.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of giving to a monument of the size and significance of the Lincoln Memorial complete and undisputed domination over a large area, together with a certain dignified isolation from competing structures, or even from minor features unrelated to it. Upon no other possible site in the city of Washington can this end be secured so completely as upon the Potomac Park site.

A memorial upon this location would have the further advantage that it need not be so high as to bring it into competition with the Washington Monument in order to make it visible from great distances, without danger of obstruction by buildings erected on private property. A monumental structure standing in a broad plain surrounded by an amphitheater of hills is as widely seen and is as impressive as one upon a hilltop. From the hills of the District and of Virginia the constantly recurring views of a great Lincoln Memorial, seen in association with the Washington Monument and the dome of the Capitol, would be impressive in the highest degree.

While this site is sufficiently isolated to give it dignity, it is readily accessible, being situated in a park which even in its partially developed state has become a place of great popular resort, and which is destined to be the chief center of outdoor reunion in Washington, for people on foot as well as those in vehicles.

As a matter of general design in relation to the plan of the city as a whole, any site upon the main east and west axis, in line with the Capitol and the Washington Monument, has an importance which no other site can claim; and the termination of that axis at the Potomac River gains a significance comparable only with that of the site selected in the plan of 1791 for the monument to Washington. The Lincoln Memorial would have its dignity enhanced by being so placed; and the termination of the axis by an object worthy of rank with the Washington Monument and the Capitol would be of the utmost value to the great composition.

It is now 10 years since the Potomac Park site was first suggested for a Memorial to Lincoln. Among those with whom the location found favor was the Hon. John Hay, one of Lincoln's secretaries and biographers, whose rank in statesmanship and whose taste in matters of art combine to give value to his opinion. Mr. Hay expressed in these words the feelings which in one form or another he often stated:

> As I understand it, the place of honor is on the main axis of the plan. Lincoln, of all Americans next to Washington, deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city, isolated, distinguished, and serene. Of all the sites, this one, near the Potomac, is most suited to the purpose.

In pursuance with your instructions we have considered carefully whether any location not specifically mentioned in your resolution meets the requirements. We are unable to find any such site. We, therefore, unanimously approve and recommend the Potomac Park site for the location of the Lincoln Memorial.

TYPE OF MEMORIAL AND SELECTION OF A DESIGNER

When the location for the Lincoln Memorial shall have been determined by your Commission, the general type of the Memorial and method of selecting the designer will be the next consideration.

If you adopt the recommendation of this Commission as to the site, only a few special conditions should restrict the selection of a design. To avoid competition with the Capitol or the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial should not include a dome and should not be characterized by great height, but by strong horizontal lines. Within these wide limits complete freedom of choice is possible.

There are two methods of selecting a designer: First, direct selection of one who, when appointed, would submit designs of various types and afterwards develop that one which your Commission may approve; this appointment to be subject to recall if found unsatisfactory. Second, selection of a designer by competition.

In the opinion of this Commission, the first method secures the most satisfactory results, and we therefore recommend it. If, however, a competition be required either by law or by decision of your Commission, we recommend that you associate with you two or more architects to prepare, subject to your approval, a program for the competition and to conduct subsequent procedure; and further, that there be, in the first instance, a general competition open to any who may desire to submit preliminary designs; that from among the authors of the best designs a certain number be selected upon the strength not only of their submitted drawings but also of their past records in successful execution, and that a final competition be held between the designers so selected and a limited number of others chosen solely for their eminent record of successful executed work.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
By D. H. BURNHAM, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX

Various locations besides those specified in the resolution of the Lincoln Memorial Commission have been considered, but no one of them has been found suitable.

Below are given brief statements of the opinion of the Commission of Fine Arts in regard to the most important of these and also in regard to certain forms which have been proposed for the Memorial:

Meridian Hill.—It has been suggested that the Lincoln Memorial might take the form of an arch located on Meridian Hill in the axis of Sixteenth Street. This site would depend for its effectiveness almost wholly upon the vista of Sixteenth Street. This is so narrow and the foliage extends so far into the street that for a considerable portion of the year the Memorial would be hidden from view at those points where it should be most effective.

Moreover, this region will soon be a busy one, and even now is occupied by residences of many and varied styles of architecture. Located here, the Lincoln Memorial would lack that isolation which is an essential element in the site of a great monument.

In the future the Meridian Hill location will probably be used for a monument, but it is not a proper site for a memorial of supreme importance.

Any monument on Meridian Hill off the axis of Sixteenth Street would occupy a position of distinctly inferior rank.

Fort Stevens.—Five miles north from the city of Washington, near the extension of Seventh Street, are the remains of Fort Stevens, where President Lincoln was under fire during the raid of General Early in July, 1864; and near by is Battle Cemetery, where a number of the soldiers who fell in that engagement were buried. It has been proposed that the Lincoln Memorial be erected in this locality, thus identifying it peculiarly with the military aspect of his Presidency. Seventh Street is not a great radial avenue in the city plan, and it would be impossible to coordinate this site with any of the chief monuments of the Capital.

A Memorial Bridge.—Congress has recognized the desirability of a bridge to connect Potomac Park with Arlington. Such a structure would supplement, in sentiment at least, the Lincoln Memorial, if the latter shall be erected on the site recommended by the Commission. The Memorial to Lincoln, however, should take some abstract form of art, typifying the endeavor and character of the man. From the necessary limitations of its construction, the proposed bridge could not have a distinctly monumental character; and, because of the common purpose of traffic to which it would be put, it would not, in itself alone, impress one as a memorial.

A Road to Gettysburg.—A great road to Gettysburg has been ably and enthusiastically advocated by its projectors. The wording of the act, however, contemplates that the Lincoln Memorial shall be erected in the city of Washington, and this precludes the discussion of this project in this report. In the event that the question of a memorial in this form shall be considered further, there are reasons which appear to the Commission of Fine Arts conclusive why a road to some distant point could not be made a suitable Memorial to Lincoln.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

By HENRY BACON

BEFORE beginning my study of the design for the Lincoln Memorial I believed that the site in Potomac Park was the best one and now that the Memorial is completed I am certain of it. Terminating the axis which unites it with the Washington Monument and the Capitol it has a significance which no other site can equal and any emulation or aspiration engendered by the Memorial to Lincoln and his great qualities is increased by the visual relation of the Memorial to the Washington Monument and the Capitol.

Containing the National Legislature and judicial bodies, we have at one end of the axis a fine building, which is a monument to the United States Government. At the other end of the axis we now have a memorial to the man who saved that Government, and between the two is a monument to its founder. All three of these structures, stretching in one grand sweep from Capitol Hill to the Potomac River, will lend, one to the others, the associations and memories connected with each, and each will have thereby a heightened value.

In a vista over 2 miles long these three large structures are so placed that they will testify forever to the reverence and honor which attended their erection, and the impression of their dignity and stateliness on the mind of the beholder will be augmented by their surroundings, for which there is a free field for symmetrical and proper arrangement. They are, however, sufficiently far apart for each to be distinguished, isolated, and serene, not conflicting in design or appearance the one with the others.

When the memorial bridge to Arlington is built directly connecting the Lincoln Memorial site with Arlington Cemetery, containing the dust

The south wall, through Ionic columns

The portal, looking east toward the Washington Monument

of those who gave "the last full measure of devotion" to their country, it will add to the meaning and solemnity of both places. Moreover, linking together the District of Columbia with Virginia, this bridge could be made a striking symbol of reunion between the North and the South, a most appropriate symbol leading to and from the Memorial of the man who said in his first inaugural address: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies."

The Memorial itself is free from the near approach of vehicles and traffic. Reverence and honor should suffer no distraction through lack of silence or repose in the presence of a structure reared to noble aims and great deeds.

The exterior of the Memorial symbolizes the Union of the United States of America. Surrounding the walls of the Memorial Hall is a colonnade of the States of the Union, the frieze above it bearing the names of the 36 States existing at the time of Lincoln's death.

On the walls above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 States existing to-day.

These walls and columns inclose the sanctuary containing three memorials to Abraham Lincoln. In the place of honor is found a colossal marble statue of the man himself, facing the Washington Monument and the Capitol.

On the end wall to the right of the central space where the statue is placed, and separated from it by a row of columns, is the monument of the Second Inaugural Address.

On the similar wall at the opposite end of the hall is the monument of the Gettysburg Speech.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The foundations of the Memorial and the work about it are carried down to solid rock, which was found to be from 44 to 65 feet below the original grade.

Masonry approaches lead from the circular roadway, which surrounds a circular plateau 760 feet in diameter, to the steps ascending to the terrace supported by the granite retaining wall surrounding the Memorial. This wall is 256 feet 10 inches long, 187 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Above this rises the white marble Memorial, a structure of the Greek Doric order.

There are some architectural refinements in the work not common in modern buildings. The columns are not vertical, being slightly tilted inward toward the building, the four corner columns being tilted more than the others. The outside face of the entablature is also inclined inward, but slightly less than the columns underneath it. The wall of the Memorial Hall inclines inward least of all.

The marble of the exterior was quarried at the Colorado-Yule marble quarries in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado 10,000 feet above sea level, and about 300 miles west of Denver. Some of the stones are of unusual size, weighing 23 tons each.

The colonnade is 188 feet 4 inches long and 118 feet 6 inches wide, resting on a platform composed of three steps, 8 feet high in all, the bottom step of which is 201 feet 10 inches long and 132 feet wide. There are 38 columns in the colonnade, including the two which stand in the entrance. They are 44 feet high, 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at the base, and are composed of 11 drums each, excluding the cap.

The interior of the building is divided into three chambers by Greek Ionic columns 50 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches diameter at the base. The central chamber contains the statue, and the two side chambers contain the memorial speeches. The walls of these chambers are Indiana limestone, and the ceiling, which is 60 feet above the finished floor, is designed with bronze girders ornamented with laurel and pine leaves. The marble panels between the girders are of Alabama marble saturated with melted beeswax to make them translucent. The interior floor, which is 2 inches thick, and the wall base are of pink Tennessee marble.

The portal, looking southeast

View through the portal, looking east, showing the approaches

The central chamber is 60 feet wide and 74 feet deep. The side chambers are 63 feet wide and 38 feet deep.

The height of the building from the top of the foundation just below the main floor to the top of the attic is 79 feet 10 inches. The height above grade from the foot of the terrace walls is 99 feet. The total height from the bottom of the foundations, which rest on bedrock, varies from 169 to 192 feet.

The two tripods on the two buttresses flanking the steps leading up to the entrance to the building are 11 feet high, and each is cut from a single block of pink Tennessee marble. The carving upon them was done by Piccirrilli Brothers, of New York.

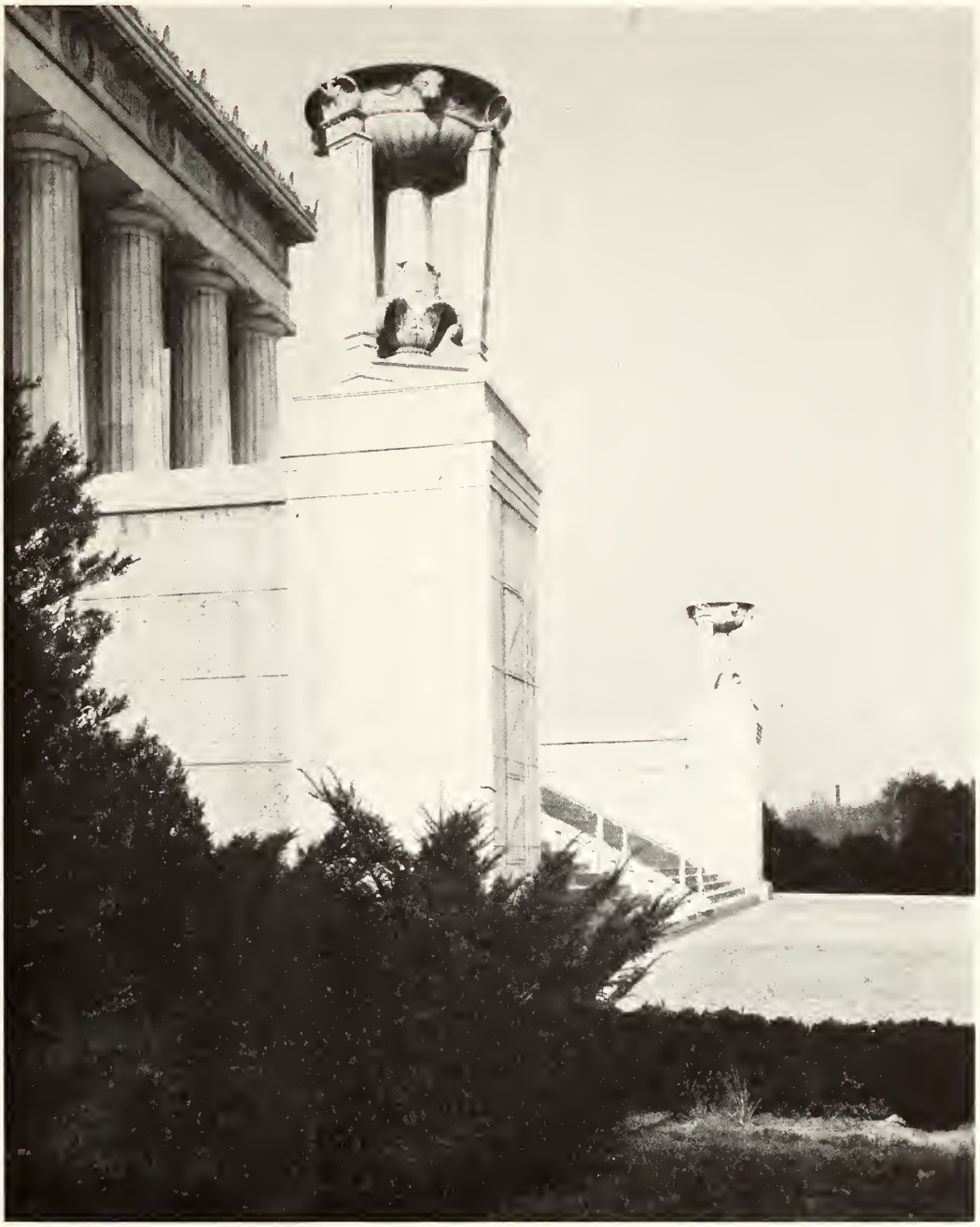
The decorative carving on the stonework of the building was executed by Ernest C. Bairstow, of Washington.

THE STATUE

The outstanding feature of the Memorial is the statue of Abraham Lincoln, designed and modeled by Daniel Chester French. It is placed in the central hall of the Memorial where, by virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor, it predominates. The gentleness, power, and determination of the man has been wonderfully expressed by the sculptor, not only in the face but also in the hands which grip the arms of the massive seat. Twenty-eight large blocks of Georgia white marble compose the statue, which is 19 feet high from head to feet. If standing, the statue would be 28 feet high. The extreme width, including the drapery over the chair, is 19 feet. The carving of the statue was done by Piccirilli Brothers in their shops at New York, where it was also worked upon by Mr. French personally. Some four years was devoted to the work.

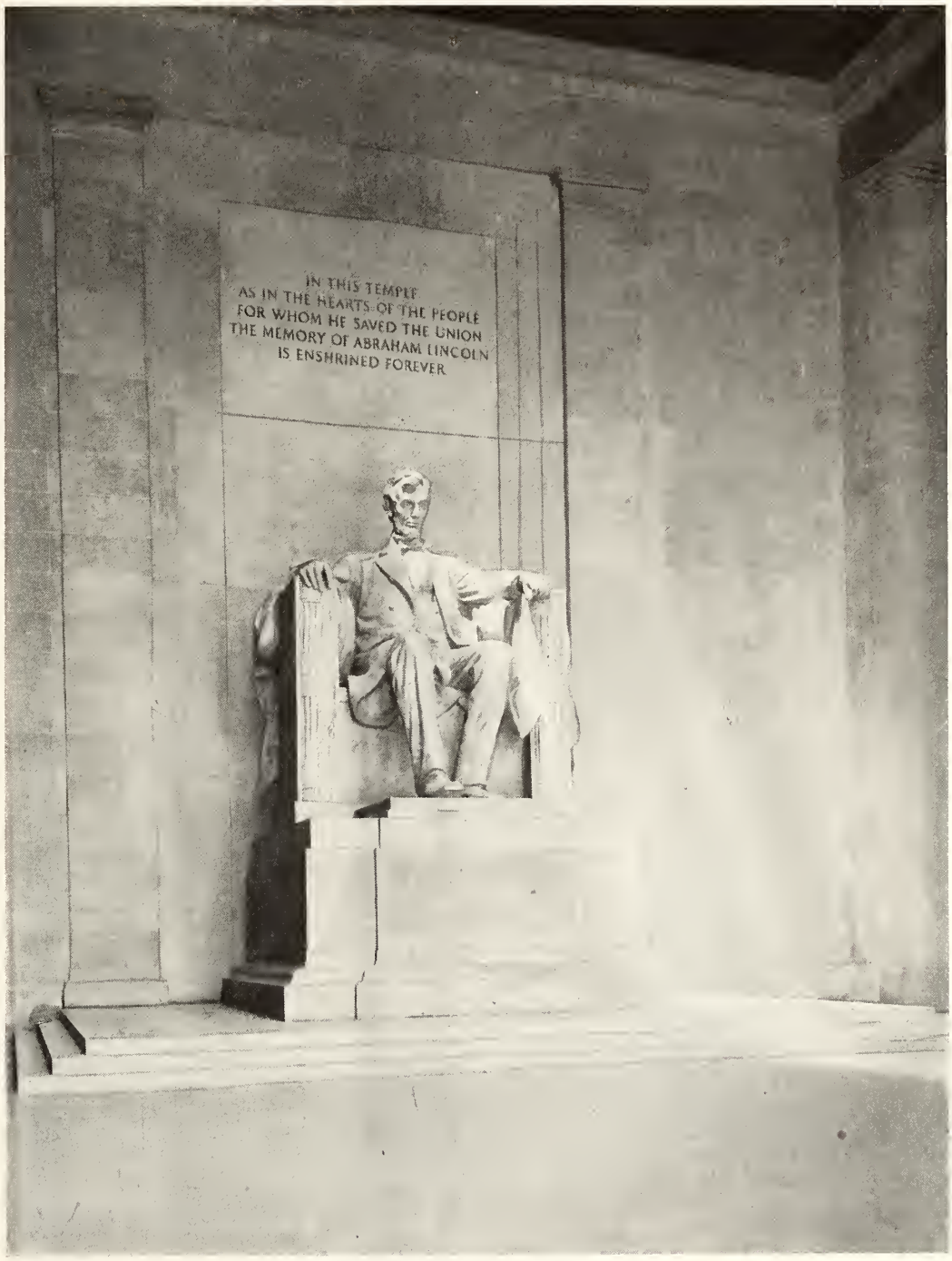
The statue rests upon an oblong pedestal of Tennessee marble 10 feet high, 16 feet wide, and 17 feet deep. The plinth between the pedestal and the bottom of the seat is 1 foot 7 inches thick. Directly under the pedestal is a platform of Tennessee marble 34 feet 5½ inches long, 28 feet 1 inch wide, and 6½ inches high. Access to this from the floor is by two courses of Tennessee marble steps with 14-inch tread and 6½-inch rise, the lower course being 39 feet 2 inches long along the front and 28 feet 1 inch long on the side, and the second course 36 feet 10 inches long in the front and 29 feet 2¾ inches long on the sides. On the wall over the head of the statue is carved the following inscription:

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

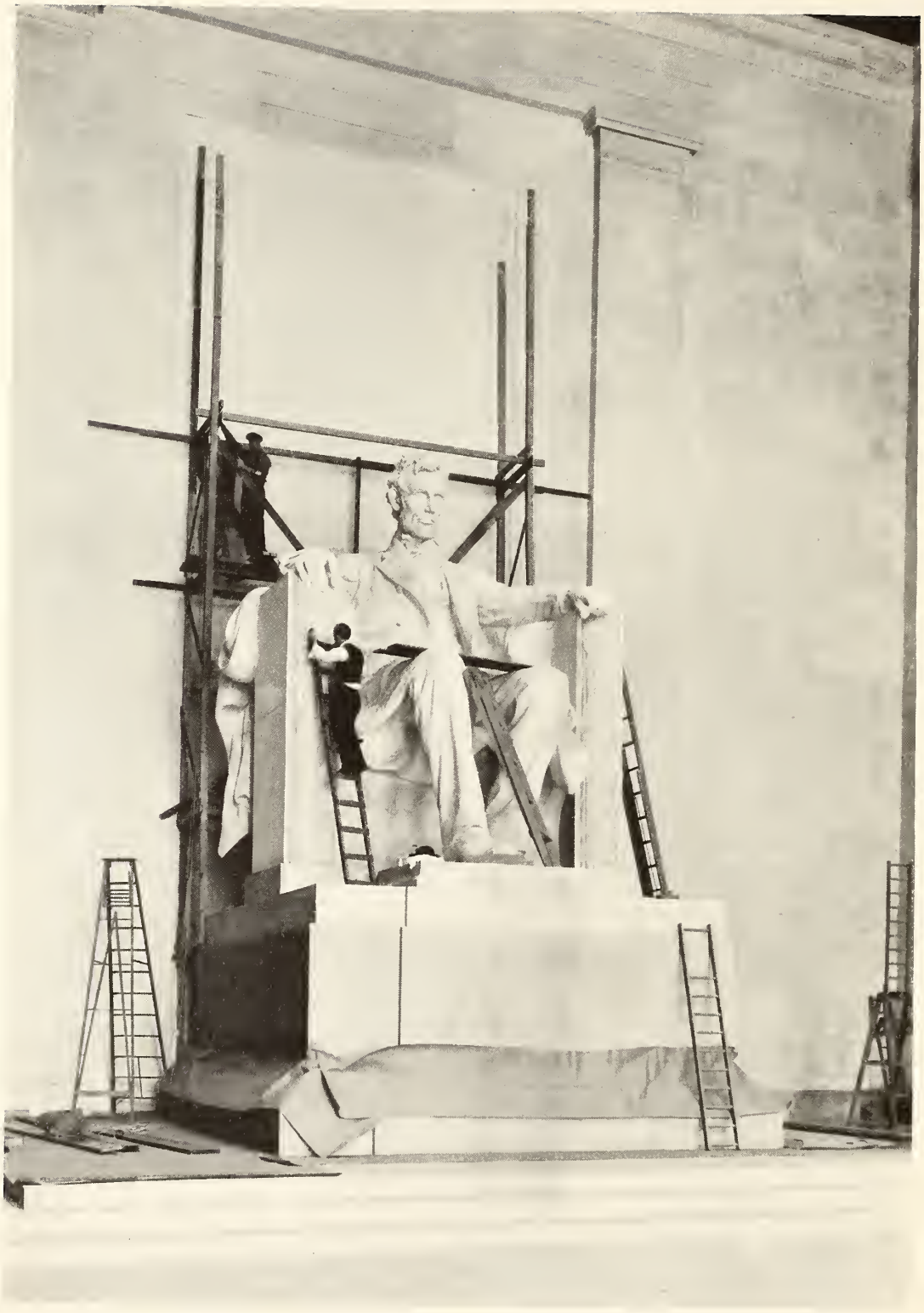


The tripods at foot of main stairway

The Memorial at night



Statue of Mr. Lincoln. (Front view)



Statue of Mr. Lincoln, showing scaffolding and workmen, for comparative size

In order to light the three memorial halls at night there are 125 Mazda electric lamps, equipped with X-ray reflectors, placed in the attic space about 40 inches above the translucent marble ceilings. In addition there are 24 powerful electric flood lights placed about 20 inches above 12 glass panels, each about 30 by 47 inches in size, in the ceiling of the central Memorial Hall, that are intended to reverse the unnatural shadows cast upon the statue by the daylight entering through the entrance portal.

THE INTERIOR DECORATIONS

These consist of two mural paintings by Jules Guerin at the tops of the south wall and the north wall in the interior of the building. They are each 60 feet long and 12 feet high. They were painted by the artist without assistance. Adopting his description they typify in allegory the principles evident in the life of Abraham Lincoln. There are six groups in an Enchanted Grove, each group having for a background cypress trees, the emblem of Eternity.

THE DECORATION ABOVE THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

(ON THE SOUTH WALL)

CENTRAL GROUP: FREEDOM AND LIBERTY

The Angel of Truth is giving Freedom and Liberty to the Slave. The shackles of bondage are falling from the arms and feet. They are guarded by two sibyls.

LEFT GROUP: JUSTICE AND THE LAW

The central figure in the Chair of the Law has the Sword of Justice in one hand; with the other she holds the Scroll of the Law; seated at her feet are two sibyls, interpreting the Law. The standing figures on each side are the Guardians of the Law, holding the torches of Intelligence.

RIGHT GROUP: IMMORTALITY

The central figure is being crowned with the Laurel Wreath of Immortality. The standing figures are Faith, Hope, and Charity. On each side is the Vessel of Wine and the Vessel of Oil, the symbols of Everlasting Life.

THE DECORATION ABOVE THE SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

(ON THE NORTH WALL)

Central Group: UNITY

The Angel of Truth is joining the hands of the laurel-crowned figures of the North and South, signifying Unity, and with her protecting wings ennobles the arts of Painting, Philosophy, Music, Architecture, Chemistry, Literature, and Sculpture. Immediately behind the figure of Music is the veiled figure of the Future.

Left Group: FRATERNITY

The central figure of Fraternity holds together with her encircling arms the Man and the Woman, the symbols of the Family developing the abundance of the Earth. On each side is the Vessel of Wine and the Vessel of Oil, the symbols of Everlasting Life.

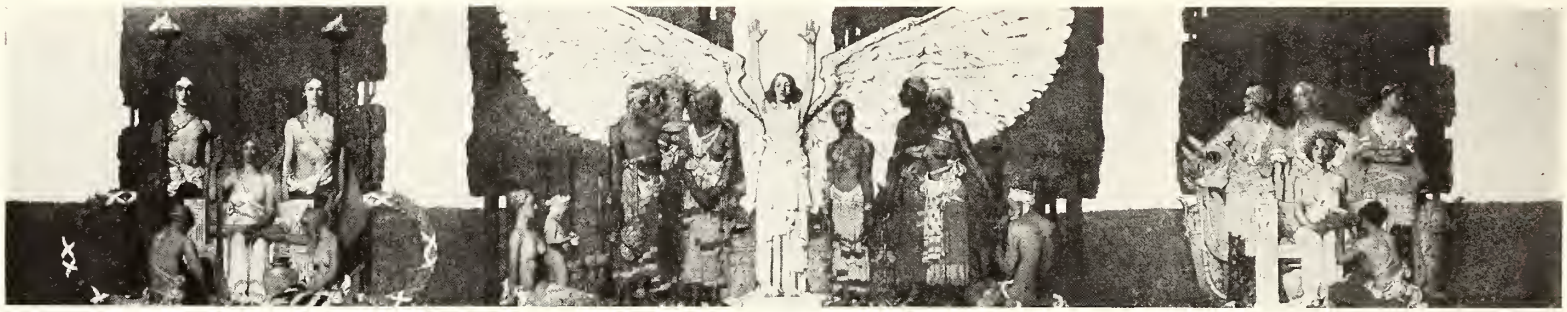
Right Group: CHARITY

The central figure of Charity, attended by her handmaidens, is giving the Water of Life to the Halt and the Blind and caring for the Orphans.

GENERAL DETAILS

The decorations are painted on canvas, each piece of which weighed 600 pounds. About 300 pounds of paint were used. There are 48 figures in the two panels, the standing figures being 8½ feet high. Almost as many models were used as there are figures. The canvas is affixed to the wall with a mixture of white lead and Venetian varnish. The decorations are absolutely weatherproof, the paint being mixed with white wax and kerosene. The wax hardens but does not allow the paint to crack. Chemically the wax is similar to that found in the tombs of the Kings of Egypt, which is said to be still pliable.

The ornamentation on the bronze ceiling beams, consisting of laurel and pine leaves, was also executed by Mr. Guerin.



The mural paintings, south wall. (The emancipation of a race)

The mural paintings, north wall. (Typifying reunion)

THE MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

These consist of the Gettysburg Speech, delivered November 19, 1863, which is on the south wall, and the Second Inaugural Address, delivered March 4, 1865, on the north wall. They are carved on massive stone tablets set in the walls extending from floor to ceiling and inclosed in stone frames with decorations of palm leaves on the sides and eagles and wreaths on the bases. These decorations were done by Miss E. B. Longman under the direction of Mr. French.

These addresses, each in a hall by itself, rank next in point of interest to the statue of Mr. Lincoln which occupies the central Memorial Hall.

THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

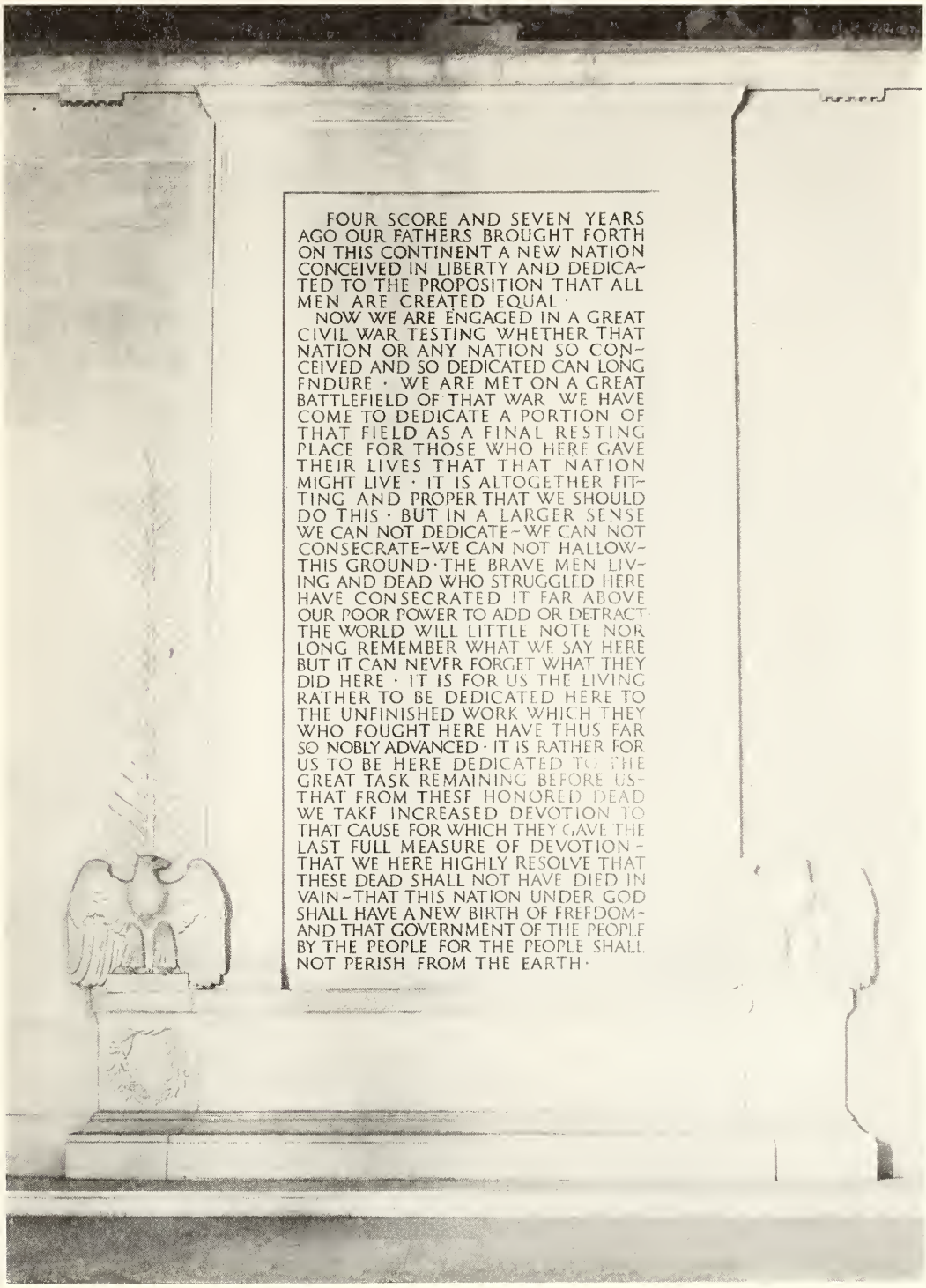
Fellow Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which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

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

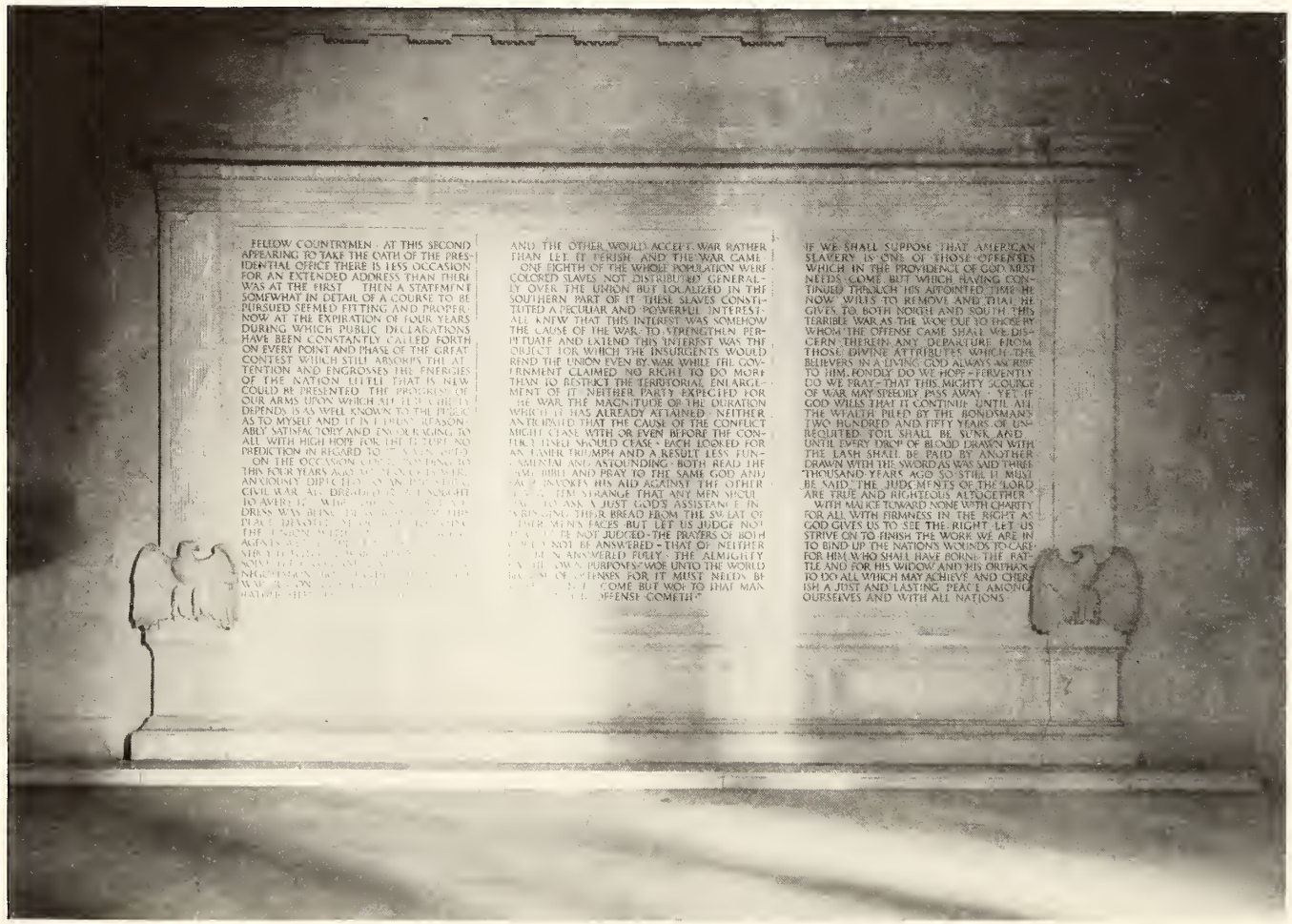
On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

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



Tablet on south wall, containing Gettysburg Speech



Tablet on north wall, containing Second Inaugural Address

THE EXTERIOR DECORATIONS

These consist of the names of the 36 States in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death and of the 48 States which composed the Union when the Memorial was dedicated on May 30, 1922. The first are carved on the frieze above the colonnade, each separated from the other by a medallion composed of a double wreath of leaves, while the cornice above is decorated with a carved scroll interspersed at regular intervals with a projecting lion's head. On the attic walls above the colonnade are carved the names of the 48 States which compose the Union to-day above which appears a continuous string of garlands supported by the wings of elaborately carved eagles, the end of each garland being affixed to the wall with a ribbon having flowing ends at the top of which are two palm leaves. Under the name of each State in both courses is shown in Roman numerals the date of its admission into the Union.

NAMES OF STATES IN THE UNION AT THE TIME OF LINCOLN'S DEATH

(Note.—Inscriptions do not include Arabic numerals; they are added to facilitate reading)

LOWER COURSE, EAST SIDE

DELAWARE	MDCCLXXXVII	(1787)
PENNSYLVANIA	MDCCLXXXVII	(1787)
NEW JERSEY	MDCCLXXXVII	(1787)
GEORGIA	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
CONNECTICUT	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
MASSACHUSETTS	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
MARYLAND	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
SOUTH CAROLINA	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
VIRGINIA	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
NEW YORK	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)

LOWER COURSE, WEST SIDE

INDIANA	MDCCCXVI	(1816)
MISSISSIPPI	MDCCCXVII	(1817)
ILLINOIS	MDCCCXVIII	(1818)
ALABAMA	MDCCCXIX	(1819)
MAINE	MDCCCXX	(1820)
MISSOURI	MDCCCXXI	(1821)
ARKANSAS	MDCCCXXXVI	(1836)
MICHIGAN	MDCCCXXXVII	(1837)
FLORIDA	MDCCCXLV	(1845)
TEXAS	MDCCCXLV	(1845)
IOWA	MDCCCXLVI	(1846)

LOWER COURSE, NORTH SIDE

NORTH CAROLINA	MDCCLXXXIX	(1789)
RHODE ISLAND	MDCCXC	(1790)
VERMONT	MDCCXCI	(1791)
KENTUCKY	MDCCXCII	(1792)
TENNESSEE	MDCCXCVI	(1796)
OHIO	MDCCCII	(1802)
LOUISIANA	MDCCCXII	(1812)

LOWER COURSE, SOUTH SIDE

WISCONSIN	MDCCCXLVIII	(1848)
CALIFORNIA	MDCCCL	(1850)
MINNESOTA	MDCCCLVIII	(1858)
OREGON	MDCCCLIX	(1859)
KANSAS	MDCCCLXI	(1861)
WEST VIRGINIA	MDCCCLXIII	(1863)
NEVADA	MDCCCLXIV	(1864)

NAMES OF STATES COMPRISING THE UNION MAY 30, 1922

(Note.—Inscriptions do not include Arabic numerals; they are added to facilitate reading)

UPPER COURSE, EAST SIDE

ARKANSAS	MDCCCXXXVI	(1836)
MICHIGAN	MDCCCXXXVII	(1837)
FLORIDA	MDCCCXLV	(1845)
TEXAS	MDCCCXLV	(1845)
IOWA	MDCCCXLVI	(1846)
WISCONSIN	MDCCCXLVIII	(1848)
CALIFORNIA	MDCCCL	(1850)
MINNESOTA	MDCCCLVIII	(1858)
OREGON	MDCCCLIX	(1859)
KANSAS	MDCCCLXI	(1861)
WEST VIRGINIA	MDCCCLXIII	(1863)
NEVADA	MDCCCLXIV	(1864)
NEBRASKA	MDCCCLXVII	(1867)
COLORADO	MDCCCLXXVI	(1876)
NORTH DAKOTA	MDCCCLXXXIX	(1889)

UPPER COURSE, WEST SIDE

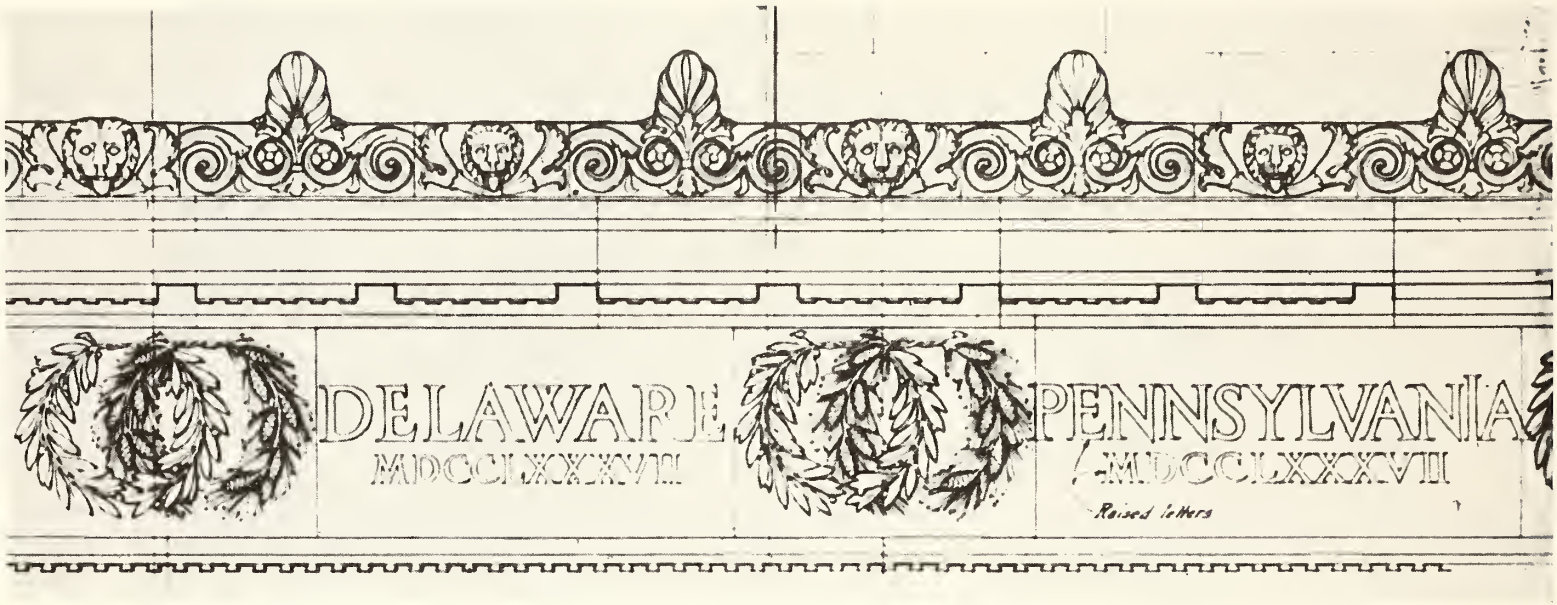
DELAWARE	MDCCLXXXVII	(1787)
PENNSYLVANIA	MDCCLXXXVII	(1787)
NEW JERSEY	MDCCLXXXVII	(1787)
GEORGIA	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
CONNECTICUT	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
MASSACHUSETTS	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
MARYLAND	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
SOUTH CAROLINA	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
VIRGINIA	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
NEW YORK	MDCCLXXXVIII	(1788)
NORTH CAROLINA	MDCCLXXXIX	(1789)
RHODE ISLAND	MDCCXC	(1790)
VERMONT	MDCCXCI	(1791)
KENTUCKY	MDCCXCII	(1792)

UPPER COURSE, NORTH SIDE

SOUTH DAKOTA	MDCCCLXXXIX	(1889)
MONTANA	MDCCCLXXXIX	(1889)
WASHINGTON	MDCCCLXXXIX	(1889)
IDAHO	MDCCCXC	(1890)
WYOMING	MDCCCXC	(1890)
UTAH	MDCCCXCVI	(1896)
OKLAHOMA	MCMVII	(1907)
NEW MEXICO	MCMXII	(1912)
ARIZONA	MCMXII	(1912)

UPPER COURSE, SOUTH SIDE

TENNESSEE	MDCCXCVI	(1796)
OHIO	MDCCCII	(1802)
LOUISIANA	MDCCCXII	(1812)
INDIANA	MDCCCXVI	(1816)
MISSISSIPPI	MDCCCXVII	(1817)
ILLINOIS	MDCCCXVIII	(1818)
ALABAMA	MDCCCXIX	(1819)
MAINE	MDCCCXX	(1820)
MISSOURI	MDCCCXXI	(1821)



Names of States (48), and wreaths, lower course

Names of States (36), and eagle, upper course

Names of States (36), and garland, upper course

THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT AND THE REFLECTING POOL

By IRVING W. PAYNE

Landscape Architect, Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital

As seen from the great plaza fronting the entrance, the landscape architectural treatment is one whose elements have been successfully blended into a harmonious whole. The style of easy formality is characterized by a balance in the disposition of its foliage masses in relation to the main east and west axis of the Memorial, the net result of which is a landscape composition of unusual beauty and charm. The soft, rich green texture of the English and Japanese yews, combined with that of the various forms of quaint old-fashioned dwarf box, lend a particular feeling of distinction, solemnity, and repose.

To the east of the Memorial, beginning at the foot of the steps leading from the entrance and extending toward the Washington Monument, lies the reflecting basin, in whose placid waters is reflected the Lincoln Memorial from the one end and from the other the stately reflection of the Washington Monument. Bordering each side of this monumental basin are two rows of stately English elms, an adequate embellishment of quiet dignity and innate charm.

The pool was contemplated in the park plan of 1901. It was suggested because of the beauty and dignity of the waterways and canals in Versailles, France, and the reflecting basins at the Taj Mahal in India.

The pool consists of two basins, the larger of which is approximately 2,000 feet long by 160 feet wide, and the smaller 300 feet long by 160 feet wide. The maximum depth of the pools is 3 feet. The combined volume of the pools is 7,500,000 gallons, the smaller pool having 10 per cent of the total capacity. The supply and drainage systems are of sufficient capacity to fill or empty the pools in 24 hours.

The coping of granite from Mount Airy, N. C., around the pools rests on a reinforced concrete T beam supported by piles at 20-foot intervals, which are driven to rock.

The pools are waterproofed with a bituminous membrane protected on the aprons with concrete tile and on the bottoms with an asphalt mastic in the western section of the larger pool, and with roofing slate on the remainder of the surface.

Display fountains are placed in the smaller pool and provision is made so that electric apparatus can be installed to operate colored lights for an electric fountain.

The Lincoln Memorial. Approaches and encircling roadway from the northeast

The Memorial and the reflecting pool

THE SITE OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WEST POTOMAC PARK

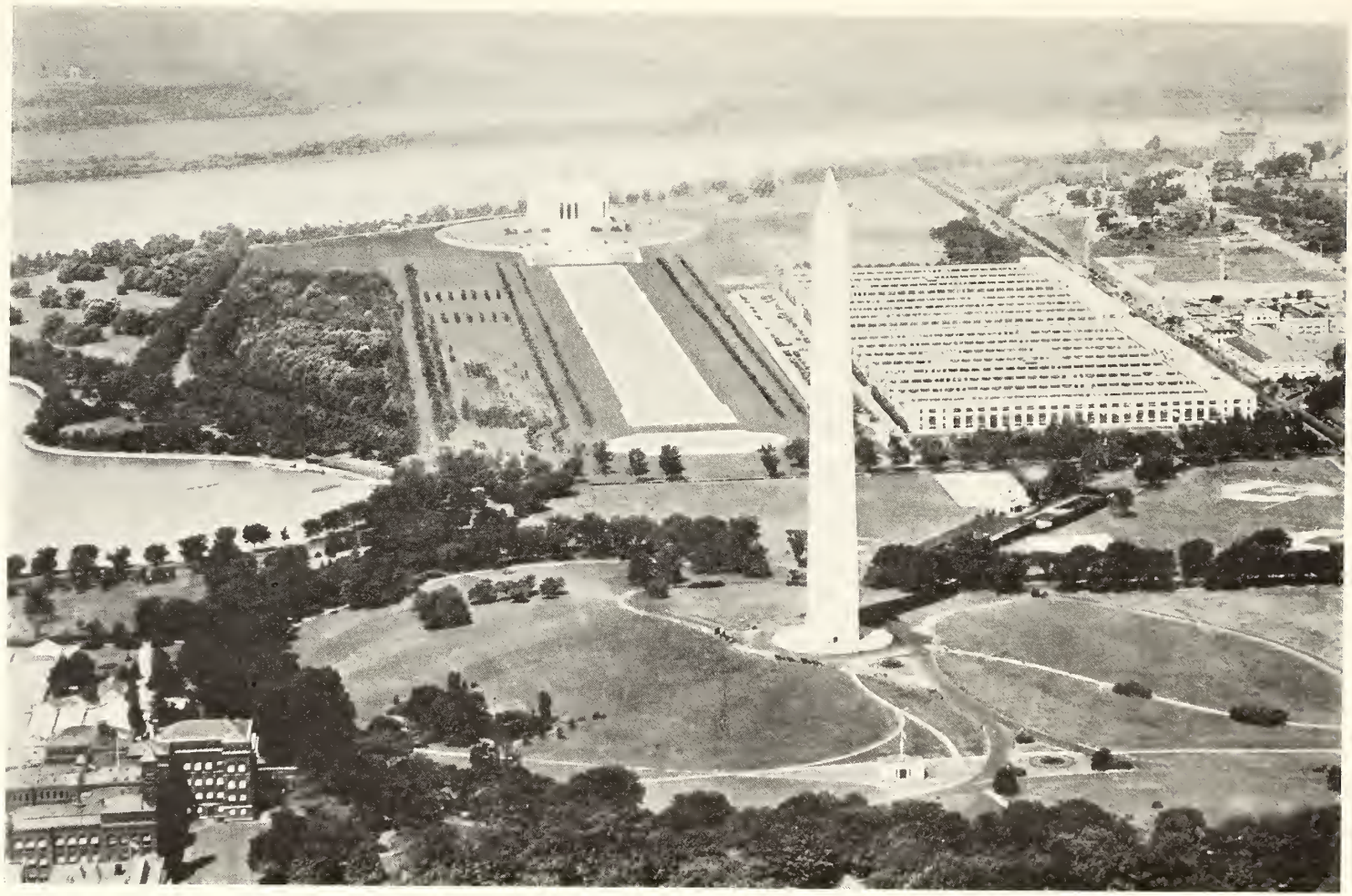
The westernmost end of the Mall, as shown on the plan of the city of Washington made by Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791, terminated at about Seventeenth Street where it met the waters of the Potomac River at the mouth of Tiber Creek. The reclamation and filling in of the Potomac Flats moved the shore line out to a point beyond Twenty-fifth Street, and the Park Commission of 1901, in its report on the improvement of the park system of the District of Columbia, extended the Mall out to that point and located a site for the Lincoln Memorial at the intersection of the main axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument with the main axis of Twenty-third Street west.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1897, the entire area known as the Potomac Flats, together with the tidal reservoir, was made and declared a public park under the name of the Potomac Park, to be forever held and used as a park for the recreation and pleasure of the people. By act approved August 1, 1914, Potomac Park was made a part of the park system of the District of Columbia under the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, who, for convenience of reference, has divided the park into two sections—East Potomac Park, comprising the peninsula east of the steam railroad embankment, and West Potomac Park, the section west of the embankment and extending to B Street north with Seventeenth Street on the one side and the Potomac River on the other.

The first appropriation for the improvement of West Potomac Park was made in 1902. This was devoted almost entirely to improving the area between the Tidal Basin and the Monument Grounds, including the construction of the driveway extending from Seventeenth and B Streets down to Fourteenth and Water Streets, grading the ground along its borders and increasing the height of the sea wall on the north and

east sides of the Tidal Basin. Subsequent appropriations up to 1907 were used in grading and improving that portion of the ground lying between the steam railroad embankment, the Tidal Basin, and the Virginia Channel. In 1907 an appropriation was granted by Congress for constructing a macadam driveway on the Virginia Channel side of the park to extend from the inlet bridge south of the Tidal Basin to the foot of Twenty-sixth Street NW., and for improving the grounds on either side thereof. This was completed by June, 1908, and in 1909 north B Street was carried through as a park roadway to meet this riverside driveway. The filling in of the large area south of north B Street and extending from Seventeenth Street west to the new riverside drive was practically completed in 1908, after which grading was carried on with materials hauled in without expense to the Government so that by 1912, when the site for the Lincoln Memorial had been definitely selected, the ground had been brought to the established park grade.

In erecting the Memorial an earth mound about 1,200 feet in diameter with an elevation of 25 feet at its highest point was raised around the upper foundation up to the base of the terrace wall. On this mound the Memorial stands encircled by a wide roadway from which there radiate roads and walks out into the surrounding grounds.



Washington Monument, reflecting pool, and Lincoln Memorial, looking west. (Air view)

Potomac Park, west. Site of Memorial is at farthest end on river bank, in center panel

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

By DOUGLAS L. WEART
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

The site of the Lincoln Memorial was originally a shallow bay or arm of the Potomac River. Hydraulic fill was started in 1882 and about 4 feet was placed prior to 1900. The remainder of the fill, about 8 feet, was placed in 1908. A typical boring on the site showed the following conditions:

Plus 16 to plus 12	Sandy soil.
Plus 12 to plus 4	Sand and marsh sand.
Plus 4 to minus 10	Sand and gravel.
Minus 10 to minus 36	Marsh sand.
Minus 36 to minus 38	Rotten rock.
Below minus 38	Blue gneiss.

Several tests were made in 1913 to determine the bearing power of the soil. In these tests the unit pressure was from 3,500 to 4,500 pounds per square foot and the settlement amounted to 8 inches in four months, with no settlement during the following two months.

FOUNDATIONS FOR MAIN BUILDING

These foundations consist of two portions: (*a*) The portion below the original level of the park, known as the subfoundation; (*b*) the portion above this level, known as the upper foundation.

The subfoundation consists of 122 concrete piers formed in steel cylinders driven to bedrock. These cylinders vary in length from 49 to 65 feet and in diameter from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 2 inches. They were sunk by being heavily weighted and water-jetted to a depth of absolute resistance. The earth was then removed by hand from each cylinder, the bedrock excavated to an additional depth of 2 feet, and the

entire space filled with concrete, reinforced with twelve 1-inch square twisted bars set vertically in a circle 6 inches inside each cylinder. The tops of these cylinders at the ground level are splayed out to a rectangular shape (most of them square) and are connected by a grillage of reinforced concrete 1 foot thick.

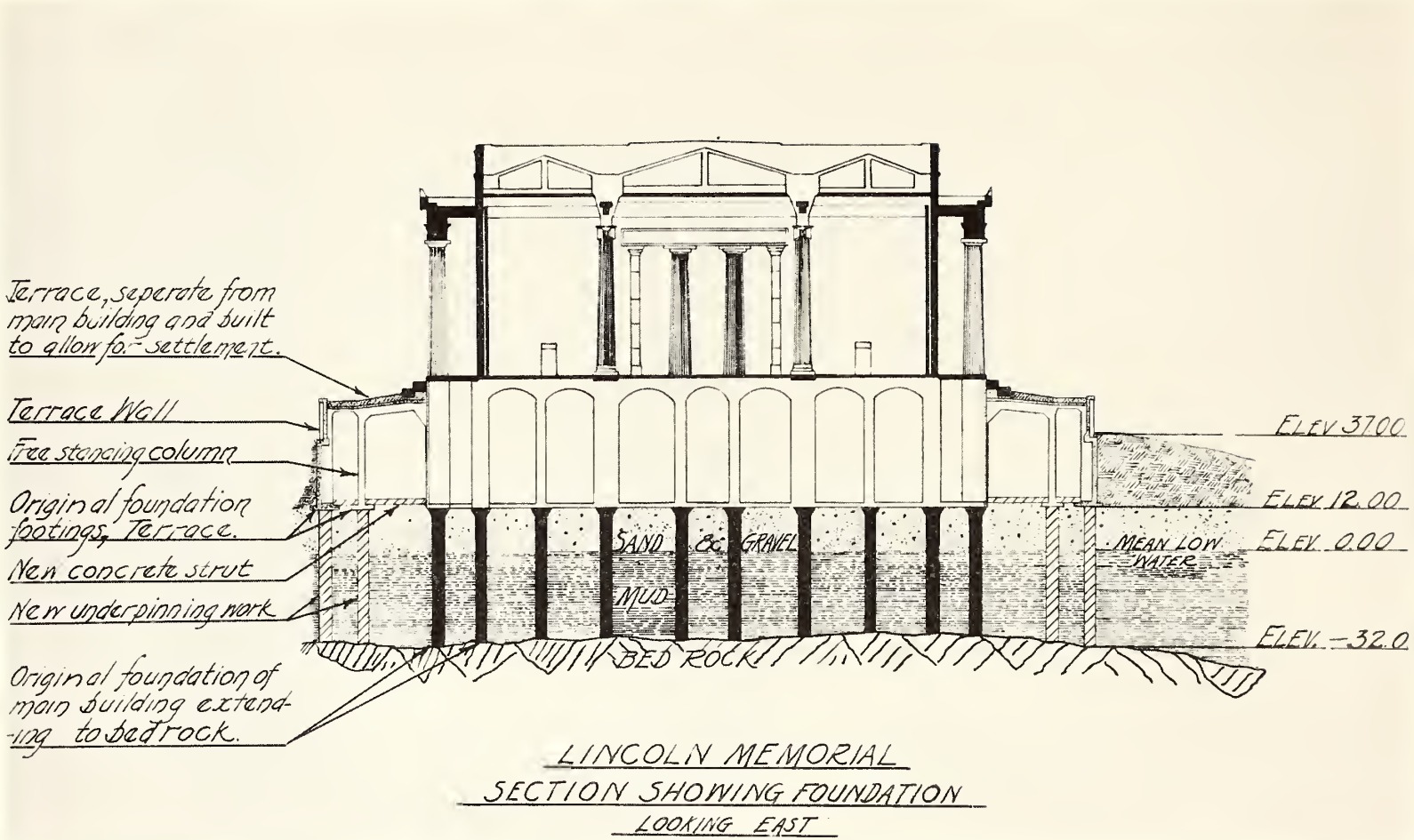
The upper foundation consists of concrete columns each about 45 feet in height erected upon the tops of these piers, being joined at their tops by arches poured integrally with them. Some of the columns are hollow and some are reinforced.

FOUNDATIONS OF TERRACE WALLS

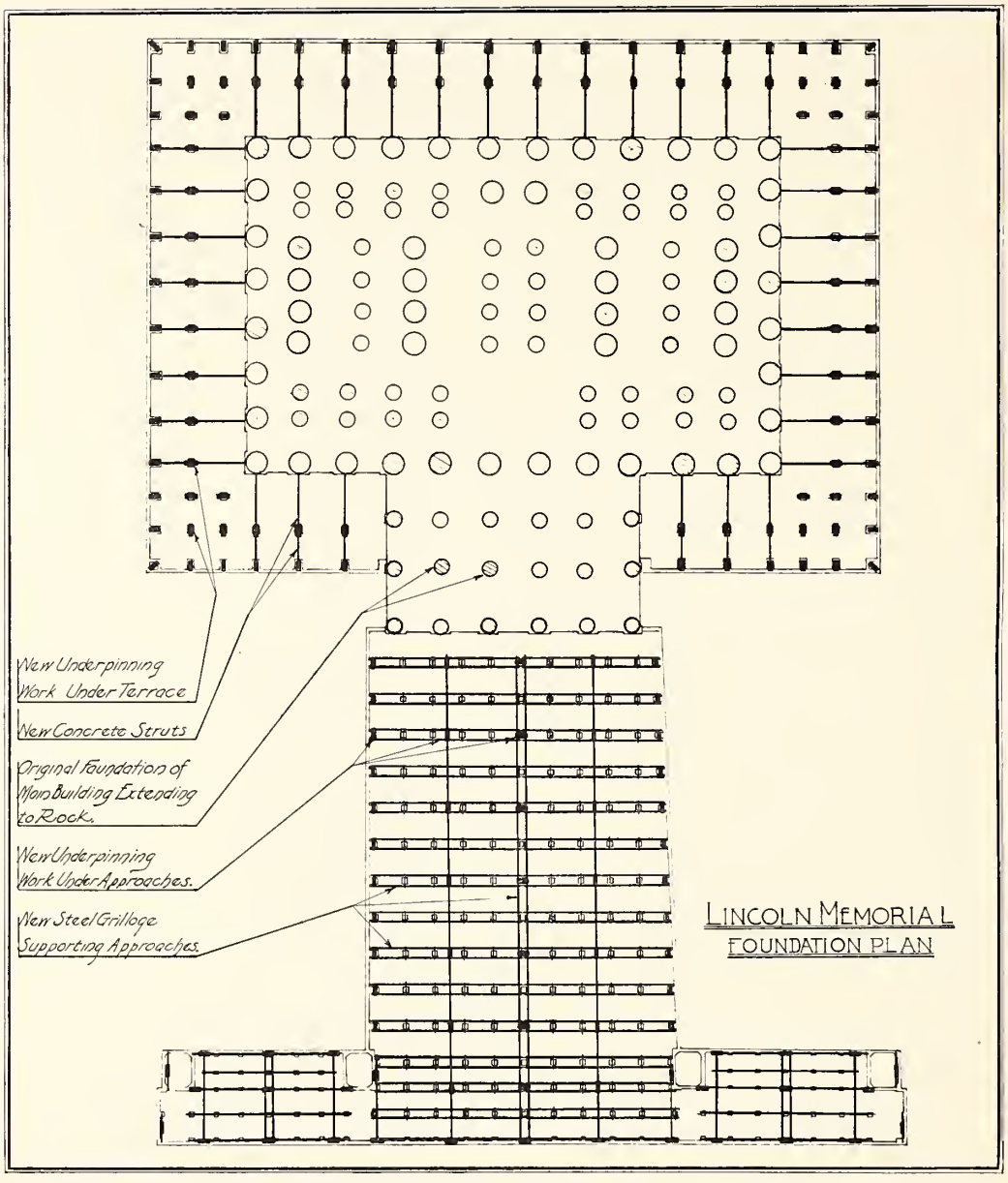
The original plans for the Memorial called for the foundations under the terrace wall to be carried down to rock in a manner similar to the foundations under the main building. After the bearing power of the soil had been determined, as indicated above, the scheme of putting the terrace wall on a spread footing was investigated. The pressure under the proposed footings was figured to be practically the same as the pressure on the original grade due to the weight of the earth fill, or about 2,300 pounds per square foot.

Because of this fact, and the favorable results of the test to determine the bearing power of the earth, made in 1913, it was decided to adopt the slab foundation, and the wall was designed to allow for a settlement of about 8 inches.

The beams supporting the deck slab were designed to act as struts between the top of the retaining wall and the building proper so as to prevent the wall from being thrown out of alignment due to the pressure of the earth fill against the wall. The ends of these struts were placed in slots in the wall of the main building without any rigid connection, so that they would move and adjust themselves to settlement of the terrace wall but would allow no movement of the top wall toward the building.



Cross section of main building, terrace wall, and foundations



Foundation plan of the Memorial and its approaches

FOUNDATIONS OF APPROACHES

The approaches to the Memorial were constructed under a separate contract from that of the main building. In 1917 additional bearing tests were made which confirmed the tests made in 1913. As a result of this it was decided to adopt the slab foundation for the approaches.

CONSTRUCTION OF FOUNDATIONS, TERRACE WALL

The terrace wall was started at the south buttress of the main steps and built progressively around the Memorial to the north buttress. When work stopped in December, 1917, the wall and slab deck had been poured entirely on the east side and the wall about one-third completed on the south side. During November and December, 1917, the back fill was made on this portion of the wall. Levels taken at the southeast corner March, 1918, showed a settlement of 0.11 foot. At this time the wall had nearly all of the load it would have to sustain. The deck slab was poured at the southwest corner in June, 1918, and up to September 1, 1918, the settlement at that point was 0.26 foot. When the back fill was made at this corner the settlement became much more rapid, so that by November 8, 1918, it had reached a total of 0.59 foot. During this settlement the wall maintained its alignment, and the horizontal joints of the granite were not affected. Similar conditions to the above held true during the remainder of the construction.

The average settlement to July, 1921, when work was started on underpinning was a little over 1 foot. The reason for this settlement of the terrace walls and approaches is that the entire West Potomac Park is gradually settling due to the slow compacting of the hydraulic fill placed there between 1882 and 1908, and is not due to the settlement of these structures themselves with respect to the surrounding ground on which they are placed.

UNDERPINNING TERRACE WALL AND APPROACHES

In 1920 a thorough investigation was made of the effect of the settlement on the deck, walls, and approaches. The structures were taking up the settlement as they were designed to do, but it was thought that it would not be safe to permit the settlement to go on indefinitely. As there was no indication that the settlement would stop in the near future, it was decided to underpin the foundation.

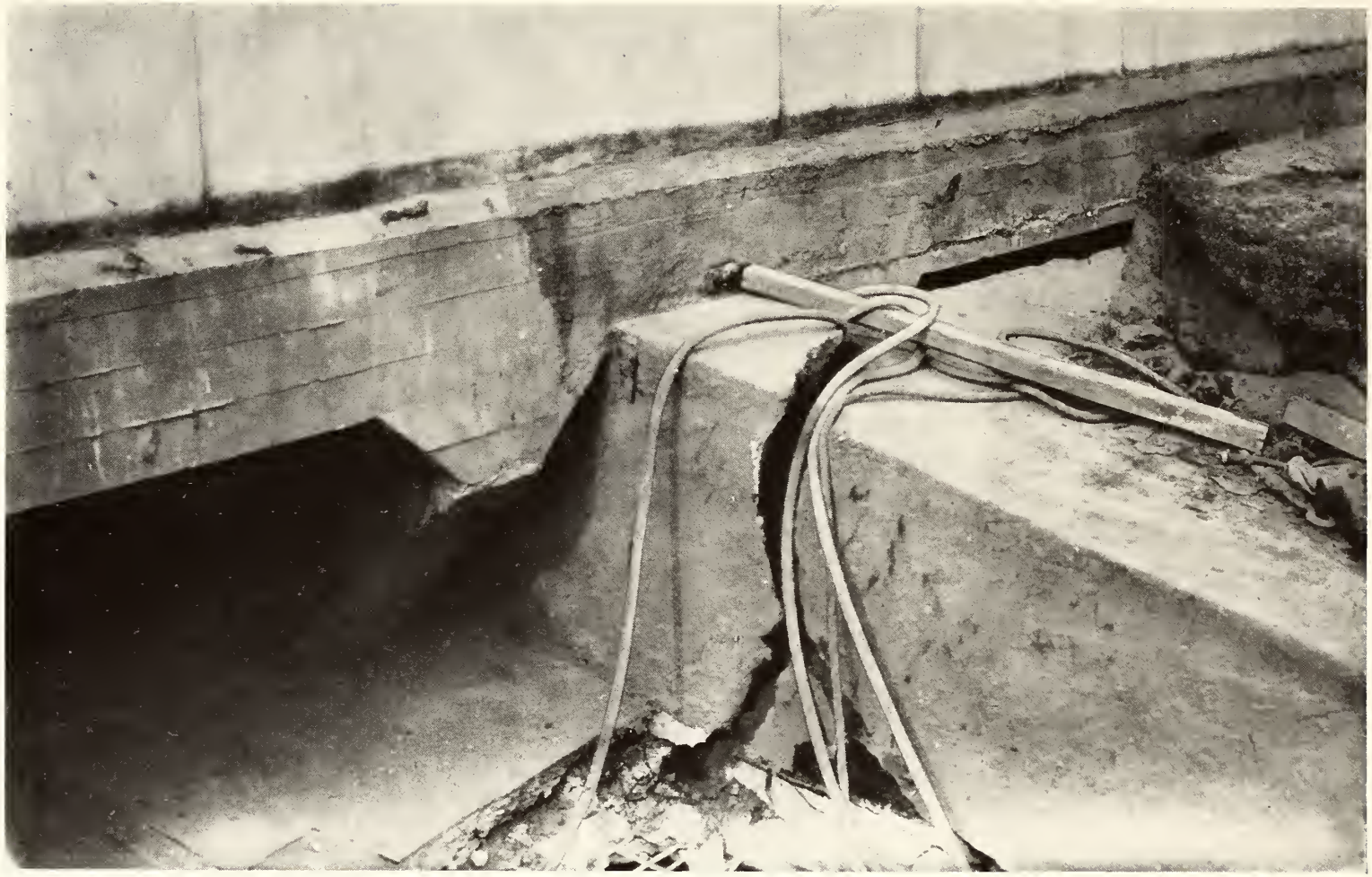
The scheme for underpinning contemplated sinking steel cylinders between the columns supporting the wall and the deck to bedrock, filling the same with concrete and carrying the load by means of transverse steel beams resting on the column and carried in under the foundation footings. Before work was commenced, however, the scheme was changed to provide for concrete columns being placed directly under the piers supporting the wall and terrace, thus eliminating the beams.

The foundations of the approaches were to be supported on a system of steel girders, resting on concrete piers carried to bedrock, with steel needle beams through the columns.

DETAILS OF UNDERPINNING TERRACE WALL

The free standing columns were shored up with 12 by 12 inch timbers before excavation was begun. Access pits, 6 feet square, were then sunk between each free standing column and the terrace wall. These pits were sunk by driving sheet piling and excavating within the sheeting. The pits were carried down 12 to 14 feet in depth, the bottoms were concreted, and sumps, 18 inches deep, were constructed in one corner of each. Suction lines of the pump system were connected to each sump. It will be noted that the bottoms of the sumps were below ground water level.

The caissons were started from near the bottoms of the sides of the access pits by cutting the timber sheeting adjacent to the terrace wall and to the free standing columns and drifting horizontally under the



Reinforced concrete slab which originally supported the earthen terrace next to the Memorial, showing damage by settlement before its foundation was carried to bedrock

foundation footings to the exact position of the new piers, which were carried down to rock in extension of the original piers. The shafts were 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 10 inches in horizontal dimensions and lined with mine timbers 12 inches wide by 2 inches thick. As each foot of depth was excavated a section of this framing was put in position. The timber was cut so that the sides of the hole were braced when the timber was placed in position. To prevent bulging, cross bracing was placed across the shaft in the narrow direction at approximately every 8 feet in depth. The excavation was made by pick and shovel, the water being kept down by air pumps.

Excavation was carried down through sandy loam for approximately 8 to 10 feet, then through stiff mud to about 3 feet above bedrock. The 3 feet directly above bedrock was composed of decayed rock, which was very soft and after removal appeared very much like coarse sand. Sometimes large bowlders were encountered just above the soft rock. The surface of the bedrock was found broken off at various angles without any relation to the strata or fault planes. The strata of the rock dipped a little north of west and is on an angle of approximately 40° with the horizontal. Vertical fault planes crossed the strata at various angles. The surface of the bedrock was drilled off until it was level, or, if one portion of the surface was higher than the other, the rock was cut in steps so that the bearing was level. When a suitable bottom had been obtained with all dirt and water removed it was passed upon by an inspector. The shafts varied in depth from 40 to 60 feet.

Immediately after the caissons were inspected the concrete work was started. The pouring in each caisson was continuous except for the time required for removing the braces and spading the concrete. The time of pouring varied from four to eight hours and the amount of concrete necessary varied from 14 to 20 yards per shaft. The concrete was poured to within 6 inches of the bottom of the old footing. Any laitance which accumulated on the top of the pier was removed, and the pier

was allowed to set for seven days. The 6-inch space was then filled with a very dry mixture of concrete, a small amount rammed in at a time to make the wedge as compact as possible. The pier was then allowed to take the load.

After the pier took the load the walls continued to settle for a time. This was due to the compacting of the mass in the long newly constructed columns. If the piers could have set for about 28 days instead of 7 before the load was applied, it is believed that this settlement would not have occurred.

As each set of adjacent piers under the free standing columns and the terrace wall were completed the access pits were filled with earth, and concrete struts 12 inches wide and 24 inches deep, each reinforced with four three-fourths-inch rods, were constructed, extending from the foundation wall of the main building to the free standing columns and from these columns to the terrace wall. These struts are supported on the original foundation footings of the free standing columns, and at the building and terrace wall the rods were grouted into the old concrete.

Operations were carried on simultaneously under every second set of free standing columns and terrace wall footing. After these had been completed work was commenced under the intervening sets.

After the underpinning of the terrace wall was completed, the damage caused to it and to the deck of the terrace by settlement was repaired. Some of the granite blocks in the wall were replaced with new stones, while others were taken out and reset. The 8-inch concrete slab which supported the earth terrace between the wall and the building was removed where badly damaged, and replaced by new reinforced concrete. All of the reinforced concrete beams supporting the deck slab were badly cracked and steel I beams were placed under them for reinforcement. All cracks in the portions of the deck slab not replaced were cut out and completely filled with gunite. The earth was then replaced and the crushed stone footwalk reconstructed.

System of steel girders used to support the approaches to the Lincoln Memorial when their foundations were strengthened

DETAILS OF UNDERPINNING THE APPROACHES

A different method of underpinning was employed with the approaches than that described for the terrace wall. Here the columns were supported on a system of steel girders with steel needle beams through the various columns.

A longitudinal system of 24-inch I beams supported on 2 by 4 foot concrete piers, extending down to rock, similar to those used under the terrace wall, was constructed. Some of the concrete piers are in the open so that the steel rests directly on them, but the majority are under the old existing column footings. In the latter case the beams are supported on concrete pedestals built up to the proper height on these old footings.

A cross system of 24-inch I beams placed on either side of the columns rests on the longitudinal system.

The needle beams are short lengths of 10-inch I beams. They extend through the columns and rest on the cross system. These short beams take the load transmitted through the concrete piers.

The cavities between the needle beams and the columns were filled with a dry concrete, rammed so as to fill all voids. Care was taken in the work to insure a good bearing between the columns and the needle beams.

All of the steelwork was then encased in concrete to protect it.

A total of 176 piers, 68 struts, and 210 tons of steel were required to complete this work.

Upon the completion of this underpinning the damage caused to the approaches by the settlement of the old foundation was thoroughly repaired. Granite blocks irretrievably damaged were taken out and replaced with new blocks, others were taken out and reset, while other portions were resurfaced. A considerable portion of the cobblestone pavement was taken up and new pavement laid, other parts taken up and relaid, and cracks and defective places in portions not requiring removal were repaired.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORK

The act of Congress approved February 9, 1911, which created the Lincoln Memorial Commission provided that "construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completion, under the direction of said Commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding two million dollars."

On January 29, 1913, Congress by joint resolution, which was signed by the President February 1, 1913, approved the plans and design prepared by Mr. Henry Bacon, architect, of New York, for the Memorial to be erected in West Potomac Park on the site selected by the Commission and on June 27, 1913, the Secretary of War by authority of the Commission entered into a contract with Mr. Bacon for his full professional services in connection with the designing and construction of the Memorial. On February 11 and 28, 1914, respectively, the Secretary executed contracts with the George A. Fuller Co. of New York City for the superstructure and with the National Foundation & Engineering Co. and M. F. Comer, of Toledo, Ohio, for the foundation. The work under these three contracts was to be performed under the supervision of the executive and disbursing officer of the Commission acting as the representative of the Secretary of War.

On February 12, 1914, the foundation contractors broke ground at the northeast corner of the site and on March 27 commenced work on the foundation which was completed in April, 1915, with the exception of final pointing and cleaning up which were finished in May of that year.

Work upon the superstructure was begun on February 10, 1915, by the contractors for that portion of the work who on that date set the first stone of the exterior, and by June 30 of that year there had been completed the three step courses surrounding the building, the fill under the colonnade floor and portions of that floor, the wall ashlar and parts of some of the colonnade columns and the exterior walls on an average about half of their height to the cornice.

During the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1916, the exterior walls of the building, the colonnade floor, the columns and the main cornice were practically completed and portions of the attic story placed. During this year also about 150,000 cubic yards of material was dumped about the memorial as part of the fill required for the circular mound around the base of the building. This material was received without cost to the Government. The architect completed the plans for the terrace wall and masonry approaches authorized in the urgent deficiency appropriation act approved February 28, 1916, which increased the limit of cost of the building from $2,000,000 to

$2,594,000. On December 22, 1915, a contract was entered into for the statue and its pedestal.

During the year from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, all of the exterior marble and the interior marble and limestone work were completed, the attic story finished, the copper roof constructed and progress made on the heating and plumbing equipment. Based upon proposals received July 26, 1916, a contract was entered into on September 15, 1916, for constructing the terrace wall and masonry approaches. Work under this was commenced at once and by the end of the fiscal year considerable work had been done in the way of concrete foundation, concrete wall and slab, and laying cast-iron drain pipe. The work of constructing the earth mound around the Memorial progressed throughout the year with material received and deposited without cost to the United States. During this year a contract was entered into, on October 24, 1916, for the interior decorations and wall painting.

The entire superstructure of the building was completed on October 26, 1917, and taken over by representatives of the Government. Work for the construction of the terrace wall and approaches was continued during this fiscal year but under difficulties incident to the World War which created a scarcity of labor and interruption of facilities for transporting materials to Washington. Severe winter weather also caused an unusual suspension of operations. A contract was entered into with the sculptor on December 31, 1917, for increasing the size of the statue from about 10 feet in height to about 19 feet or, including the plinth, 20 feet, which was necessitated by the fact that experiments in the building with models had demonstrated that the statue as originally designed would be too small for the prominent position it would occupy as the principal feature of the Memorial. This enlargement of the statue required an increase in the size and a change in the design of the panel in the limestone wall in front of which the statue was to be placed, and a contract for this was entered into on December 24, 1917, with the builders of the superstructure. One of the decorative paintings which were to be placed at the tops of the north and south interior walls was nearly completed at the studio of the artist. Construction of the earth mound around the Memorial was continued.

During the following fiscal year (1918–19) the erection of the terrace walls and approaches was continued and largely completed. Work was commenced grading for a gravel walk which was to be constructed on the terrace around the Memorial between the base of the building and the terrace wall. The reconstruction of the platform for the pedestal and statue and of the panel behind it in the west wall of the interior was continued. Additional steel beams were placed beneath this platform to support the increased weight resulting from the enlargement of the statue and pedestal. The setting of the stones for the revised panel was finished. There was also completed and placed in position at the tops of the north and south interior walls the decorative paintings which portray in allegorical form the principles expressed in the Gettysburg Speech and

Mr. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address which are, respectively, carved on the tablets beneath the paintings. Work also progressed upon the carving of the statue in the studio of the carvers in New York, and upon the pedestal, and the pedestal stones (19 in number) were completed, shipped, and received in Washington in May, 1919. Work for constructing the earth mound around the Memorial progressed during the year.

The setting of the Tennessee marble stones for the platform of the pedestal was commenced in July, 1919, and completed in October. The stones composing the statue were received in December, 1919, and January, 1920, and placed in position and the statue trimmed, cleaned, and pointed up. Work upon the earth mound was continued. The construction of the approaches to the building, the terrace wall, and the walk on the terrace were all finished during this fiscal year. This left only the painting of the bronze ceiling beams and the introduction of electric lights, both of which were completed during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. The work of constructing the earth mound around the Memorial was practically completed during this year. The mound contains about 500,000 cubic yards of earth filling, all of which was received without expense to the United States. During this year, also under a special appropriation made by Congress for the purpose, there were constructed a bituminous macadam circular roadway around the Memorial with a concrete sidewalk bordering its inner edge, a similar roadway with concrete sidewalk on either side on the line of Twenty-third Street leading in to the circular roadway from B Street and a third roadway of similar construction and with concrete sidewalk on either side running between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets out from the main circular roadway to B Street.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the terrace wall and approaches which had been showing signs of settlement were underpinned by supporting their existing foundations on concrete piers carried to bedrock. Repairs were also made to the terrace wall and approaches where they had been cracked and damaged by settlement. This work was done with a special appropriation made by Congress at the request of the Lincoln Memorial Commission. This completed the Memorial and its surroundings.

The grounds around the Memorial were graded, seeded, and planted with trees and shrubs by the office which is in charge of the park. It also completed, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, a reflecting pool extending from a point about 450 feet east of the Memorial out toward Seventeenth Street. This pool is 2,027 feet long and 160 feet wide, in which the Memorial is reflected as in a mirror. Between the east end of this pool and Seventeenth Street a transverse pool was constructed, 291 feet long and 160 feet wide.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE

The corner stone of the Memorial was laid on Friday, February 12, 1915, at 3.07 p. m. The ceremonies observed were entirely informal. The stone used for the purpose is the base of the colonnade column at the northeast corner of the building, marked on the setting plans as No. AD 23. It is 7 feet 10 inches square by 2 feet 9⅓ inches high, with an additional 2 inches of height in the beginning of the column flutings integral with the base. The weight of this stone is slightly over 17 tons.

In the center of the top of this stone a cavity was cut, 19 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, the length being from east to west. In this opening were placed two copper boxes, specially designed by Mr. Frederick D. Owen, of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks, one within the other, the outer box being 18 by 13 by 9 inches, and the inner box being 17 by 12 by 8 inches. There were first placed on the bottom of the opening in the stone five 2-inch squares of glass one-fourth-inch thick, one in each corner and one in the center. Upon these were placed the outer of the two copper boxes. Similar pieces of glass were then dropped in, one on each of the four sides, between the box and the walls of the stone. On the bottom and inside this box were then placed five more squares of glass, one at each corner and one in the center. The inner copper box was then deposited inside this box and resting on the pieces of glass, one additional piece being dropped in at each side between the walls of the two boxes. The purpose of these pieces of glass is to form air spaces around and between the boxes. The cover was then placed upon the outer box and hermetically sealed by soldering. These boxes are made of 20-ounce cold-rolled sheet copper, the tops having their edges turned down to fit into grooves crimped upon the inner side of the top edges of the boxes.

The inner box was filled and sealed at the office of the executive and disbursing officer of the Commission, in the presence of the Special Resident Commissioner, the executive and disbursing officer, the architect, the officers of the Commission, the representatives of the contractors for the erection of the superstructure of the Memorial, and a number of spectators. The contents of the box consisted of the following articles, placed in the box in the order given, beginning at the end of the box placed toward the east in the corner stone:

1. The Bible.
2. The Constitution of the United States, amended to May 1, 1913.
3. Autograph of Lineoln (plaeed inside front cover of Bible).
4. Rand-MeNally & Co.'s eomplete Atlas of the World, 1914 (half russia leather binding).
5. Life of Abraham Lineoln, By Helen Nieolay, 1 volume. Autograph of Robert T. Lineoln, February 12, 1915, on first flyleaf.
6. Map of the United States, in two seetions, 1914. United States Geological Survey.
7. Map of Alaska, 1913. United States Geological Survey.
8. Post Route Map of the Philippine Islands, showing post offiees in operation January 1, 1915.

9. Map of the Hawaiian Islands prepared for the Hawaiian exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, Seattle, Wash., 1909. United States Geological Survey.
10. Post Route Map of Porto Rico, showing post offices in operation January 1, 1915.
11. Map of Canal Zone and of the watershed of the Rio Chagres, August, 1912.
12. Topographical map of Gettysburg battle field and vicinity. United States Geological Survey, edition of 1913. Surveyed 1885 and 1906–1909.
13. Map of the permanent system of highways of the District of Columbia, 1914.
14. Map of the city of Washington, 1911, with superimposed map of green showing the holdings of the original proprietors in 1792. United States Geological Survey.
15. Plan of the Panama Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Calif., February to December, 1915.
16. Photograph of breaking ground for Memorial, February 12, 1914.
17. The Lincoln Memorial. Pamphlet by Colorado-Yule Marble Co.
18. Report on the Colorado-Yule Marble properties. Dr. Geo. P. Merrill.
19. Copy of contract with Henry Bacon, Architect of the Memorial.
20. Copy of contract with the National Foundation & Engineering Co. and M. F. Comer for the foundations of the Memorial.
21. Copy of contract with George A. Fuller Co. for the superstructure.
22. Report of the Lincoln Memorial Commission to Congress, December 5, 1912.
23. Three photographs of renderings from the plans of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater and Chapel.
24. Letters by the contractors and subcontractors: George A. Fuller Co., Colorado-Yule Marble Co. (accompanied by paper containing autographs of 112 employees engaged in the fabrication of marble for the Lincoln Memorial), Ingalls Stone Co., Dietrich Bros., The Maryland Brick & Supply Co., Ernest C. Bairstow, National Fireproofing Co., Fred Drew Co., National Mosaic Co., J. D. Thompson Co., The Atlas Portland Cement Co.
25. Bound volume of illustrations for the March, 1915, issue of the National Geographic Magazine (red morocco).
26. Inauguration medal, President Wilson, 1913.
27. Current new money ($1 silver certificate, series of 1899 No. N4115830N; silver dollar, 1888; 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 cent, 1914; about 15 pennies contributed by those present).
28. Magazine, "World's Work" (September, October, November, December, 1914; January and February, 1915).
29. National Geographic Magazine (June, 1913, and November, 1914).
30. Copy of the Washington Post, February 12, 1915.
31. Copy of the Washington Times, noon edition, February 12, 1915.
32. Copy of the Washington Star, February 11, 1915.
33. Copy of the Washington Star's weekly War Pictorial, February 11, 1915.
34. Copy of the New York Times, Sunday, February 7, 1915.
35. Parchment folio of autographs.
36. New current postage stamps (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 cent) in folder of tracing cloth with signatures.
37. Small silk American flag.
38. Letter from Hon. John F. Shafroth, United States Senator from Colorado.
39. Small plaster tablet with autographs in surface.
40. Copy of statement of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn at setting of stone.

As the corner stone was placed in position by the masons and declared by the Special Resident Commissioner to be set, he made the following statement as to the nature and purposes of the occasion:

The Lincoln Memorial Commission at its recent meeting determined that the laying of this corner stone should not be attended by any public function, as there was not time in which to prepare for such a gathering as would be commensurate with the occasion.

The purpose of this Memorial that we are erecting is not to perpetuate the name or fame of him in whose honor it is builded, but is intended rather as an evidence to the generations that shall follow us of the admiration and love cherished by the American people. It can add no luster to the name and fame of Lincoln, but it is to stand through coming ages as evidence of the gratitude and devotion in which Lincoln is held by his countrymen.

An American flag was then unfurled above the stone and the ceremonies concluded with the placing of mortar beneath the stone by the Special Resident Commissioner, the executive and disbursing officer, and others connected with the work.

NOTE.—The autograph folio (No. 35 on list) consisted of 18 sheets of parchment 9½ by 15 inches in a folder of parchment, in which they were bound by a white silk ribbon at the left side. At the top of each sheet of the folio is a picture of the building as it will appear when completed, with the name of the Secretary of War at the left and the names of the Lincoln Memorial Commission at the right. Below the picture are the title of the Memorial and the names of the executive and disbursing officer, the architect, and the builders. The contents of the several pages are as follows:

Page.

1. Title: "The personnel of the three departments of the Government of the United States of America."
2. Autographs of the President of the United States and each member of the Cabinet.
3–5. Autographs of the Vice President of the United States, all of the Members of the Senate of the United States, and some of its officers.
6–11. Autographs of the Speaker and 251 Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.
12. Autographs of the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.
13. Autographs of the members of the Lincoln Memorial Commission.
14–17. Autographs of 168 members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington.
18. Autographs of the architect and his assistants, the executive and disbursing officer of the Commission and his assistants, the general contractors and their assistants, and subcontractors.

APPROPRIATIONS

Following are the various appropriations made for the Memorial:

Act of Feb. 9, 1911 (Public, No. 346), creates the Lincoln Memorial Commission to procure a location, plan, and design for the Memorial, appropriates $50,000 for those purposes, and limits the total cost of the building to $2,000,000	$50, 000
Sundry civil act approved June 23, 1913, for beginning construction	300, 000
Sundry civil act approved Aug. 1, 1914, for continuing construction	400, 000
Sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1915, for continuing construction	600, 000
Urgent deficiency act approved Feb. 28, 1916, authorizes additional improvements not heretofore provided for and for masonry steps and approaches and terrace wall, increases limit of cost from $2,000,000 to $2,594,000, and appropriates	263, 000
Sundry civil act approved July 1, 1916, for continuing construction	700, 000
Sundry civil act approved June 12, 1917, for completing construction	331, 000
	2, 594, 000
Sundry civil act approved Mar. 4, 1921, for additional work on the masonry approaches and terrace around the Lincoln Memorial, including foundations to rock and all necessary expenses of every kind incident thereto, $345,720, and the limit of cost of the said Lincoln Memorial is hereby increased from $2,594,000 to $2,957,000*	345, 720
	2, 939, 720

*NOTE.—While this act places the limit of cost at $2,957,000, the total amount actually appropriated was $17,280 less, or $2,939,720.

In addition to the appropriations made for the Memorial building, its terrace wall, and approaches, Congress provided the sum of $100,000 in sundry civil act approved March 4, 1921, for constructing roads and walks surrounding the Memorial and roads and walks leading thereto from existing improved roads, to be expended by the Lincoln Memorial Commission. Also $5,000 for expenses of dedicating the Memorial, this having been originally appropriated in the sundry civil act approved July 19, 1919, reappropriated by sundry civil act approved June 5, 1920, and again reappropriated by sundry civil act approved March 4, 1921.

A total sum of $584,000 was appropriated for the reflecting pools east of the Memorial, the amount being granted in four installments of $175,000, $84,000, $250,000, and $75,000 by sundry civil acts approved July 19, 1919, June 5, 1920, and March 4, 1921, and War Department act approved June 30, 1922. These funds were expended by the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, under whose direction the pools were constructed.

CONTRACTS

June 27, 1913.—Henry Bacon, architect, for his full professional services in connection with the designing and construction of the Memorial. Six per cent on all contracts, formal or informal, for labor and material for erection of Memorial, total	$155, 371. 23
Feb. 11, 1914.—George A. Fuller Co., for superstructure	1, 658, 144. 49
Feb. 28, 1914.—National Foundation & Engineering Co. and M. F. Comer, for foundation	215, 918. 84
Dec. 22, 1915.—Daniel Chester French, for statue and pedestal	45, 000. 00
Sept. 15, 1916.—George A. Fuller Co., for constructing approaches, terrace wall, etc	347, 147. 47
Oct. 24, 1916.—Jules Guerin, for interior decorations consisting of the wall paintings and decoration of bronze ceiling beam	45, 000. 00
Oct. 26, 1917.—George A. Fuller Co., for bronze grilles, marble panels for ceilings, completing interior tile floor. (The bronze grilles were subsequently omitted)	3, 530. 00

Dec. 24, 1917.—George A. Fuller Co., for modifying plan and design of platform for pedestal and of interior wall on west side of Memorial behind location for the statue	$14, 570. 19
Dec. 31, 1917.—Daniel Chester French, for increasing size of statue and pedestal	43, 400. 00
June 24, 1921.—Terry & Tench Co., for underpinning approaches and terrace wall by carrying their foundations to bedrock	220, 359. 28
Jan. 10, 1922.—Terry & Tench Co., for repairing concrete damaged by settlement	63, 408. 92
Feb. 28, 1922.—J. F. Manning Co., setting new granite, resetting granite, dressing, etc., granite surfaces, in the approaches and the terrace wall	23, 853. 46
Mar. 21, 1922.—National Mosaic Co., resetting cobblestone pavement and granite borders in the approaches	6, 437. 50
Mar. 23, 1922.—Fred Drew Co., for constructing concrete walks, curbs, and gutters about the Memorial	30, 174. 05

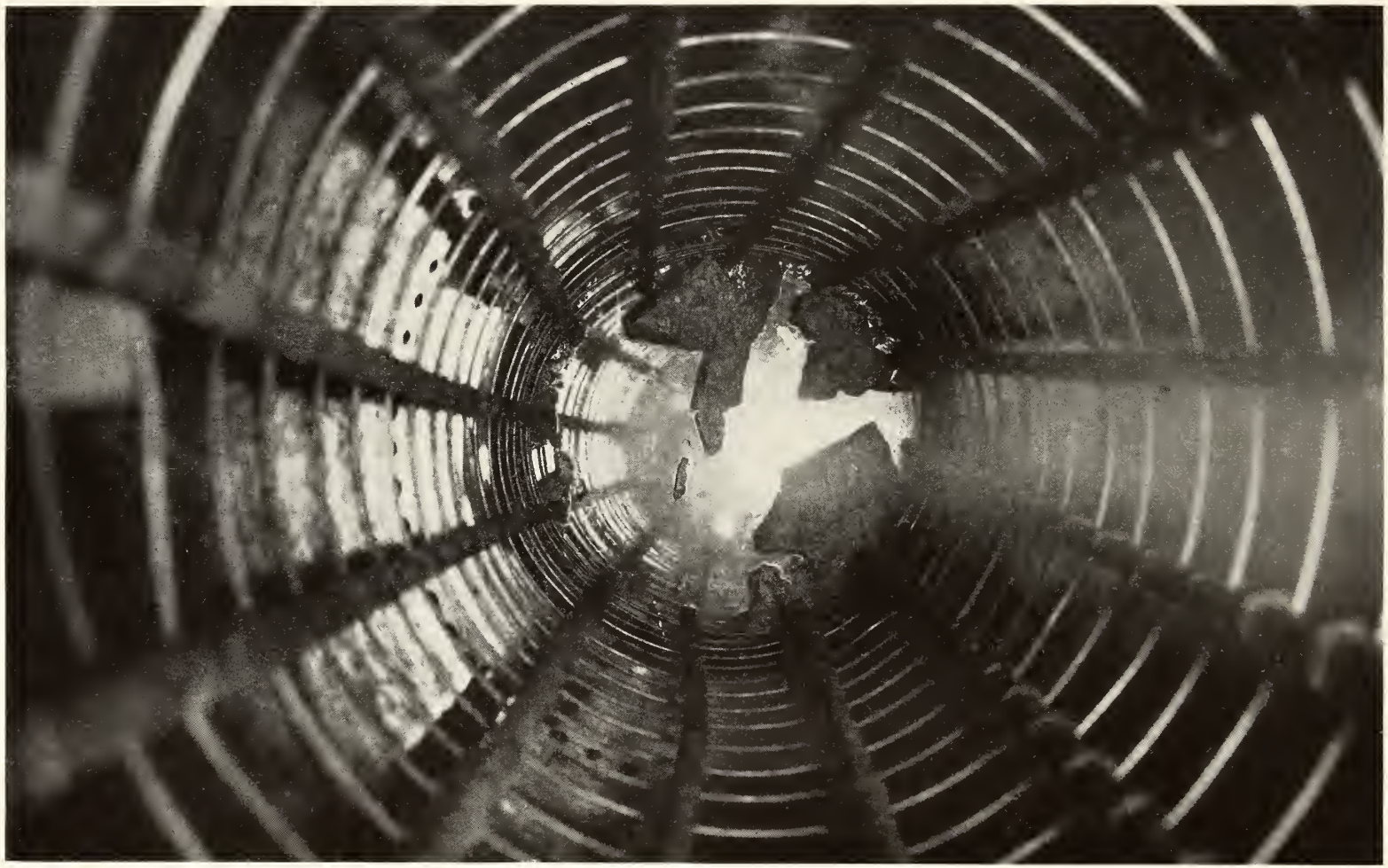
ILLUSTRATIONS
SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF WORK ON
THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL
FROM COMMENCEMENT TO COMPLETION
1914–1921

Equipment of contractor for subfoundation, showing metal cylinders for pouring concrete to bedrock. (April 2, 1914)

Sinking the cylinders for concrete subfoundation to bedrock. (May 1, 1914)

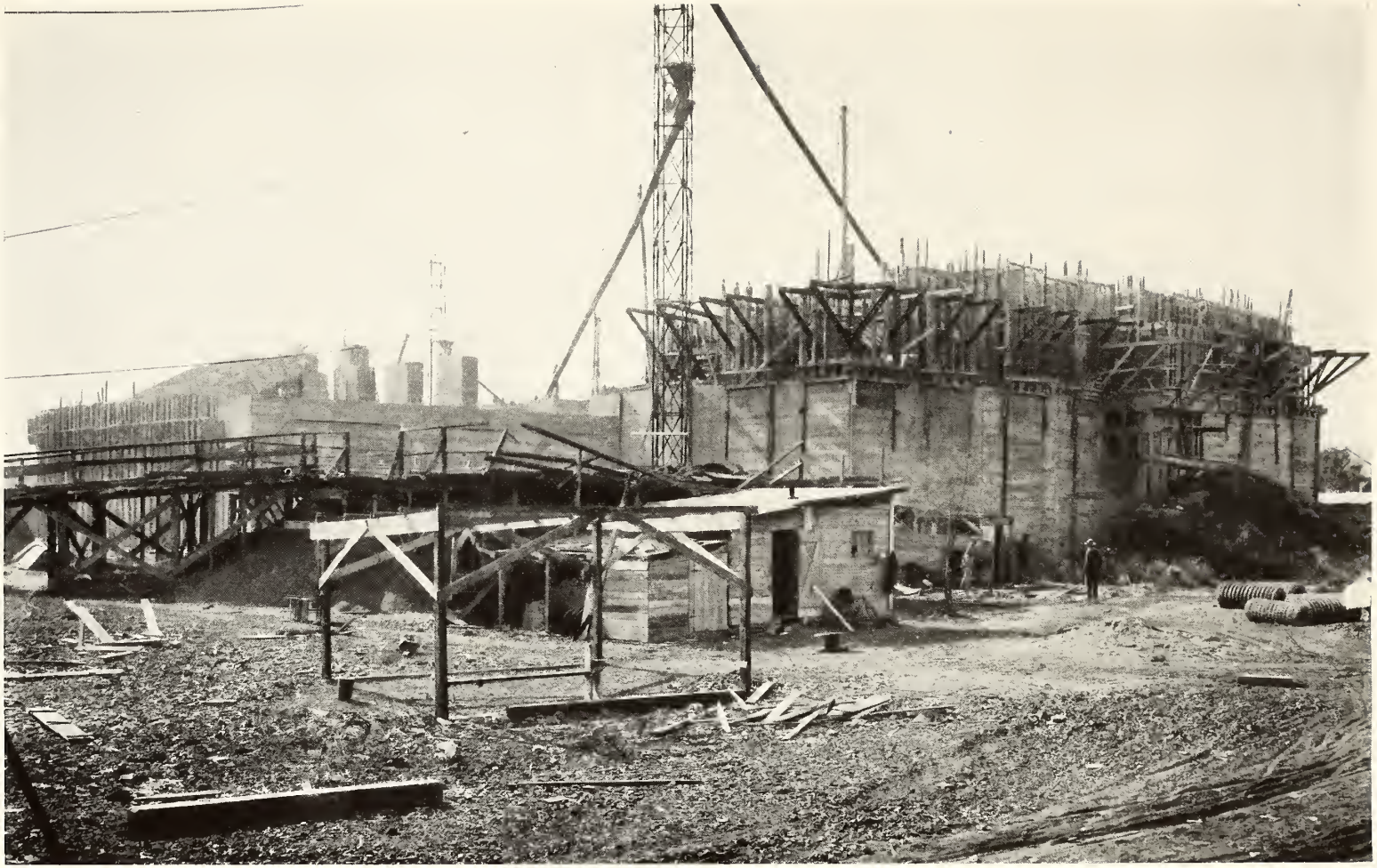
Sinking the cylinders for concrete subfoundation to bedrock. (July 1, 1914)

Weighting used in sinking cylinders for subfoundation; also constructing upper concrete foundation. (September 1, 1914)

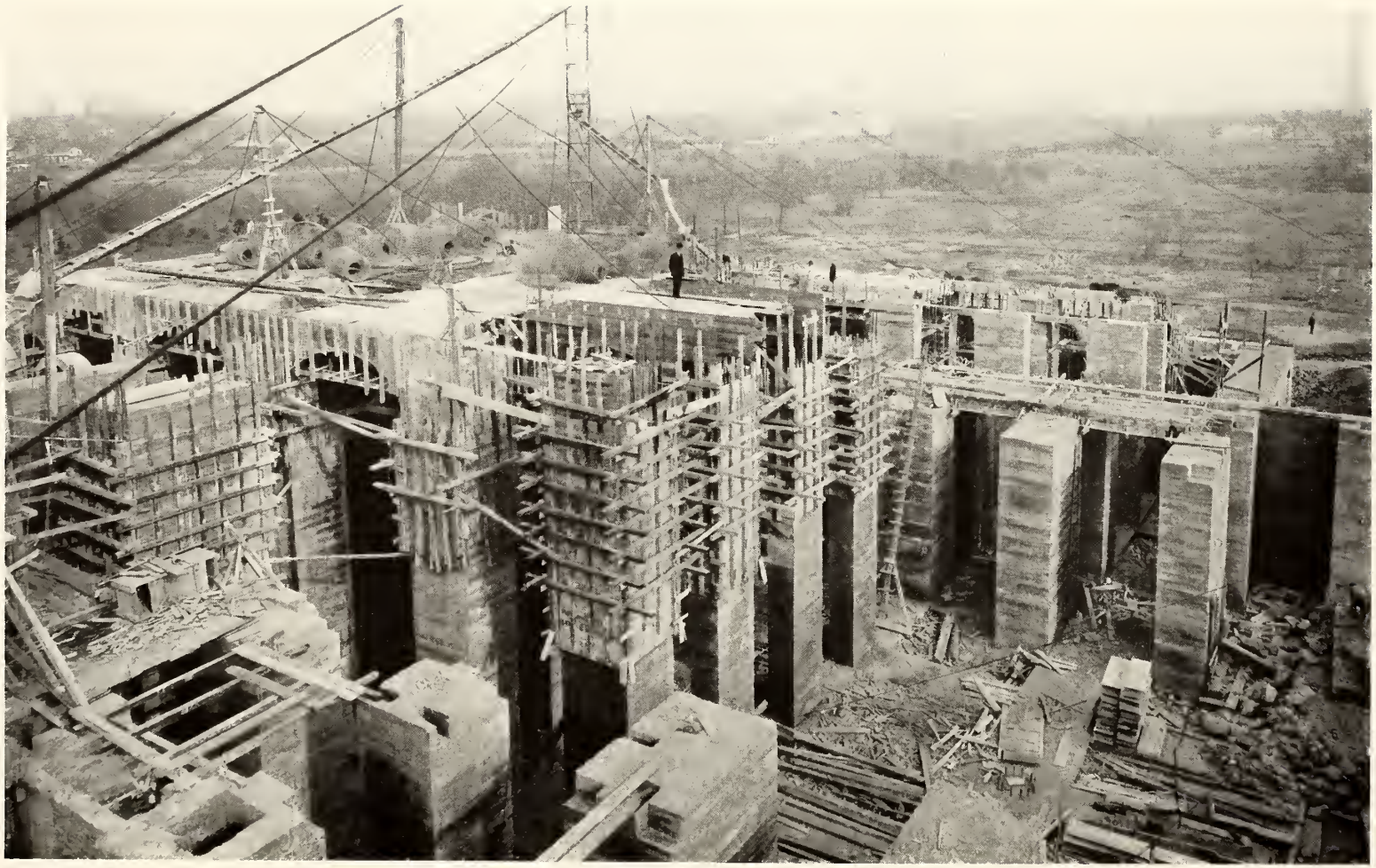


Looking down one of the cylinders used for constructing concrete subfoundation to bedrock, showing reinforcing steel rods. (October 1, 1914)

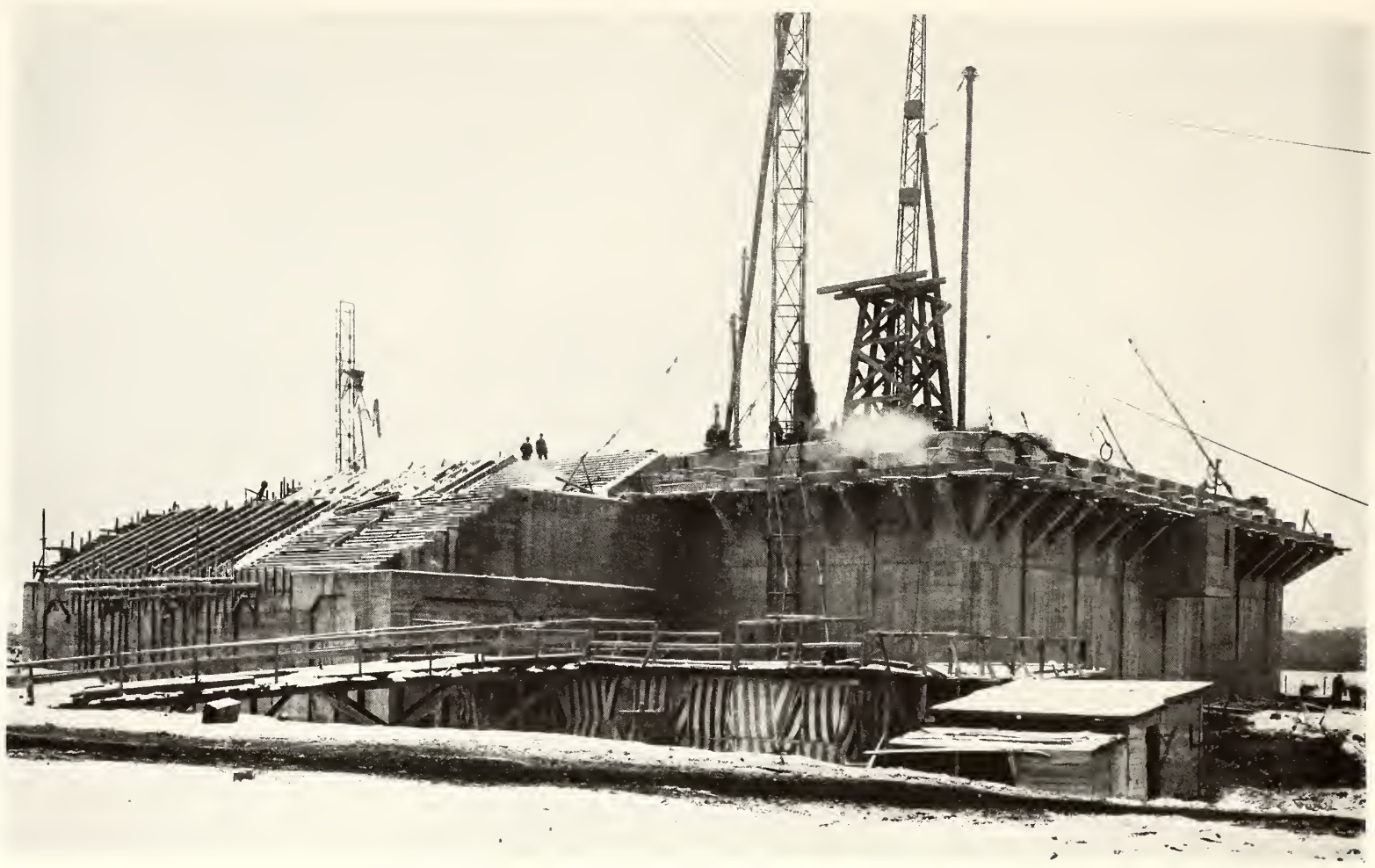
Constructing upper concrete foundation. (October 1, 1914)



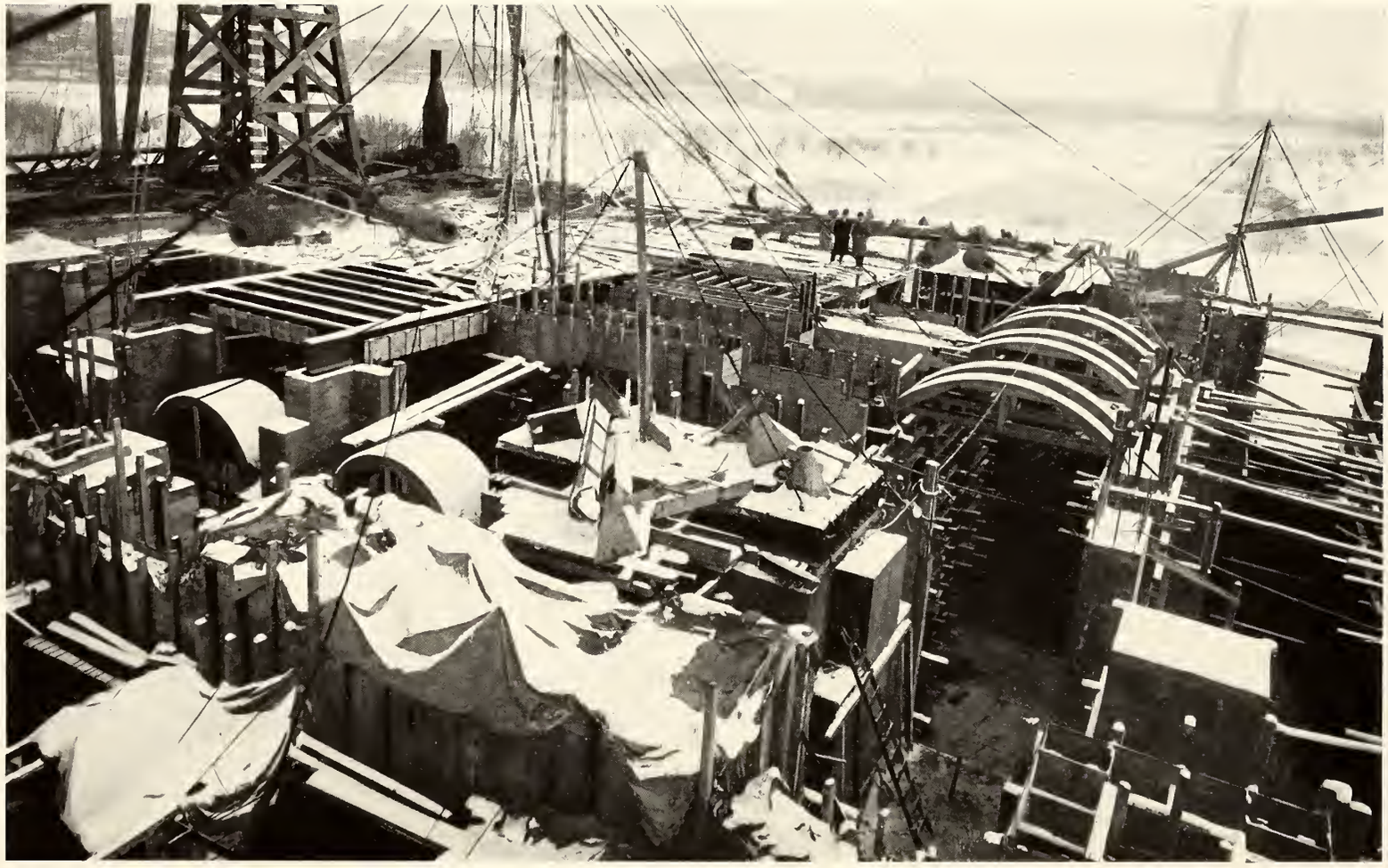
Constructing upper foundation. View showing east and north fronts. (November 2, 1914)



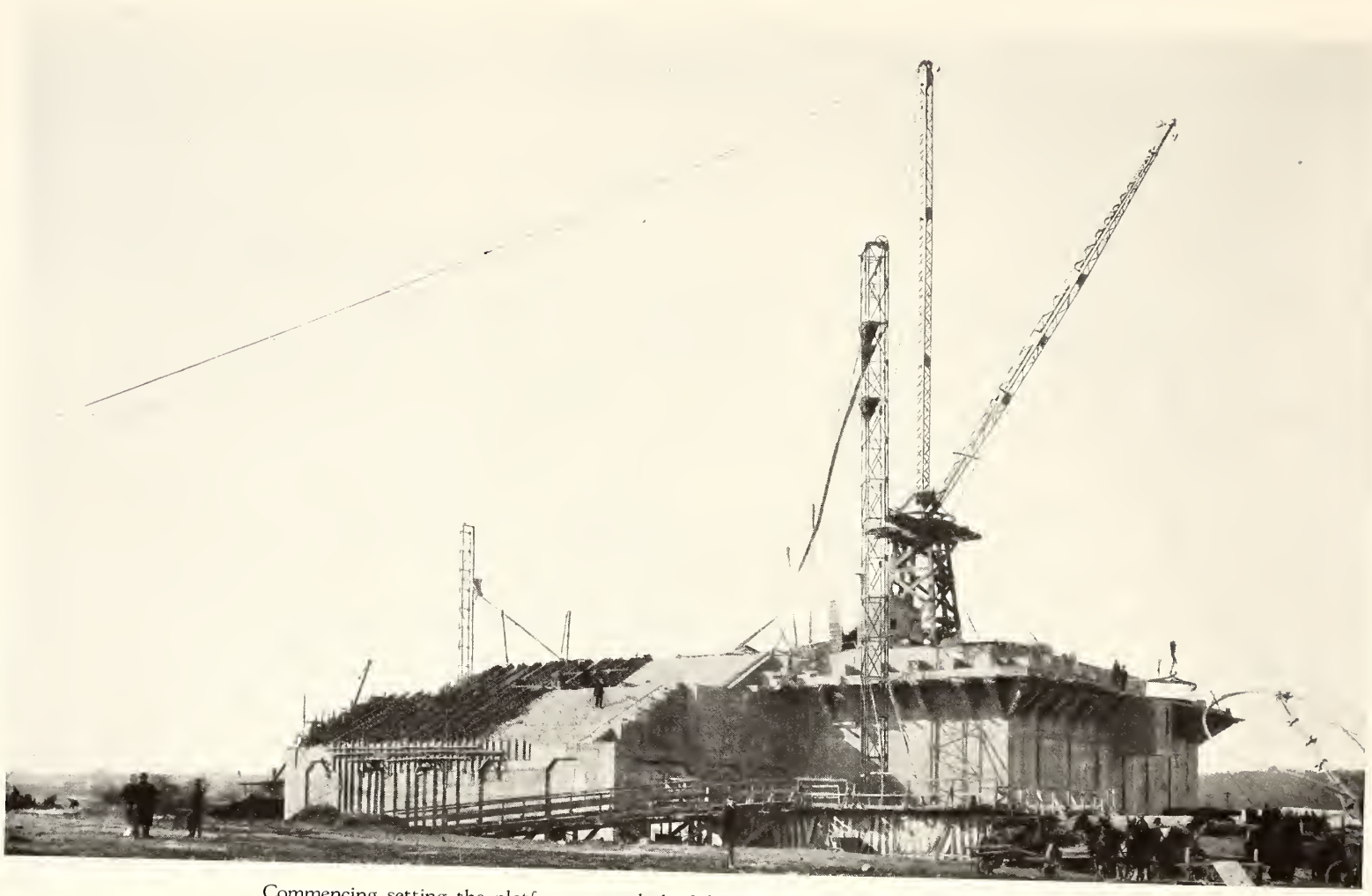
View from top of upper foundation, looking northeast. (December 1, 1914)



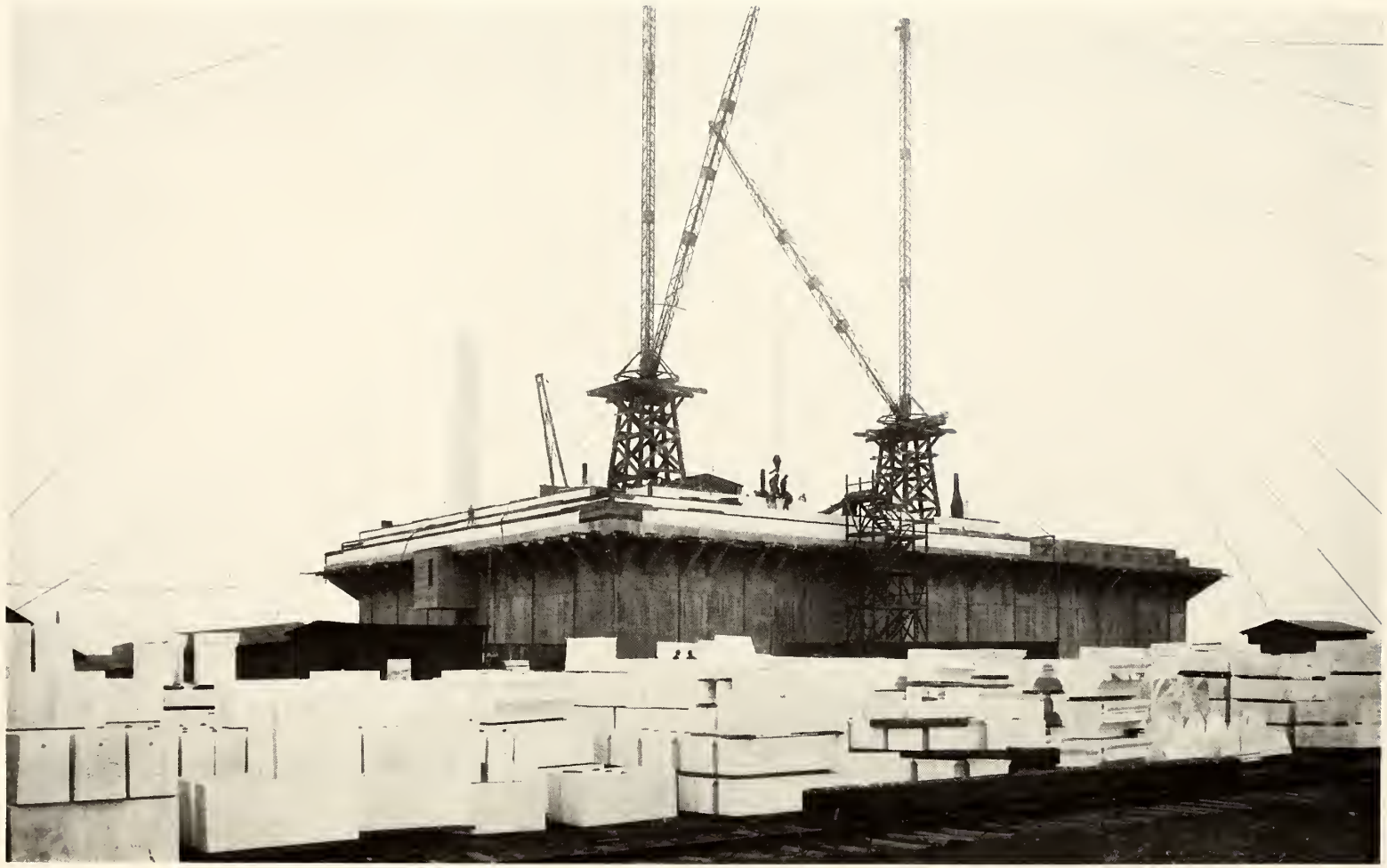
The upper foundation, east and north fronts. (February 4, 1915)



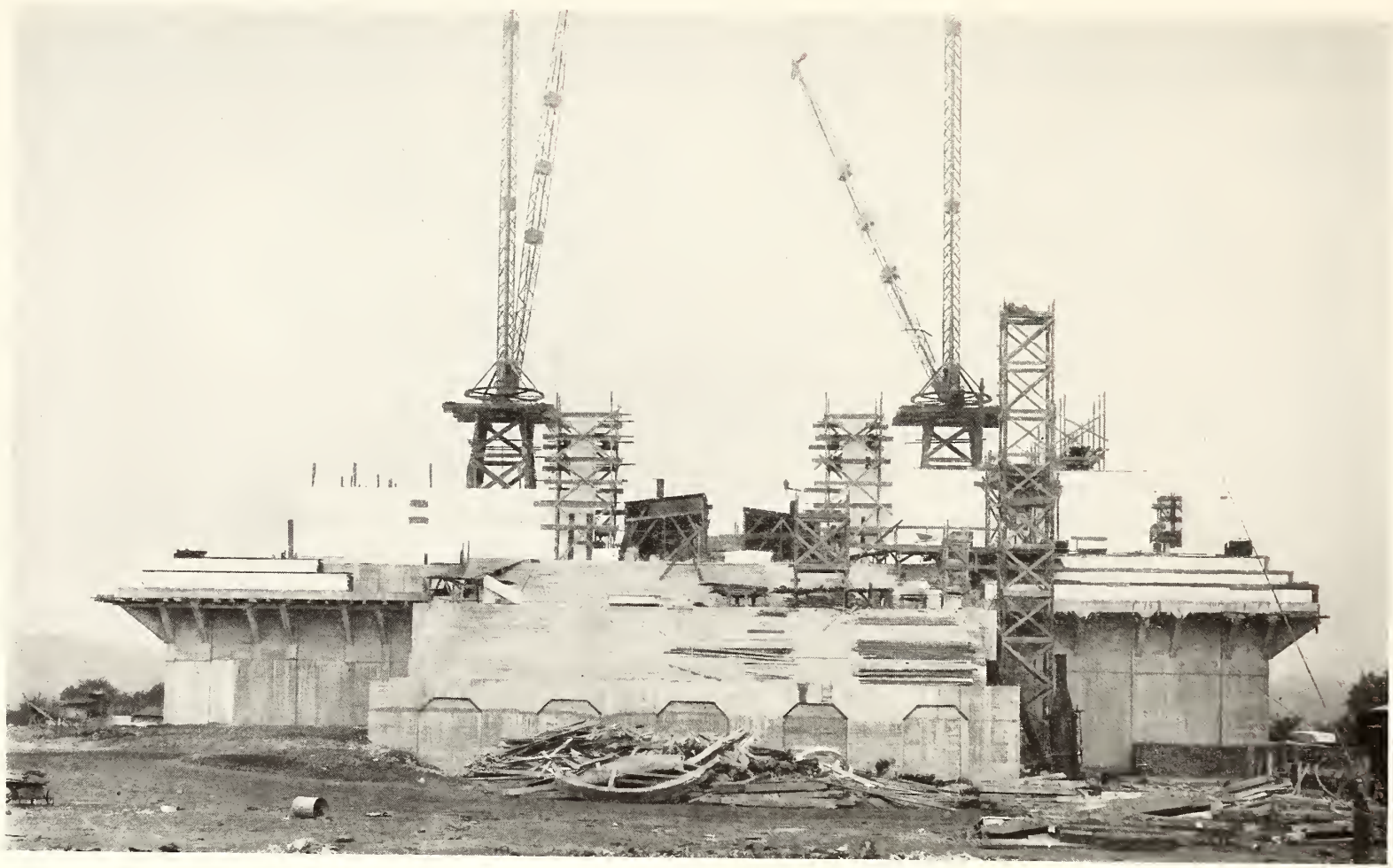
Top of the upper foundation, looking northeast. (February 4, 1915)



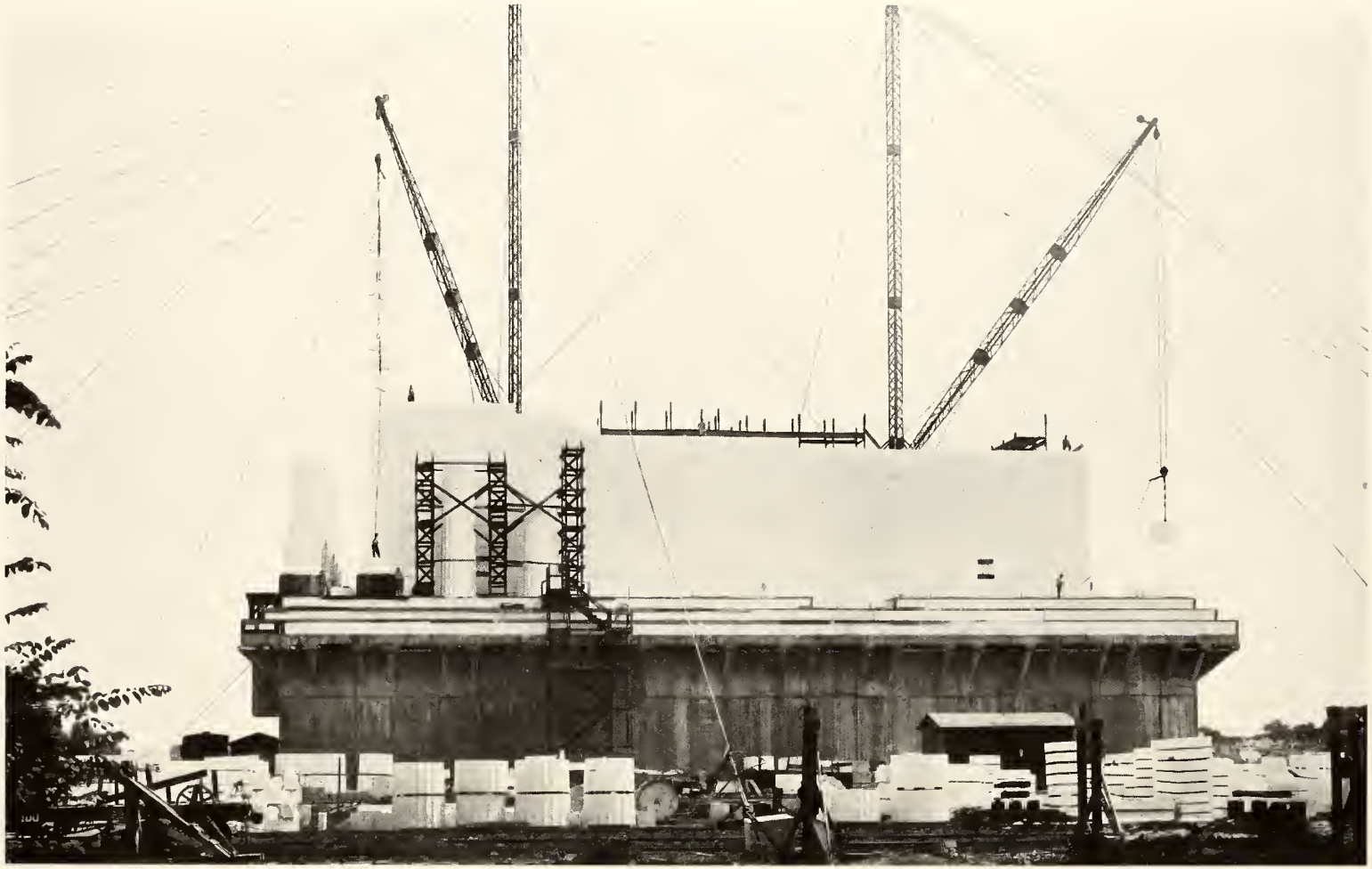
Commencing setting the platform around the Memorial, north front. (February 10, 1915)



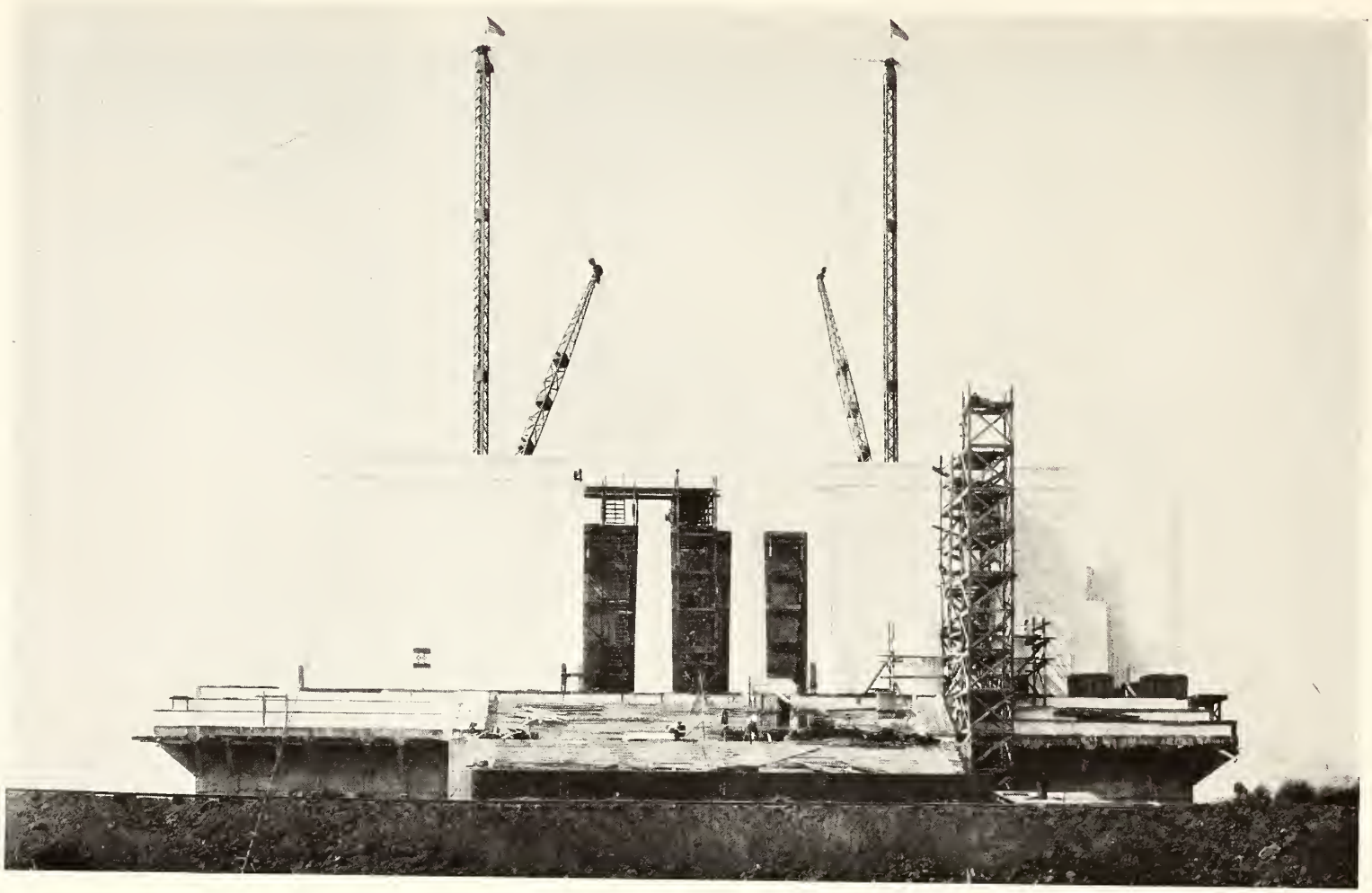
Setting the platform of the Memorial, north and west fronts. (April 2, 1915)



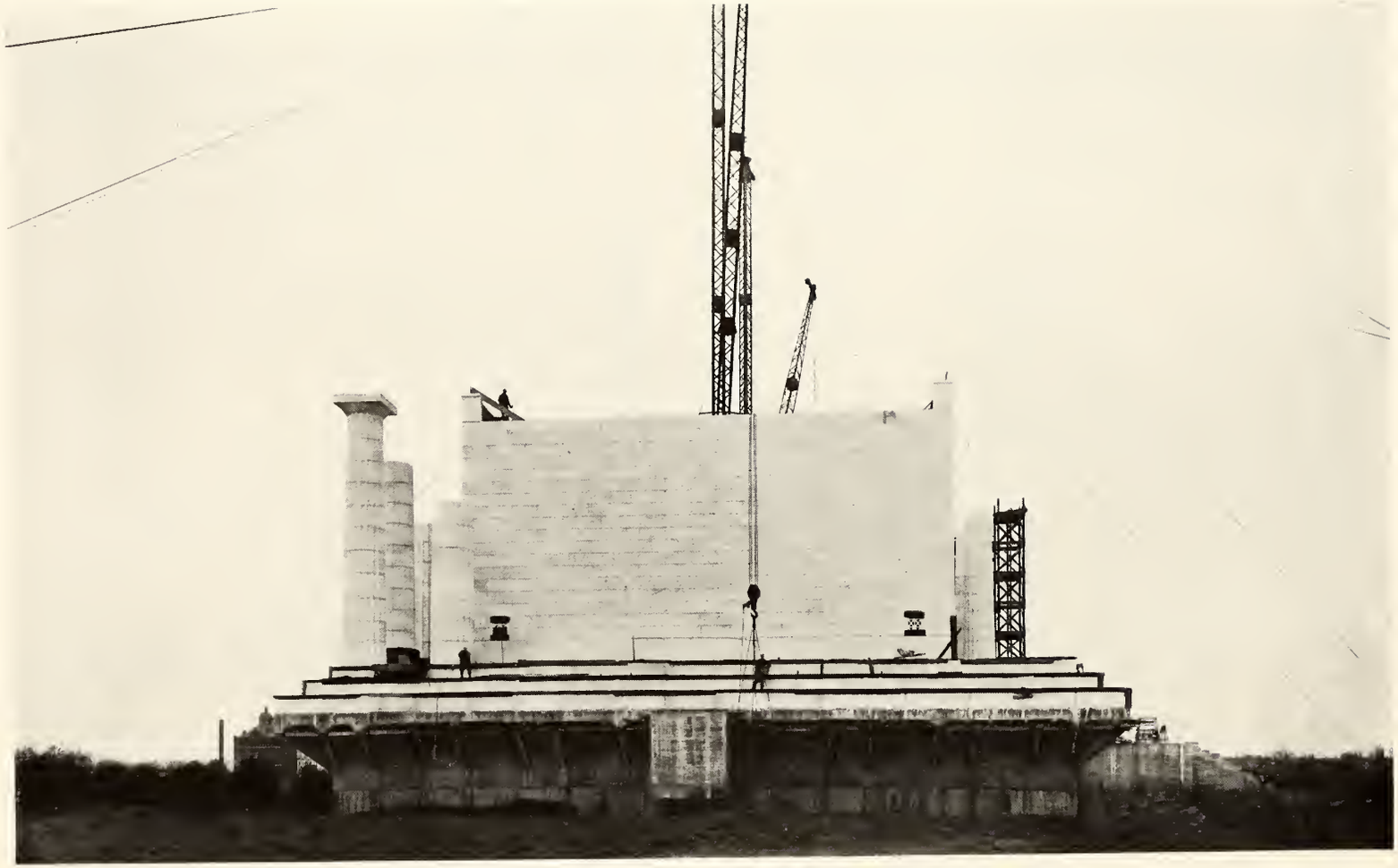
Setting the marble exterior walls of the superstructure, east front. (June 1, 1915)



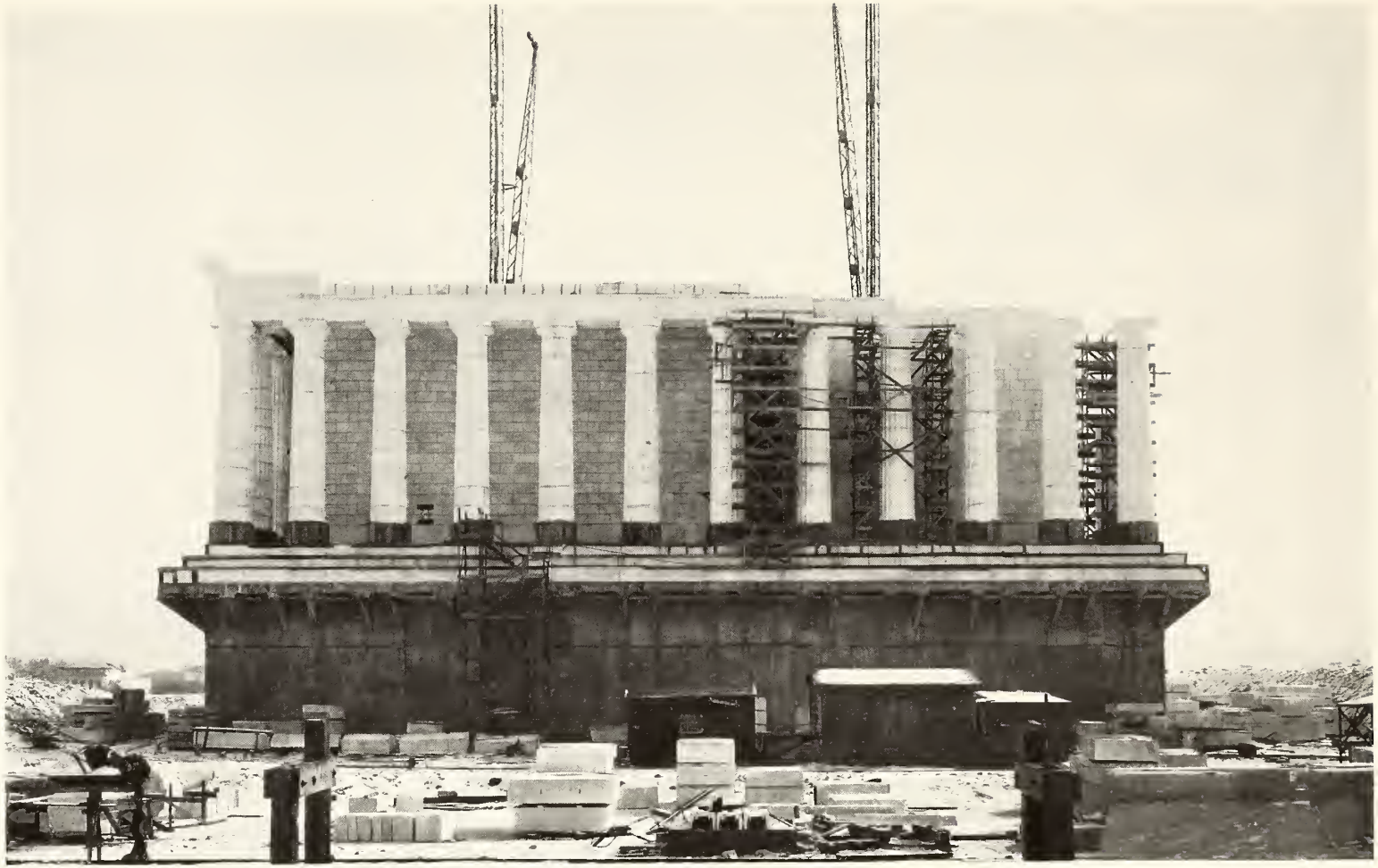
Setting exterior walls and columns, west front. (July 31, 1915)



Setting exterior walls and columns, east front. (November 1, 1915)

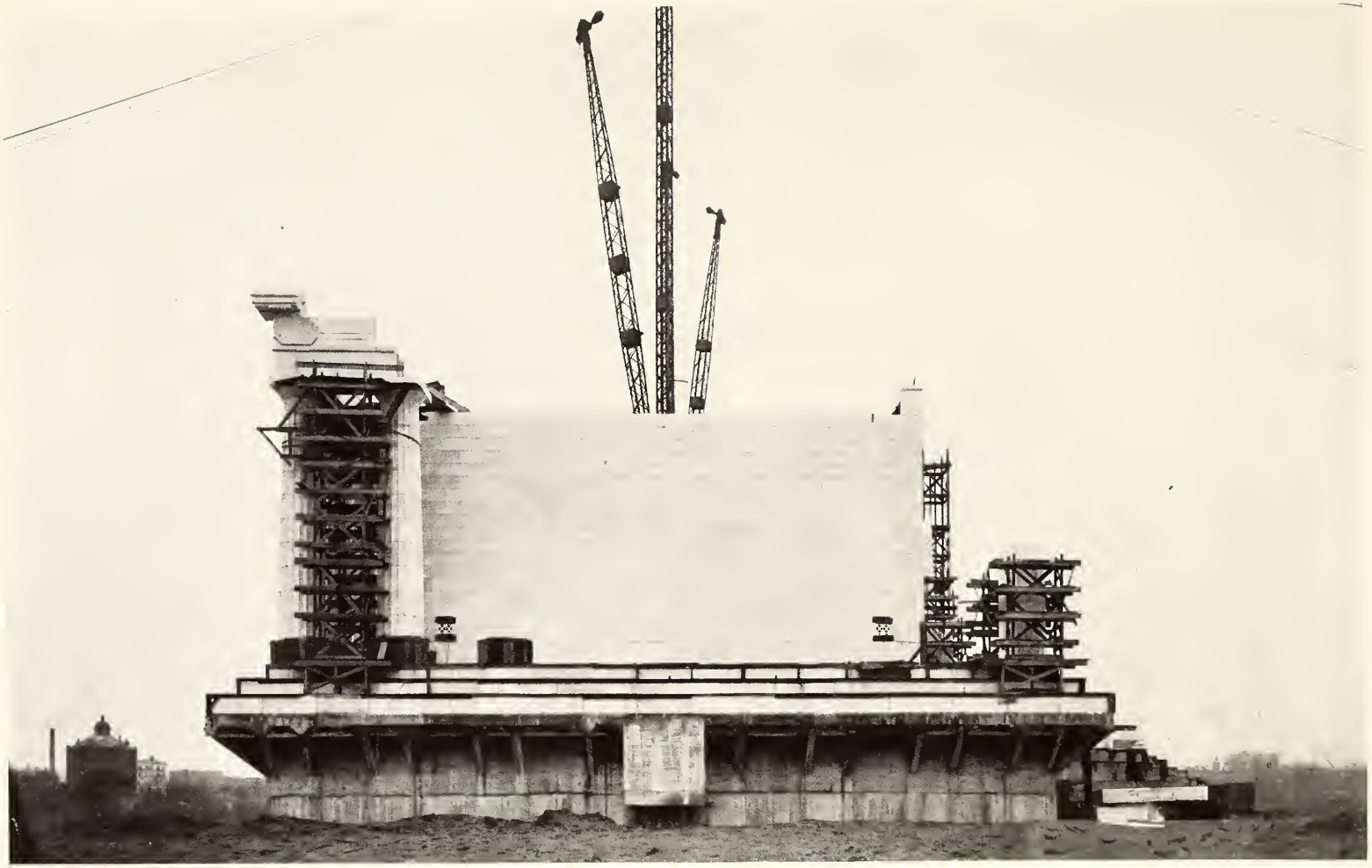


Setting exterior walls and columns, south front. (December 1, 1915)



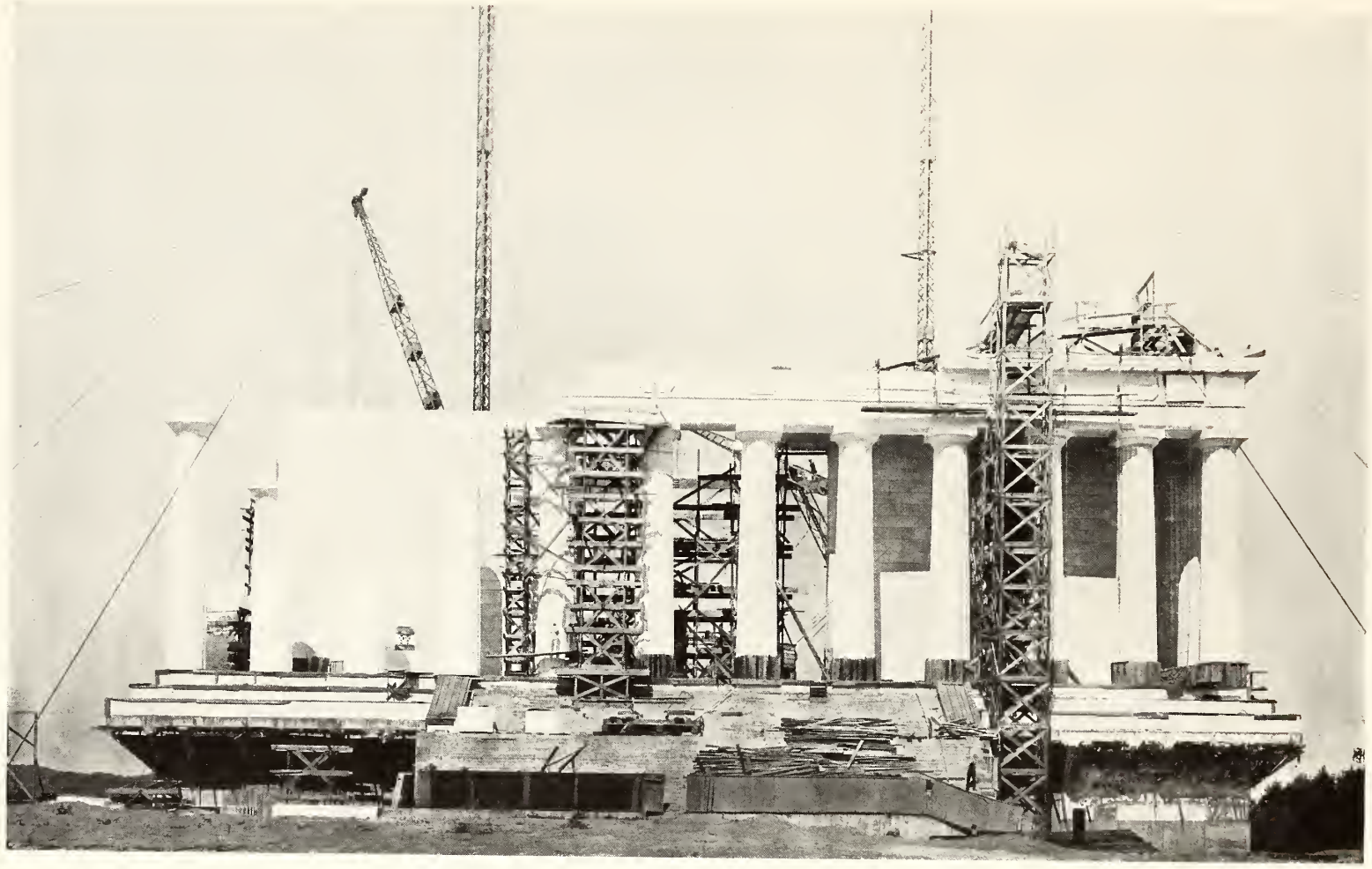
Setting exterior walls and columns, west front. (February 4, 1916)

The north front completed to the frieze. (April 1, 1916)



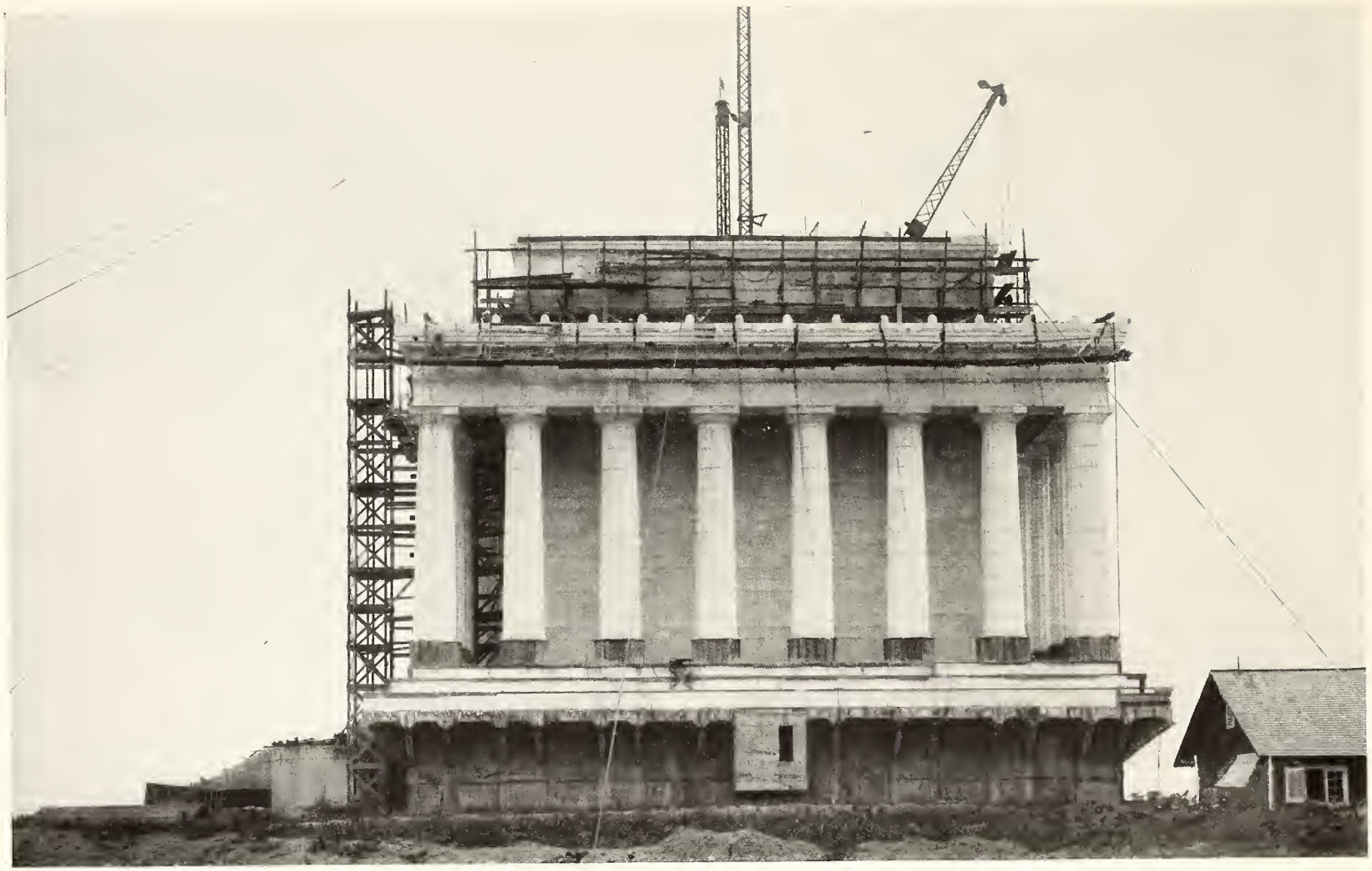
Setting the frieze at the southwest corner of the Memorial. (April 1, 1916)

A section of the upper foundation which supports the Memorial, east and north fronts. (About May, 1916)

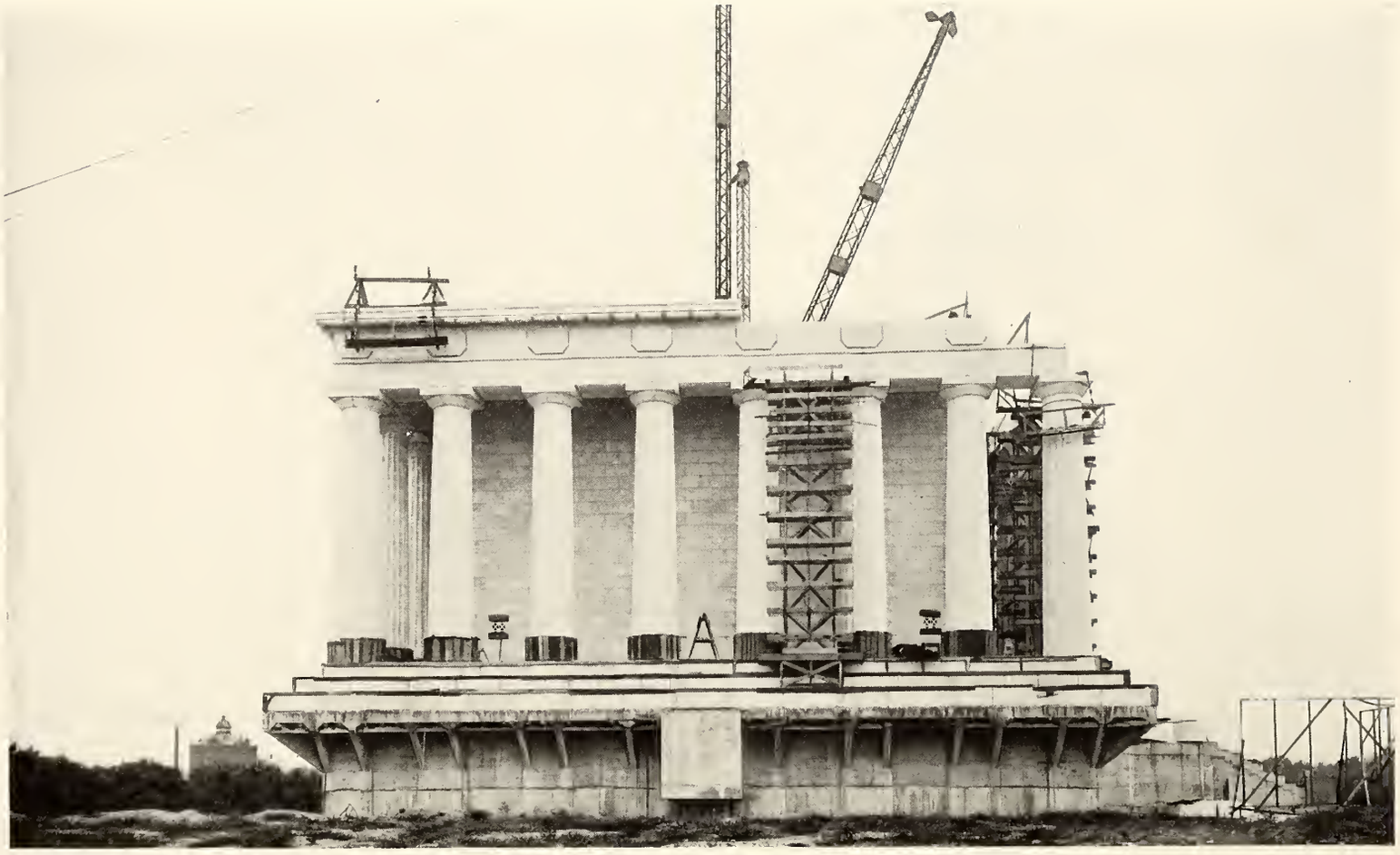


Setting the columns and frieze, east front. (June 1, 1916)

Commencing the setting of the attic story, west front. (June 1, 1916)



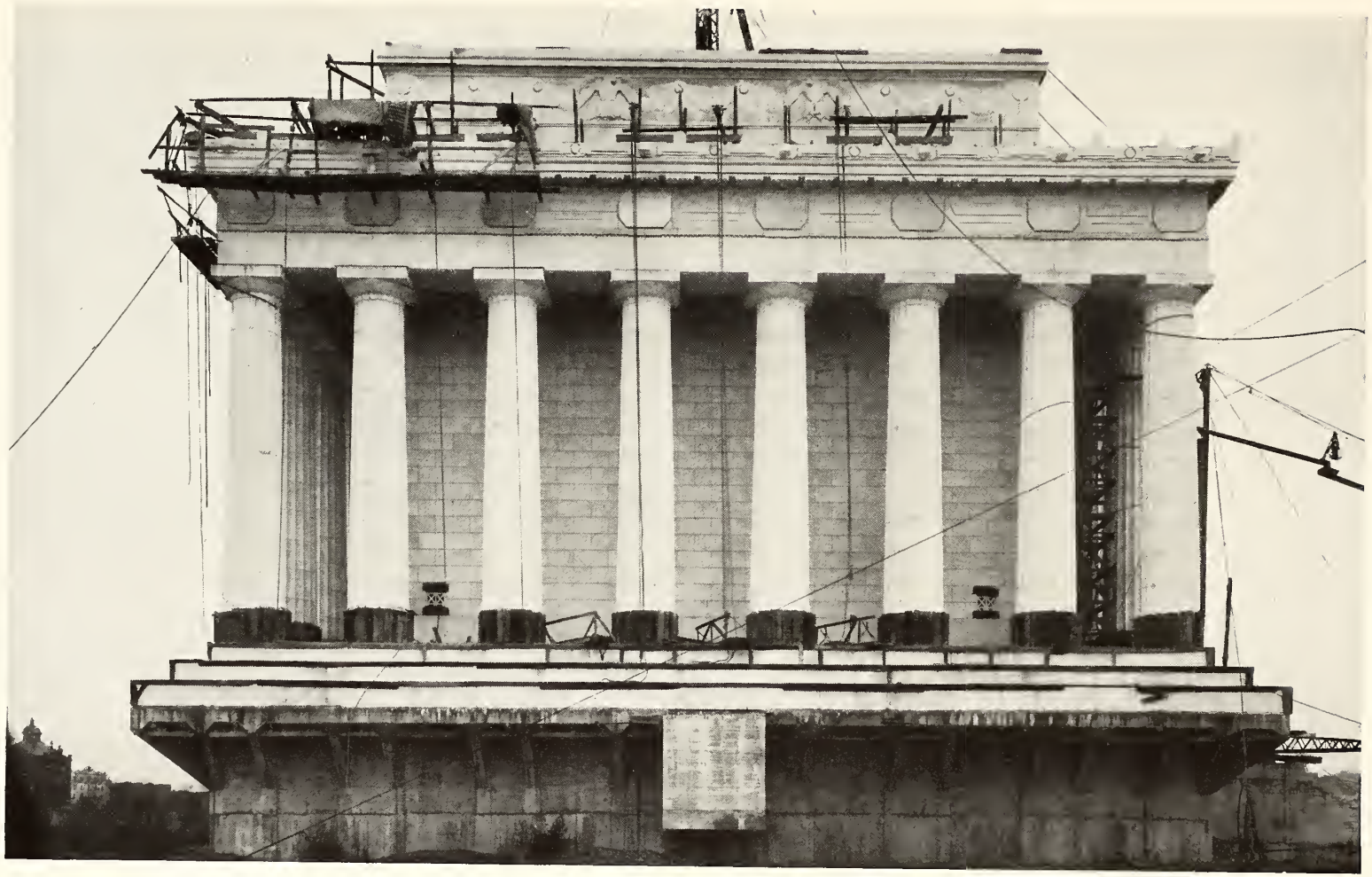
Carving the ornamentation on frieze and attic story, north front. (August 1, 1916)



Setting the capstones of the frieze, south front. (August 1, 1916)

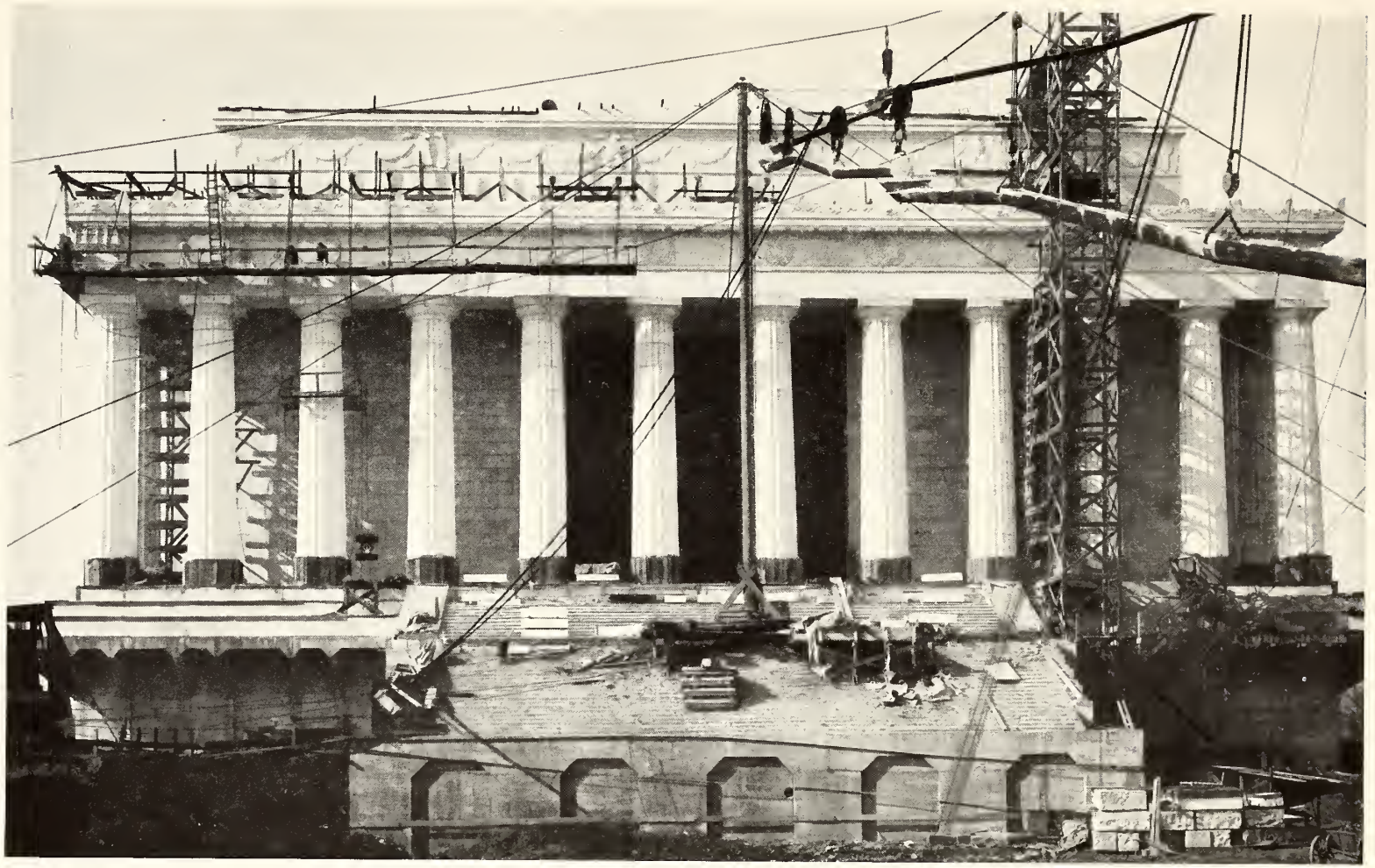
Setting attic story, west front. (October 1, 1916)

Carving ornamentation on frieze and attic story, east front. (October 1, 1916)



Carving ornamentation on frieze and attic story, south front. (December 1, 1916)

Commencing work on the approaches, east front. (December 1, 1916)



Carving ornamentation on frieze and attic story, east front. (February 1, 1917)

Carving ornamentation on attic story, west front. (February 1, 1917)

Constructing approaches, east front. (February 1, 1917)

Constructing approaches, east front. (April 2, 1917)

Carving ornamentation on attic story, south front. (April 2, 1917)

Constructing main steps, east front. (June 1, 1917)

Carving ornamentation on frieze and attic story, west front. (June 1, 1917)

Approaches to east front, looking northeast. (June 1, 1917)

Carving ornamentation on frieze and attic story, northeast corner. (August 1, 1917)

Constructing approaches to east front. (September 1, 1917)

Constructing approaches to east front. (November 1, 1917)

Constructing approaches to east front. (April 1, 1918)

Constructing approaches to east front. (June 1, 1918)

Setting retaining wall for terrace, south front. (November 1, 1918)

The approaches, east front. (November 1, 1918)

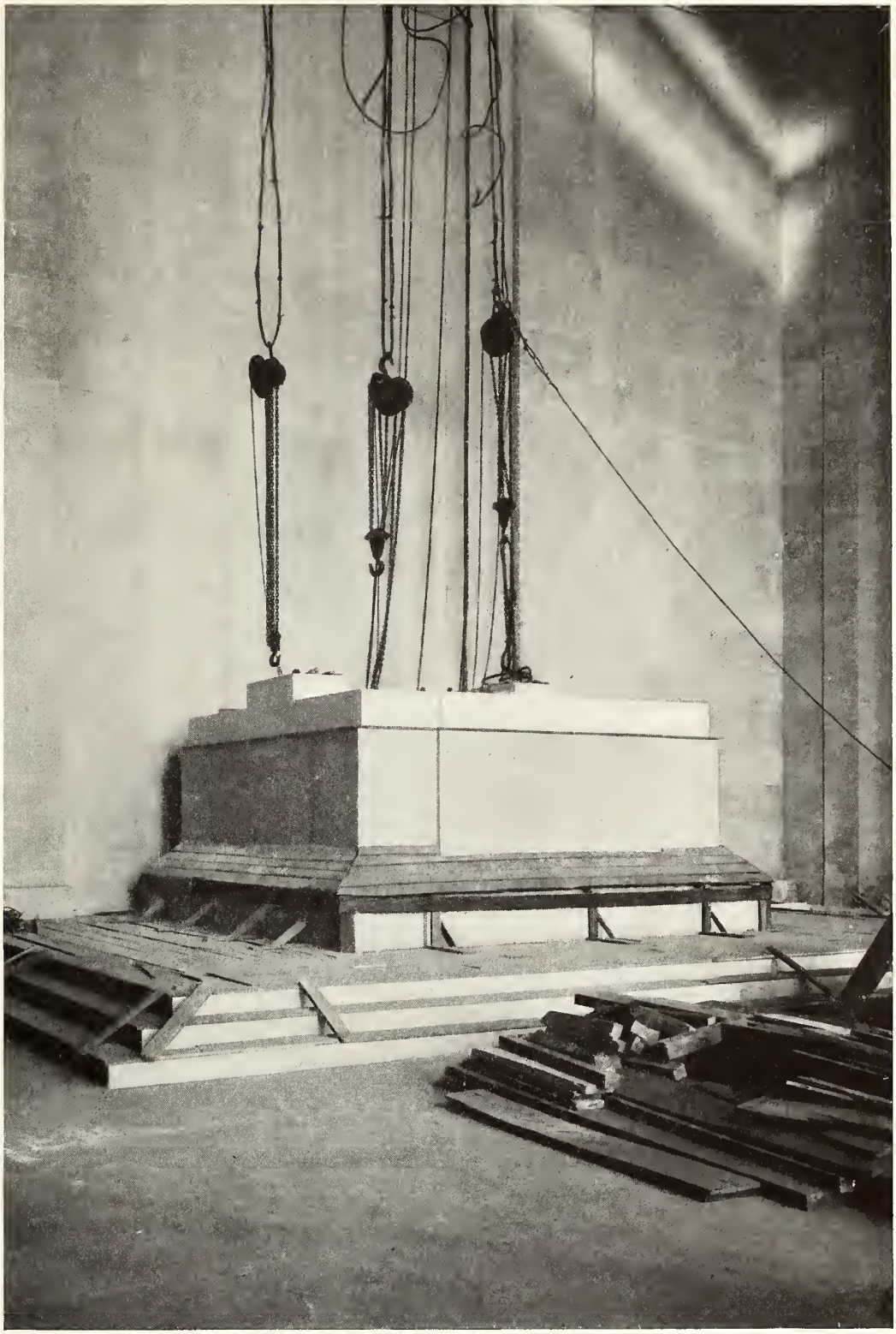
Setting retaining wall of terrace, west front. (December 2, 1918)

The retaining wall of the terrace, west front. (February 1, 1919)

Setting retaining wall of terrace, northeast corner. (April 1, 1919)

The retaining wall of the terrace, east and north fronts. (November 1, 1919)

Completing retaining wall of terrace, east and north fronts. (November 2, 1919)



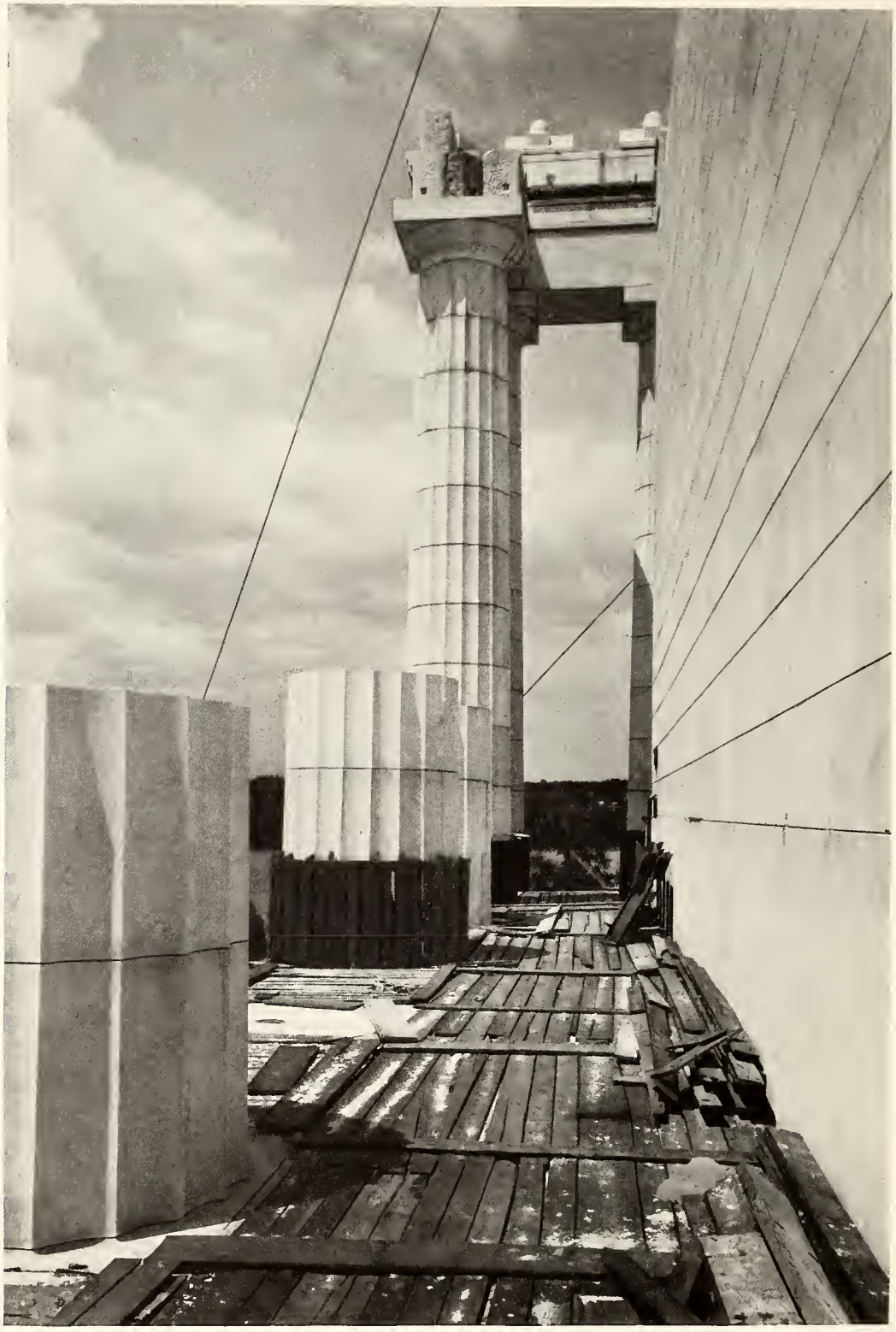
The platform and pedestal for the statue of Mr. Lincoln in the central memorial hall. (December 1, 1919)

Erecting the statue of Mr. Lincoln in the central memorial hall

View showing interior construction

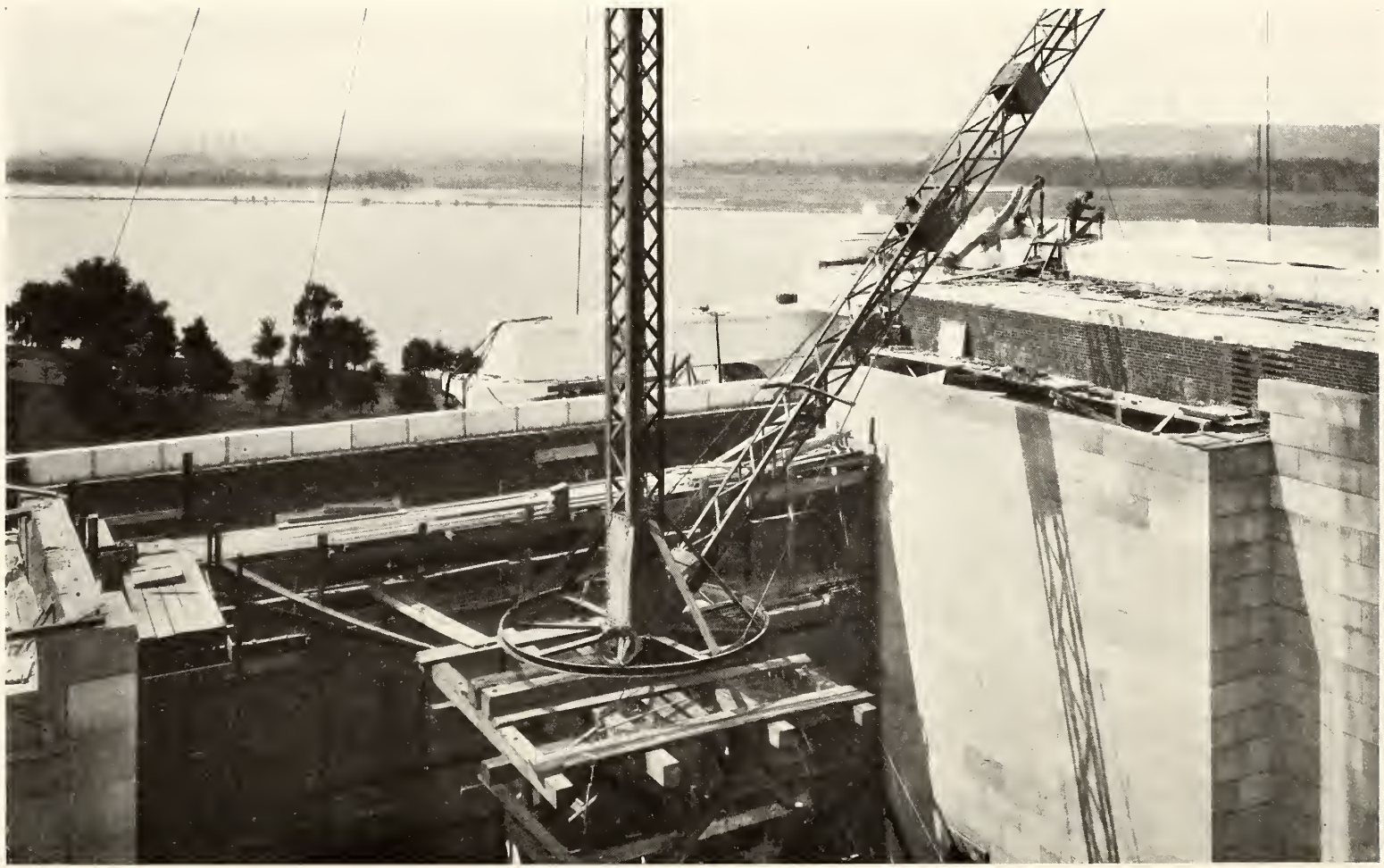
View from top of Memorial, looking southwest, showing the mansion at Arlington and the radio towers at Fort Myer, Va.

Setting exterior columns, south front



Setting the columns and the frieze

View from east approach, showing site of proposed reflecting pool, with Washington Monument near its east end



View from top of Memorial, looking southwest

The filling for the earth mound around the Memorial. View looking southwest

THE DEDICATION

The dedication of the Lincoln Memorial took place on the afternoon of Decoration Day, May 30, 1922, under the direction of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, the details being carried out by Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, the executive officer of the Commission.

Some 3,500 engraved invitations had been sent out: To the President, members of the Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judiciary, high officials of the Government, both civil and military, officers of various patriotic societies, such as the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, American Legion, and distinguished citizens. Seating accommodations were provided for all of those thus invited, and in addition reserved standing room was provided for a limited number of others to whom tickets for these reserved spaces had been supplied. The music was furnished by the United States Marine Band, and a small detachment of Marines directed the invited guests to the various sections in which their seats were located, while a detachment of regular troops from Fort Myer assisted the United States Park Police in guarding the ropes inclosing the sections.

The Commission had arranged with the officials of the Grand Army of the Republic to complete their memorial services at Arlington at an hour that would permit their members to afterwards attend the exercises at the Lincoln Memorial, and those who attended occupied preferred places at the ceremony. An honored guest of the occasion was the venerable Robert T. Lincoln, eldest son of the martyred President, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of Presidents Garfield and Arthur and United States Minister to Great Britain during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Lincoln was given an ovation when he reached the speakers' platform where the seat assigned him was located.

The day was bright and beautiful and not uncomfortably warm, an ideal day for such a ceremony. The ample grounds surrounding the Memorial were thronged with people who took advantage of the day being a legal holiday to attend the ceremony. By the aid of amplifiers, which had been installed at intervals around the edges of the roof of the Memorial, the addresses were distinctly heard in the remotest parts of the grounds and by means of radio, which broadcast the speeches throughout the country, they were enjoyed by thousands. It is estimated that 50,000 persons were assembled in the grounds and heard the exercises. This was the largest attendance of any recorded at the dedication of a memorial and was made possible by the large extent of ground available for spectators and the use of the loud speakers.

The presiding officer was the Hon. William H. Taft, Chief Justice and ex-President of the United States and Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Commission since its creation. He introduced the speakers and also made the address presenting the completed Memorial to President Harding as representing the Government. The speakers also included the President of the United States, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, while Mr. Edwin Markham read a revised version of his beautiful Lincoln poem. The invocation was offered and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., pastor emeritus of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church which Mr. Lincoln attended while President and where his pew is still preserved in its accustomed place.

One of the many interesting features of the occasion was the Grand Army ritual, the presentation of the colors and of dedication under the direction of General Pilcher, commander in chief, the impressive prayer of dedication being offered by the chaplain in chief, Bishop and Gen. Samuel W. Fallows, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, who, as chairman of the Grant Memorial Commission, had only the month

The dedication of the Memorial. Arrival of the presidential party

previous presided at the memorable ceremony of dedicating that imposing memorial to President Lincoln's commander of all the Union armies.

The official program was as follows:

Invocation, Rev. WALLACE RADCLIFFE, D. D.
Presentation of the Colors, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
Address, Dr. ROBERT R. MOTON
Poem, EDWIN MARKHAM
Presentation, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
Acceptance, The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Benediction, Rev. WALLACE RADCLIFFE, D. D.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

The exercises were opened at 2.45 o'clock p. m. by Chief Justice Taft.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Chief Justice Taft). The prayer of invocation will be offered by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D.

INVOCATION

Offered by the Rev. WALLACE RADCLIFFE, D. D.
Pastor Emeritus of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Washington, D. C.

Almighty God, Sovereign among the nations, God of our fathers, we adore Thee who hast been to us as to our fathers the pillar of cloud and fire, and hast endowed us with the heritage of those that fear Thy name. When Thou didst bring us into the wilderness Thou spakest comfortably to us and didst grant us our vineyards from thence so that the valley of Achor became a door of hope. To-day we build an Ebenezer saying "Hitherto hath Jehovah helped us." We bless Thee for the mighty men of those mighty days who loved righteousness better than life and who became for us and the ages the seers and martyrs for liberty and peace and good will. We recount the faith and courage, the patriotism and devotion, the ideals and consecrations, the tears and blood which under their guidance preserved the life and unity of the Republic. With special thanksgiving and awesome praise we dedicate this Memorial to that man whom Thou didst ordain that through his leadership and martyrdom there might be the union of the people and the emancipation of the race. Thou hast enshrined him in the heart of humanity. In him Thou didst cause the little one to become a thousand and the small one a strong nation. We thank Thee for this man of clear eye and high heart, who in the fear of God girded on the sword of power and confirmed so enduringly the Nation's trust and hope. We rejoice in the simplicity of his life, in the nobility of his aims, in the

fervor of his devotion, in the persistence of his patience, in the rectitude of his motives, in his love of liberty, of man, of God. Make us faithful to the inheritance of his character and work. Help us, like him, increasingly to recognize Thy presence and purpose, to bring counsel and plan to the light of Thy Word, to bow in prayer and trust for the voice of Thy sovereign wisdom that out of all flames of future struggle and martyrdom our people may merge purified as by fire and born anew into a higher life.

Bless Warren Harding, President of the United States, and all associated with him in authority that their lives may be protected especially against hidden evils of malice and wickedness and their minds illumined with heavenly light. Write Thy law upon our statute books and enthrone Thy justice and judgment in all our courts. Cast salt into all fountains of influence, civil, social and intellectual and heat the waters thereof, that from them may flow streams that shall make glad our city of God. Hold this Nation true to the ideals of the fathers that their high path may not seem too hard for us. Give opportunity and hope to the race emancipated and confirm them in good citizenship, faithful manhood and prosperous lives. Promote unity, brotherhood, justice, right living and Christian patriotism Deliver us from the madness and canker of abused wealth, and luxury and transient glory of power. Give us peace in our time, O Lord, heal the breaches of the land because of which the land shaketh, that Ephraim may no longer envy Judah, nor Judah vex Ephraim. Let our wall be called Salvation, and our gates Praise that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in. Bless our blessings that all nations may call us blessed and a delightsome land. And may the Lord Jesus Christ go forth in this and in all nations conquering and to conquer in the might of His grace, in the benediction of His peace, in the beauty of His holiness for the sake of that name that is above every name. And with one head and one voice we together pray.

(Whereupon Doctor Radcliffe led the great audience in offering the Lord's Prayer.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Chief Justice Taft). The Grand Army ritual, the presentation of the colors, and of dedication will now take place under the direction of the commander in chief, General Pilcher.

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS

By the Commander in Chief, General PILCHER

("To the Colors" was sounded by trumpeters of the United States Marine Band.)

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF (General Pilcher). Officer of the day.

The OFFICER OF THE DAY (saluting). Commander in chief.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF (General Pilcher). Present the flag of our country.

(The officer of the day presented the flag, and the bugles sounded.)

The OFFICER OF THE DAY. Commander in chief, the flag of our country.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF (General Pilcher). Officer of the guard, order the emblems of the Army and Navy to be placed.

(The officer of the guard thereupon marched the guard down the aisle, filed to the right, and faced the commander in chief. The emblems of the Army and Navy were placed in their proper position.)

The OFFICER OF THE GUARD. Commander in chief, that duty is performed.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF (General Pilcher). In the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic representing all who answered Lincoln's call to arms, all who fought valiantly on land and sea for four years for the country's very life; representing the 400,000 who died in the line of duty that the Nation might live, and the million and a half who have died since, I accept this high honor.

The greatest leaders in that bloody struggle are now no more; their memory remains; that for which they strove abides; the magnitude of the issues for which they gave their devotion looms continually larger as the years multiply.

It is the highest pride of my comrades that they fought with exalted courage, endured with patient persistence, and died bravely when need be to make real Lincoln's ideals. They admired and loved him as a man, revered him as a patriot, and idolized him as their leader.

This great Memorial is the crowning glory of the lives of Lincoln's soldiers, sailors, and marines, who still survive and to-day join in this magnificent tribute to their illustrious chief, whose life and words have been their inspiration.

Chaplain in Chief Fallows will offer the prayer of the dedication.

THE PRAYER OF DEDICATION

Offered by the Chaplain in Chief, Bishop SAMUEL W. FALLOWS

Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy sovereign care and protection, in that Thou didst lead us in the days that were shadowed with trouble, and gavest us strength when the burden was heavy upon us, and gavest us courage and guidance, so that after the conflict we have come to these days of peace. We thank Thee that the wrath of war has been stilled, that brother no longer strives against brother, and that the whole people have come to realize the excelling greatness of Abraham Lincoln. That once again we have one country, one flag, and one destiny.

We pray Thee to make our memories steadfast, that we may never forget the generous sacrifices made for our country.

And now, O God, bless Thou this Memorial.

Bless it, in honor of mothers who bade their sons do brave deeds; in honor of wives who mourn for husbands who never returned; in honor of children whose heritage is their fallen fathers' heroic names; in honor of men and women who ministered to the hurt and dying. Bless it in honor of men who counted not their lives dear when their country needed them; of those alike who sleep beside the dust of their kindred or under the salt sea, or in the nameless graves where only Thine angels stand sentinels till the reveille of the resurrection morning. Protect it and let it endure; and unto the latest generation may its influence be for the educa-

tion of the citizen, for the honor of civil life, for the advancement of the Nation, for the blessing of humanity, and for the furtherance of Thy Holy Kingdom.

Hear us, O God! we ask in the name of Him who consecrated the power of sacrifice in His blessed life and death, even in the name of Jesus Christ, the great Captain of our Salvation. Amen.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF (General Pilcher). Attention! In the name of the veterans of the War of the Union I now dedicate this Memorial.

I dedicate it to the memory of those who upon land and upon sea fought for the Union and fell in defense of the flag.

I dedicate it chiefly and above all to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the supreme one man and the defender of the Union, whose life, patience, and wisdom made it forever sure that all who upon land and upon sea fought for the Union, the authority of the Constitution, and in defense of the flag did not die in vain. [Prolonged applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Chief Justice Taft). Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. [Applause.]

ADDRESS

By Dr. ROBERT R. MOTON

Principal of the Tuskegee Institute

When the Pilgrim Fathers landed upon the shores of America in 1620, they laid the foundations of our national existence upon the bedrock of liberty. From that day to this, liberty has been the common bond of our united people. In 1776, the altars of a new nation were set up in the name of liberty. In 1812, in the name of liberty we struck for the freedom of the seas. Again in '61 when the charter of the Nation's birth was assailed, the sons of liberty declared anew the principles of their fathers and liberty became coextensive with the Union. In '98 the call once more was heard and freedom became coextensive with the hemisphere. And as we stand in solemn silence here to-day, there still come rumbling out of the east the slowly dying echoes of the last great struggle to make freedom coextensive with the seven seas. Freedom is the life-blood of the Nation. Freedom is the heritage bequeathed to all her sons. It is the underlying philosophy of our national existence.

But at the same time, another influence was working within the Nation. While the *Mayflower* was riding at anchor preparing for her voyage from Plymouth, another ship had already arrived at Jamestown. The first was to bear the pioneers of freedom, freedom of thought and freedom of conscience; the latter had already borne the pioneers of bondage. Here, then, upon American soil within a year met the two great forces that were to shape the destiny of the Nation. They developed side by side. Freedom was the great compelling force that dominated all, and like a great and shining light beckoned the oppressed of every land to the hospitality of these shores. But slavery like a brittle thread was woven year by year into the fabric of the Nation's life.

And how shall we account for it, except it be that in the Providence of God the black race in America against its will was thrust across the path of the onward-marching

The dedication. The presidential party ascending the steps of the Memorial

white race to demonstrate not only for America but for the world whether the principles of freedom were of universal application and ultimately, no doubt, extend its blessings to all the races of mankind.

In the process of time, as was inevitable, these great forces of liberty and the forces of bondage from the ships at Plymouth and Jamestown met in open conflict upon the field of battle. And how strange it is, through the same overruling Providence, that children of those who bought and sold their fellows into bondage should be among those who cast aside ties of language, of race, of religion, and even of kinship in order that a people not of their own race, nor primarily of their own creed or color, should have the same measure of liberty and freedom which they themselves enjoyed.

What a costly sacrifice upon the altar of freedom! How costly the world can never know nor justly estimate. The flower of the Nation's manhood and the accumulated treasure of two centuries of unremitting toil were offered up; and at length, when the bitter strife was over, when the marshaled hosts on both sides had turned again to broken desolated firesides, a cruel fate, unsatisfied with the awful toll of four long years of carnage, struck at the Nation's head and brought to the dust the already wearied frame of him whose patient fortitude, whose unembittered charity, whose never failing trust in the guiding hand of God had brought the Nation weltering through a sea of blood, yet one and indivisible, to that peace for which his heart yearned. On that day Abraham Lincoln laid down his life for America—the last and costliest sacrifice.

To-day, in this inspiring presence, is raised a symbol of gratitude for all who are blest by that sacrifice. But in all our vast country there are none more reverent than those 12,000,000 black Americans who, with their fellow countrymen of every race, pay devout homage to him who was for them, more truly than for any other group, the author of their freedom. There is no question that Abraham Lincoln died to save the Union. It is equally true that to the last extremity he defended the rights of the States. But when the last veteran has stacked his arms, when only the memory of high courage and deep devotion remains, at such a time the united voice of grateful posterity will say: The claim of greatness for Abraham Lincoln lies in this, that amid doubt and distrust, against the counsel of chosen advisers, in the hour of the Nation's utter peril, he put his trust in God and spoke the word that gave freedom to a race and vindicated the honor of a Nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

But some one will ask: Has such a sacrifice been justified? Has such martyrdom produced its worthy fruits? I speak for the Negro race. Upon us, more perhaps than upon any other group of the Nation, rests the immediate obligation to justify so dear a price for our emancipation. In answer let me review the Negro's past upon American soil. No group in all our country has been more loyal. Whether bond or free, he has served alike his country's need. Let it never be omitted from the Nation's annals that the blood of a black man, Crispus Attucks, was the first to be shed for the Nation's

freedom. So again, when a world was threatened with disaster and the deciding hand of America was lifted to stay the peril, her black soldiers were among the first to cross the treacherous sea. No one is more sensible than the Negro himself of his incongruous position in the great American Republic. But be it recorded to his everlasting credit that no failure to reap the full reward of his sacrifices has ever in the least degree qualified his loyalty or cooled his patriotic fervor.

In like manner has he served his country in the pursuits of peace. The Negro has been the Nation's greatest single asset in the development of its resources. Especially is this true in the South, where his uncomplaining toil sustained the splendors of that life which gave to the Nation a Washington and a Jefferson, a Jackson and a Lee. And afterwards, when devastating war had leveled this fair structure to the ground, the labor of the freedman restored it to its present proportions, more substantial and more beautiful than before.

While all this was going on, in spite of limitations within and restrictions without, he still found a way, through industry, integrity, and thrift, to acquire 22,000,000 acres of land, 600,000 homes, and, in addition, to own and operate business enterprises, including banks and insurance companies, with a combined capital amounting to more than $150,000,000. All of this, with his 100,000 professional men and women and the reduction of his illiteracy to 20 per cent, not to mention his schools and his churches, would seem to show some justification for the sacrifice. A race that produced a Frederick Douglass in the midst of slavery and a Booker Washington in the aftermath of reconstruction has gone far to justify its emancipation. And the Nation where such achievement is possible is full worthy of such heroic sacrifice.

But Lincoln did not die for the Negro alone. He freed a Nation as well as a race. These conflicting forces planted 250 years before slowly divided the Nation in spirit and in ideals. Passing suddenly beyond the bitterness of controversy, his death served more than war itself to emphasize the enormity of the breach that had developed between the sections.

That tragic event shocked the conscience of the Nation and stirred a great resolve to establish forever the priceless heritage so dearly bought. From that day, the noblest minds and hearts, both North and South, were bent to the healing of the breach and the spiritual restoration of the Union. With a devotion that counted neither personal loss nor gain, Abraham Lincoln held steadfastly to an ideal for the Republic that measured at full value the worth of each race and section, cherishing at the same time the hope under God that all should share alike in the blessings and privileges of freedom.

Lincoln has not died in vain. Slowly through the years that noble spirit has been permeating every section of our land and country. Sixty years ago he stood in lonely grandeur above a torn and bleeding Nation, a towering figure of patient righteousness. To-day his spirit animates the breasts of millions of his countrymen who unite with us to pay tribute to his lofty character and his immortal deed.

The dedieation. Guests seated on platform at foot of main steps

And now the whole world turns with anxious heart and eager eyes toward America. In the providence of God, there has been started on these shores the great experiment of the ages—an experiment in human relationships, where men and women of every nation, of every race and creed, are thrown together. Here we are engaged, consciously or unconsciously, in the great problems of determining how different races can not only live together in peace but cooperate in working out a higher and better civilization than has yet been achieved. At the extremes, the white and black races face each other. Here in America these two races are charged under God with the responsibility of showing to the world how individuals, as well as races, may differ most widely in color and inheritance and at the same time, without humiliation or embarrassment, make themselves helpful and even indispensable to each other's progress and prosperity. This is especially true in the South, where the black man is found in greatest numbers and the two races are brought in closest contact. And there to-day are found black men and white in increasing numbers who are working together in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln to establish in fact what his death established in principle—that a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal can endure and prosper and serve mankind.

As we gather on this consecrated spot, his spirit must rejoice that sectional rancors and racial antagonisms are softening more and more into mutual understanding and effective cooperation. And I like to think that here to-day, while we dedicate this symbol of our gratitude that the Nation is dedicated anew by its own determined will to fulfill to the last letter the task imposed upon it by the martyred dead, that here it firmly resolves that the humblest citizen, of whatever color or creed, shall enjoy that equal opportunity and unhampered freedom for which the immortal Lincoln gave the last full measure of devotion.

Twelve million black Americans share in the rejoicing this day. As yet, no other name so warms the heart or stirs the depths of their gratitude as that of Abraham Lincoln. To him above all others we owe the privilege of sharing as fellow citizens in the consecration of this spot and the dedication of this shrine. In the name of Lincoln 12,000,000 black Americans pledge to the Nation their continued loyalty and their unreserved cooperation in every effort to realize in deeds the lofty principles established by his martyrdom.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, I somehow believe that all of us, black and white, both North and South, are going to strive on to finish the work which he so nobly began to make America an example for the world of equal justice and equal opportunity for all who strive and are willing to serve under the flag that makes men free. [Prolonged applause.]

(The United States Marine Band thereupon played "America," the great audience standing.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Chief Justice Taft). Mr. Edward Markham will now deliver a poem [Applause.]

THE DEDICATION POEM

Composed and read by Mr. EDWIN MARKHAM

Mr. Taft, Mr. President, and the representatives of the American people: No poem, no oration can rise to the level of this historic hour. Nevertheless on this great day of dedication I humbly inscribe this revised version of my Lincoln poem to this Memorial, to this far-shining monument of remembrance erected in immortal marble to the honor of our deathless martyr, the consecrated statesman, the ideal American, the ever-beloved friend of humanity—

LINCOLN, THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE

When the Norn Mother saw the Whirlwind Hour
Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,
She left the Heaven of Heroes and came down
To make a man to meet the mortal need.
She took the tried clay of the common road,
Clay warm yet with the genial heat of earth,
Dasht through it all a strain of propheey;
Tempered the heap with thrill of human tears;
Then mixt a laughter with the serious stuff.
Into the shape she breathed a flame to light
That tender, tragic, ever-changing faee;
And laid on him a sense of the Mystic Powers
Moving—all husht—behind the mortal veil,
Here was a man to hold against the world,
A man to mateh the mountains and the sea.

The eolor of the ground was in him, the red earth,
The smaek and tang of elemental things;
The reetitude and patienee of the eliff;
The good-will of the rain that loves all leaves;
The friendly welcome of the wayside well;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The pity of the snow that hides all sears;
The seerecy of streams that make their way
Under the mountain to the riften roek;
The toleranee and equity of light
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower
As to the great oak flaring to the wind—
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn
That shoulders out the sky. Sprung from the West,
He drank the valorous youth of a new world,
The strength of virgin forests braeed his mind,
The hush of spaeious prairies stilled his soul,
His words were oaks in acorns; and his thoughts
Were roots that firmly gript the granite truth.

Up from log eabin to the Capitol,
One fire was on his spirit, one resolve—
To send the keen ax to the root of wrong
Clearing a free way for the feet of God,
The eyes of eonseienee testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man,
He built the rail-pile as he built the State,
Pouring his splendid strength through every blow;
The grip that swung the ax in Illinois
Was on the pen that set a people free.
So eame the Captain with the mighty heart;
And when the judgment thunders split the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their aneient rest,
He held the ridgepole up, and spikt again
The rafters of the Home. He held his plaee—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise,
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly eedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

(Whereupon the United States Marine Band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic.")

There was prolonged applause as Mr. Taft arose to make the address of presentation:

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES, CHAIRMAN OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION, IN PRESENTING THE MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. President: The American people have waited 57 years for a National Memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Those years have faded the figures of his contemporaries, and he stands grandly alone. His life and character in the calmer and juster vista of half a century inspire a higher conception of what is suitable to commemorate him.

Justice, truth, patience, mercy, and love of his kind, simplicity, courage, sacrifice, and confidence in God were his moral qualities. Clarity of thought and intellectual honesty, self-analysis and strong inexorable logic, supreme common sense, a sympathetic but unerring knowledge of human nature, imagination and limpid purity of style, with a poetic rhythm of the Psalms—these were his intellectual and cultural traits. His soul and heart and brain and mind had all these elements, but their union in him had a setting that baffles description. His humility, his self-abnegation and devotion, his patience under grievous disappointment, his agony of spirit in the burden he had to carry, his constant sadness, lightened at intervals with a rare humor all his own, the abuse and ridicule of which he was the subject, his endurance in a great cause of small obstructive minds, his domestic sorrows, and finally his tragic end form the story of a passion and give him a personality that is vivid in the hearts of the people as if it were but yesterday. We feel a closer touch with him than with living men. The influence he still wields, one may say

with all reverence, has a Christ-like character. It has spread to the four quarters of the globe. The oppressed and lowly of all peoples, as liberty and free government spread, pronounce his name with awe, and cherish his assured personal sympathy as a source of hope. Their leaders quote to them his glowing words of patient courage, of sympathy with the downtrodden, of dependence on God's wisdom and justice, and of his never-ceasing prayer for liberty through the rule of the people. The harmony of his message with every popular aspiration for freedom proves his universality. It was this which Stanton was inspired to predict when, as Lincoln lay dead, he said, "He now belongs to the ages."

His own life without favoring chance in preparation for the task which Providence was to put on him, his earlier humble surroundings, his touch with the soil, his oneness with the plain people, and the wonder that out of these he could become what he was and is, give us a soul-stirring pride that the world has come to know him and to love him as we do. We like to dwell on the fact that his associates did not see him as he was when on earth, and that it was for generations, born after he was gone, to feel his real greatness and to be moved by his real personality. Not with the lowly only, but with all—rich or poor, ignorant or learned, weak or powerful, untutored or of literary genius—has this aura about Lincoln's head at his death grown into a halo of living light.

Therefore it is well that half a century should pass before his people's national tribute to him takes form in marble, that it should wait until a generation instinct with the growing and deepening perception of the real Lincoln has had time to develop an art adequate to the expression of his greatness.

The years immediately following the Civil War were not favorable to art, and the remains of that period in our Capital City and elsewhere show it. But new impulses in the expansion of our country's energies were soon directed toward better things. Our expositions have marked the steps in that progress. They called together men who had been struggling singly to practice, preach, and bring home to us real conceptions of art and beauty in architecture and sculpture. For 15 years following the Centennial at Philadelphia, the nucleus there begun grew until at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892 and 1893, there were gathered a group of artists who in the development of civic planning, landscape architecture, and monumental and sculptural beauty were the peers of any. Burnham, McKim, Olmsted the elder, Saint Gaudens, Atwood, and Millet were the leading figures. In 1894 they organized the American Academy in Rome for the graduate education of American students, where before entering upon their professional careers they should study thoroughly that reservoir of Greek art, the greatest of antiquity, which is at Rome, where "the noble buildings are a forest, the animals of bronze, a herd; the statues, a population in marble."

In 1901, under the generous and farseeing favor of James McMillan, in charge in the Senate of the affairs of the District of Columbia, a commission was appointed to

The dedication. Guests seated on main approach faeing the Memorial. Reflecting pool and Washington Monument in distance

bridge over the period between Washington and L'Enfant's plan for the Capital, and on the basis of that plan to enlarge and give greater scope to the beauty of this seat of government. The four men who engaged in this work were, three of them, the creators of the "Court of Honor" and the "White City" at the Columbian Exposition, and the fourth, the younger Olmsted, was worthy of his sire. As a new feature in that plan, and referring to the place upon which we stand they said in their report:

> Crowning the rond-point, as the Arc de Triomphe crowns the Plaee de L'Etoile at Paris, should stand a memorial ereeted to the memory of that one man in our history as a Nation who is worthy to be named with George Washington—Abraham Lineoln. Whatever may be the exaet form seleeted for the Memorial to Lincoln, in type it should possess the quality of universality, and also it should have a charaeter essentially different from that of any monument either now existing in the District or hereafter to be erected. The type which the Commission has in mind is a great portico of Doric columns rising from an unbroken stylobate. This portieo, while affording a point of vantage from which one obtains a commanding outlook, both upon the river and eastward to the Capitol, has for its chief function to support a panel bearing an inscription taken either from the Gettysburg Speech or from some one of the immortal messages of the savior of the Union.

Here, then, was the first conception of the Memorial we dedicate to-day. Not until 1911 was the idea carried forward. Then two sons of Illinois, Shelby Cullom and Joseph G. Cannon, fathered the bill for the creation of the present Commission, under whose official supervision this work has been done. The Commission claims no credit for it except that it asked those who knew what to do, and did it. They consulted the Fine Arts Commission, made up of Burnham, Millet, Olmsted, French, Hastings, Gilbert, and Moore, who urged the present site and recommended as the man to design and build it Henry Bacon, the student and disciple of McKim. McKim was the dean of the architects of this country, and did most among us to bring the art of Greece to appreciation and noble use. Bacon has been his worthy successor.

For 10 years the structure has been rising. From the level of the Potomac, 50 feet below the original grade, it reaches a total of 122 feet above that grade. The platform at its base is 204 feet long and 134 feet wide. The colonnade is 188 feet 4 inches long and 118 feet 6 inches wide, the columns 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base. The memorial hall is 156 feet long and 84 feet wide. The central hall, where the statue stands, is 60 feet wide, 74 feet long, and 60 feet high. The proportions of the Memorial are so fine that its great mass and height and length and breadth are suppressed in its unity. The outside columns are the simple Doric, the inside columns the simple Ionic. The marble of the structure is from the Colorado-Yule mine, remarkable for its texture and the purity of its white, and for the size of the drums which make the columns noteworthy in the architecture of the world.

The colossal figure of the Beloved in Georgia marble, the work of another of the group of artists of whom I have spoken, Daniel French, one of our greatest sculptors, fills the memorial hall with an overwhelming sense of Lincoln's presence, while the

mural decorations of another great American artist, Guerin, with their all-embracing allegory, crown the whole sacred place.

The site is at the end of the axis of the Mall, the commanding and noteworthy spine of the L'Enfant plan. Burnham, McKim, and Saint Gaudens, who followed this plan through to its triumph, took the Mall under their peculiar protection. It was they who caused that wonderful bronze group of the Silent Soldier and his battling armies to be put upon this axis at the foot of the Capitol, which he did so much to defend. It was they who struggled against encroachments upon this capital feature of our wonderful seat of government. It was they who put this noble structure we celebrate to-day where it is. They sought the judgment of John Hay, secretary and biographer of Lincoln, statesman and poet. He answered:

> The place of honor is on the main axis of the plan. Lincoln, of all Americans next to Washington, deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city, isolated, distinguished, and serene. Of all the sites, this one, near the Potomac, is most suited to the purpose.

And now, Mr. President, the ideal of these great American artists has found expression in the Memorial as you see it. It is a magnificent gem set in a lovely valley between the hills, commanding them by its isolation and its entrancing beauty, an emblem of the purity of the best period of the Greek art in the simple Doric, the culmination of the highest art of which America is capable, and therefore fit to commemorate a people's love for the Nation's savior and its greatest leader.

Here on the banks of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections, whose conflict made the burden, passion, and triumph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand. Visible in its distant beauty from the Capitol, whose great dome typifies the Union which he saved, seen in all its grandeur from Arlington, where lie the Nation's honored dead who fell in the conflict, Union and Confederate alike, it marks the restoration of the brotherly love of the two sections in this Memorial of one who is as dear to the hearts of the South as to those of the North. The Southerner knows that the greatest misfortune in all the trials of that section was the death of Lincoln. Had he lived, the consequences of the war would not have been as hard for them to bear, the wounds would have been more easily healed, the trying days of reconstruction would have been softened. Rancor and resentment were no part of his nature. In all the bitterness of that conflict, no word fell from his lips, tried as he was, which told of hatred, malice, or unforgiving soul. Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here an altar upon which the supreme sacrifice was made in the cause of Liberty. Here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose.

Mr. President, in the name of the Commission, I have the honor to deliver this Lincoln Memorial into your keeping. [Prolonged applause.]

The dedication. Looking toward the Memorial from the northeast

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Chief Justice Taft). My fellow citizens, the President. [Prolonged applause, the great audience standing.]

ADDRESS BY HON. WARREN G. HARDING
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

It is a supreme satisfaction officially to accept on behalf of the Government this superb monument to the savior of the Republic. No official duty could be more welcome, no official function more pleasing. This Memorial edifice is a noble tribute gratefully bestowed, and in its offering is the reverent heart of America; in its dedication is the consciousness of reverence and gratitude beautifully expressed.

Somehow my emotions incline me to speak simply as a reverent and grateful American rather than one in official responsibility. I am thus inclined because the true measure of Lincoln is in his place to-day in the heart of American citizenship, though near half a century has passed since his colossal service and his martyrdom. In every moment of peril, in every hour of discouragement, whenever the clouds gather, there is the image of Lincoln to rivet our hopes and to renew our faith. Whenever there is a glow of triumph over national achievement there comes the reminder that but for Lincoln's heroic and unalterable faith in the Union, these triumphs could not have been.

No great character in all history has been more eulogized, no rugged figure more monumented, no likeness more portrayed. Painters and sculptors portray as they see, and no two see precisely alike. So, too, is there varied emphasis in the portraiture of words, but all are agreed about the rugged greatness and the surpassing tenderness and unfailing wisdom of this master martyr.

History is concerned with the things accomplished. Biography deals with the methods and the individual attributes which led to accomplishment.

The supreme chapter in history is not emancipation, though that achievement would have exalted Lincoln throughout all the ages. The simple truth is that Lincoln, recognizing an established order, would have compromised with the slavery that existed, if he could have halted its extension. Hating human slavery as he did, he doubtless believed in its ultimate abolition through the developing conscience of the American people, but he would have been the last man in the Republic to resort to arms to effect its abolition.

Emancipation was a means to the great end—maintained union and nationality. Here was the great purpose, here the towering hope, here the supreme faith. He treasured the inheritance handed down by the founding fathers, the ark of the covenant wrought through their heroic sacrifices, and builded in their inspired genius. It was the central thought, the unalterable purpose, the unyielding intent, the foundation of faith. It was worth every sacrifice, justified every cost, steeled the heart to sanction every crimsoned tide of blood. Here was the great experiment—popular government and constitutional union—menaced by greed expressed in human chattels.

With greed restricted and unthreatening, he could temporize. When it challenged Federal authority and threatened the Union, it pronounced its own doom. In the first inaugural he quoted and reiterated his own oft-repeated utterance "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

He believed in maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, but he believed no less firmly in the perpetuity of the Union of the States. The Union, having been contracted, could not be dissolved except by consent of all parties to the contract. He recognized the conflicting viewpoints, differing policies, and controverted questions. But there were constitutional methods of settlement, and these must be employed.

In the first inaugural address he stressed the great general principle that—

> in our constitutional controversies we divide into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government except acquiescence on one side or the other. If the minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them. * * * Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint, by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or despotism.

Here spoke the statesman, proclaiming deliberate public opinion as the supreme power of civilization, easily to be written into law when conviction should command. It ought to be a tonic to the waning confidence of those of to-day who grow impatient that emphasized minority views are not hurried into the majority expressions of the Republic. Deliberate public opinion never fails.

Later, closing his first inaugural, when anxiety gripped the Nation, there spoke the generous, forgiving, sympathetic man of undaunted faith:

> I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

But he appealed in vain. Passion was aflame and war was made the arbiter. Americans fought Americans with equal courage and valor. There was an ambiguity in the Constitution which only a baptism in blood could efface. One may only speculate on what another might have done, but fate seems to have summoned the one great hero best fitted to lead to the Union's salvation.

His faith was inspiring, his resolution commanding, his sympathy reassuring, his simplicity enlisting, his patience unfailing.

He was Faith, Patience, and Courage, with his head above the clouds, unmoved by the storms which raged about his feet.

The dedication of the Memorial. Looking toward the east front

No leader was ever more unsparingly criticized or more bitterly assailed. He was lashed by angry tongues and ridiculed in press and speech until he drank from as bitter a cup as was ever put to human lips, but his faith was unshaken and his patience never exhausted. Some one sent me recently an illumined and framed quotation which fell from his lips when the storm of criticism was at its height:

> If I were trying to read,

he said,

> much less answer all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the best I know how, the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing it to the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the end brings me out all wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

He knew, of course, before the assassin robbed him of fuller realization, that the end was bringing him out all right. He knew when swords were sheathed and guns laid down, that the Union he saved was riveted anew and made forever indissoluble. He knew that in the great crucible of fire and blood the dross had been burned from the misdirected patriotism of seceding States and the pure gold restored to shining stars in dear Old Glory again. He knew he had freed a race of bondmen and had given to the world the costly proof of the perpetuity of the American Union. But I can not restrain the wish that he might somehow know of the monuments to his memory throughout the world, and that we are dedicating to-day, on behalf of a grateful Nation, this matchless Memorial, whose 48 columns, representing 48 States in the concord of Union, testify that the "end brought him out all right."

Reflecting now on the lampooning and heedless attack and unjustifiable abuse which bruised his heart and tested his patience, we may accept its expression as one of the abused privileges under popular government, when passion sways and bitterness inspires, but for which there is compensation in the assurance that when men have their feet firmly planted in the right, and do the very best they can and "keep on doing it," they come out all right in the end, and all the storm does not amount to anything.

He rose to colossal stature in a day of imperiled Union. He first appealed, and then commanded, and left the Union secure and the Nation supreme. His was a leadership for a great crisis, made loftier because of the inherent righteousness of his cause and the sublimity of his own faith. Washington inspired belief in the Republic in its heroic beginning, Lincoln proved its quality in the heroic preservation. The Old World had wondered about the New World experiment, and was quite ready to proclaim its futility when the Civil War was threatening, but Lincoln left the Union unchallenged for all succeeding time. Not only was our Nation given a new birth of freedom, but democracy was given a new sanction by that hand of divinity itself which has written the rights of human kind and pointed the way to their enjoyment.

Abraham Lincoln was the superman. Like the great Washington, whose monumental shaft towers near by as a fit companion to the Memorial we dedicate to-day, the two testifying the grateful love of all Americans to founder and savior; like Washington, Lincoln was a very natural human being, with the frailties mixed with the virtues of humanity. There are neither supermen nor demigods in the government of kingdoms, empires, or republics. It will be better for our conception of government and its institutions if we will understand this fact. It is vastly greater than finding the superman if we justify the confidence that our institutions are capable of bringing into authority, in time of stress, men big enough and strong enough to meet all demands.

Washington and Lincoln offered outstanding proof that a representative popular government, constitutionally founded, can find its own way to salvation and accomplishment. In the very beginning our American democracy turned to Washington, the aristocrat, for leadership in revolution, and the greater task of founding permanent institutions. The wisdom of Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton and Franklin was proven when Lincoln, the child of privation, of hardship, of barren environment and meager opportunity, rose to unquestioned leadership when disunion threatened.

Lincoln came almost as humbly as the Child of Bethlehem. His parents were unlettered; his home was devoid of every element of culture and refinement. He was no infant prodigy; no luxury facilitated or privilege hastened his development; but he had a God-given intellect, a love for work, a willingness to labor, and a purpose to succeed.

Biographers differ about his ambition; but Herndon, who knew him as did no other, says he was greatly ambitious. I can believe that. Ambition is a commendable attribute, without which no man succeeds. Only inconsiderate ambition imperils.

Lincoln was modest, but he was sure of himself, and always greatly simple. Therein was his appeal to the conscience of his country. When he believed he was right a nation believed him to be right and offered all in his support.

His work was so colossal, in the face of such discouragement, that none will dispute that he was incomparably the greatest of our Presidents. He came to authority when the Republic was beset at home and abroad, and reestablished union and security. He made that gesture of his surpassing generosity which began reunion. Let us forget the treachery, corruption, and incompetence with which he had to combat, and recall his unselfishness, his sublime patience.

He resented no calumnies upon himself; he held no man his enemy who had the power and will to serve the Union; his vision was blinded by no jealousy. He took his advisers from among his rivals, invoked their patriotism, and ignored their plottings. He dominated them by the sheer greatness of his intellect, the singleness and honesty of his purpose, and made them responsive to his hand for the accomplishment of the exalted purpose. Amid it all there was a gentleness, a kindness, a sympathetic sorrow, which suggests a divine intent to blend mercy with power in supreme attainment.

This Memorial, matchless tribute that it is, is less for Abraham Lincoln than those of us to-day, and for those who follow after. His surpassing compensation would have been, in living, to have his ten thousand sorrows dissipated in the rejoicings of the succeeding half century. He loved "his boys" in the Army, and would have reveled in the great part they played in more than a half century of the pursuit of peace and concord restored.

How he would have been exalted by the chorus of the Union after "the mystic chords" were "touched by the better angels of our nature"! How it would comfort his great soul to know that the States in the Southland join sincerely in honoring him, and have twice, since his day, joined with all the fervor of his own great heart in defending the flag! How it would soften his anguish to know that the South long since came to realize that a vain assassin robbed it of its most sincere and potent friend, when it was prostrate and stricken, when Lincoln's sympathy and understanding would have helped to heal the wounds and hide the scars and speed the restoration! How with his love of freedom and justice, this apostle of humanity would have found his sorrows tenfold repaid to see the 100,000,000 to whom he bequeathed reunion and nationality, giving of their fortunes to halt the armed march of autocracy and preserve civilization, even as he preserved union!

More, how his great American heart would be aglow to note how resolutely we are going on, always on, holding to constitutional methods, amending to meet the requirements of a progressive civilization, clinging to majority rule, properly restrained, which is "the only true sovereign of a free people," and working to the fulfillment of the destiny of the world's greatest republic!

Fifty-seven years ago this people gave from their ranks, sprung from their own fiber, this plain man, holding their common ideals. They gave him first to service of the Nation in the hour of peril, then to their Pantheon of Fame. With them and by them he is enshrined and exalted forever.

To-day, American gratitude, love, and appreciation, give to Abraham Lincoln this lone white temple, a pantheon for him alone. [Prolonged applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Chief Justice Taft). Doctor Radcliffe will pronounce the benediction.

THE BENEDICTION

Pronounced by the Rev. WALLACE RADCLIFFE, D. D.
Pastor Emeritus of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

May grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND GUARDING OF THE MEMORIAL

Although the work which resulted in strengthening the foundations of the terrace wall and the approaches to the Lincoln Memorial was not fully completed until the spring of 1922, the care and maintenance of the building was assumed by the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds on January 1, 1920, under a provision in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, approved July 19, 1919, which provided funds for the personnel required to guard and clean the building and look after visitors. During the first year (fiscal year ending June 30, 1920) this personnel consisted of a custodian, a watchman, and one laborer, but one watchman for guarding and one laborer for cleaning were found to be inadequate and an increase of two watchmen was made in the following fiscal year, and in the third year the labor force of one was increased to three, giving a total regular personnel of seven persons.

The dignity and sacredness of the Memorial is thoroughly impressed upon this guarding and maintenance force, as a result of which the building and its approaches are maintained in spotless condition and any tendency to undignified conduct on the part of visitors is promptly but courteously suppressed.

The building was regularly opened to visitors about June 21, 1921, and between that date and June 30, 1923, there was a total of 495,192 visitors. After that date the systematic counting of visitors was discontinued, as this required the continuous presence and undivided attention of one watchman to the detriment of his guard duty. The hours for visitors are from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. on week days and from 12 noon to 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. It is estimated that the average daily attendance is approximately 3,000 persons, except on Sundays and holidays, when it increases to about 4,000. For example, on Sunday, March 2, 1924, there were 3,600 visitors and on Sunday, March 1, 1925, there

were nearly 4,300. During the first five minutes after opening on Sunday, April 5, 1925, 205 persons entered, while during the same time on Sunday, April 12, 1925, there were 340. It is believed that on the 306 working days of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, there were approximately 918,000 visitors, while on the 52 Sundays and 7 holidays there were 253,000, making a total for the year of approximately 1,171,000. A large daily attendance is made possible by the vast extent of the three memorial halls, terraces, and approaches, and the absence of doors at the three massive entrances from the colonnade to the memorial halls.

The yearly appropriations made by Congress for care and maintenance from 1920 to 1925 were as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920	$4,580.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921	6,020.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1922	10,590.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1923	11,000.00
Fiscal years ending June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925 (each)	11,320.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1926	13,040.00

THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE

A monumental bridge spanning the Potomac River, symbolical of the firmly established Union of the States, was advocated in the first instance by Gen. Andrew Jackson about 1830, while he was President.

The plan was strongly indorsed and reiterated by Daniel Webster on the occasion of laying the corner stone for the extension of the Capitol in 1851, but no steps were taken to accomplish the scheme until 1886, when a report was submitted in response to a Senate resolution. Subsequently several reports were made in compliance with different bills until finally, in 1900, designs were prepared and submitted to Congress, but no action was taken.

The Park Commission Plan of 1901 included the proposed bridge, fixing its eastern approach at the Lincoln Memorial.

In 1913 the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission was created by act of Congress, with the President of the United States as chairman. But it was not until 1922 that funds were appropriated so that the Commission could prepare plans and designs. Thus almost 100 years after President Jackson first conceived the plan for a monumental bridge across the Potomac definite steps were taken to make the bridge a reality.

After studying the various sites for a bridge, the Commission determined on the location recommended in the Park Commission Plan of 1901, and accordingly their plans contemplate a monumental bridge with its center line taken as the line joining the center of the Lincoln Memorial and the center of the façade of the Mansion in the Arlington National Cemetery.

In April, 1924, the Commission submitted its report and recommendations to Congress, which has made an initial appropriation of half a million dollars for commencing construction work.

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