

MONUMENTS
[BINDER 6, P. 103-111]

DRAWER 6

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GETTYSBURG ADDRESS:
MEMORIALS

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Memorials

Excerpts from newspapers and
other sources illuminating
aspects of this most well-known
Presidential speech

Monuments

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
(Formerly described as: Binder 6, p. 103-111)



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ETERNAL LIGHT OVER GETTYSBURG AS A SYMBOL OF PEACE AND UNITY

Forty-Foot Memorial Shaft on Oak Ridge, Overlooking Famous Battlefield, Will Be Dedicated by the President July 3—Approaching Reunion of Blue and Gray Recalls Stories of Epic Struggle Seventy-five Years Ago.

Nor shall your story be forgot,
While Fame her records keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

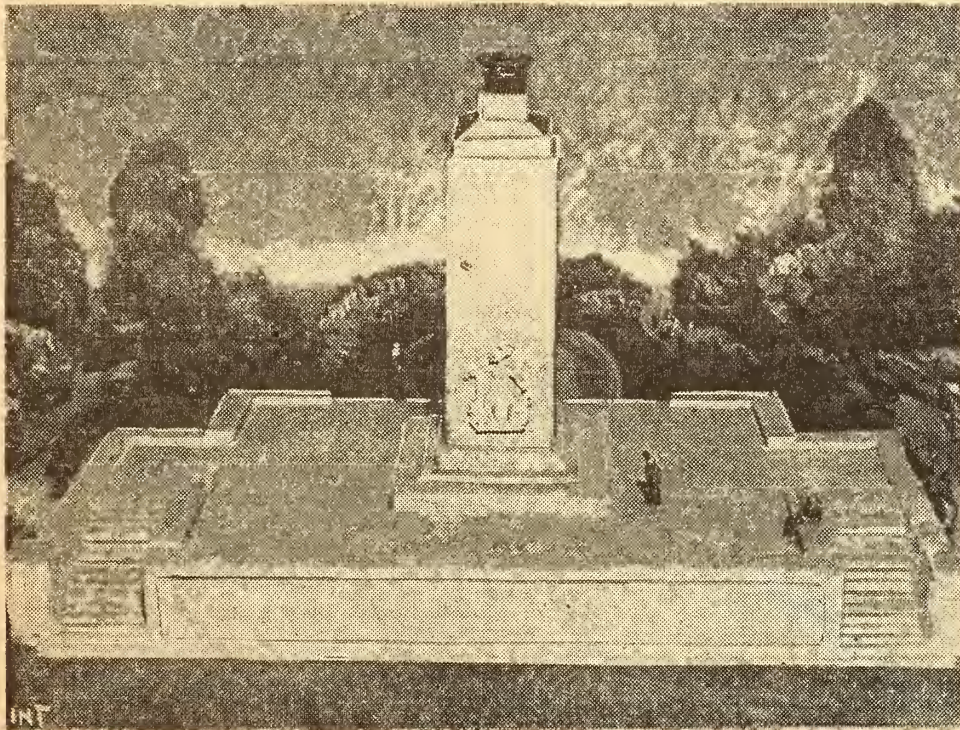
ATOP Oak Ridge, overlooking the Gettysburg battlefield, is being erected an "Eternal Light Peace Memorial." It will be dedicated July 3 by President Roosevelt as part of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle and final joint reunion of the Blue and Gray veterans—a symbol of the peace and amity which exists today between the people of the nation.

Like a torch lifted by the 50,000 men killed and wounded on this 16,000-acre battleground, it will be their entreaty to the ages for peace. Northeast of the town of Gettysburg it will stand in a heavily wooded Oak Ridge area. Before it will lie the panorama of the three days' battle of July 1, 2, 3. To the south is

pillowed on his arm, slept apart. Beside him, a man sat throughout the night. The next day, in Pickett's charge, the man, a flag-bearer of the Confederate army, was shot down. The blond boylike soldier lifted the flag but for an instant and he, too, fell. But it was not a boy—the two who died so close together were young husband and wife and together they were buried in the flag they died defending.

All who have visited Gettysburg are perhaps familiar with the story of Jennie Wade who, while baking bread for her sister confined with a 3-day-old baby, was shot by a stray bullet that passed through two doors. While Jennie baked bread, word was on its way to her that her soldier-sweetheart had been killed.

In the railroad cut on the first day, an officer of the 6th Wisconsin regiment approached Col. Rufus R. Dawes and, standing



MODEL OF THE 40-FOOT-HIGH MEMORIAL SHAFT OF ALABAMA LIMESTONE, WITH ETERNAL FLAME ATOP, FOR GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

Big Round Top and Little Round Top, at this time of year bathed in a purple red of the Judas tree. It will face in the direction of the bloody peach orchard and the wheat field.

Night and day a flame in a bronze bowl atop the 40-foot high memorial shaft of Alabama limestone will be seen by all who approach the battlefield, whether by the Lincoln highway or the Harrisburg, the Carlisle or Mummansburg roads. Fed by a supply of natural gas, it will be always burning, like similar flames before the tombs of the unknown soldier in France and other countries. The memorial shaft will rise from a platform forty-two by eighty-five feet, which is eleven feet above the approach to the memorial.

over

On the principal face of the shaft will be a bas-relief by Lee Lawrie, the sculptor, of two standing figures in embrace, holding a branch of laurel and a wreath. An eagle, symbolic of the nation, completes the group. Level with the bas-relief on one side of the shaft will be the inscription, "An enduring light to guide us to unity and fellowship," and on the other side, the line from Lincoln's second inaugural address, "With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right."

Inscribed on the front of the platform will be "Eternal Peace in a Nation United."

The woodland and other plantings will form a background. The approach from North Carolina avenue will be approximately 150 feet, consisting of two paths with a wide stretch of grass in the center flanked by shrubbery and low planting.

All state governors and descendants of General Meade, General Lee, General Grant and General Longstreet and President Lincoln have been invited to participate in the program of July 1. Veterans of all the wars since 1865 have been invited to take part in the second day's program, which includes parades. And as part of the effort to create a "Great Peace on a Great Battlefield," President Roosevelt will light the Eternal Peace Light and dedicate the memorial Sunday, July 3. Independence day there will be a military spectacle staged to music—not a re-enactment of a battle.

The memorial was designed by Paul Cret of Philadelphia, a member of the American battle monuments commission, headed by General Pershing, and the Pennsylvania battle monument commission, that picked sites and supervised the erection of World war memorials to the troops of the United States abroad. Mr. Cret designed the memorial to Quentin Roosevelt, aviator son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, erected at Chamery, France, and was the architect of the Delaware river bridge that connects Philadelphia and Camden.

The Gettysburg battlefield always has stirred the deepest memories of the Civil war and this year the occasion for recollection is touched with particular meaning. For years the Boys in Blue thrilled their listeners with stories of the great struggle of July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, when General Lee's army was turned back from its invasion of the North. Now others must tell their stories as almost all who fought at Gettysburg have joined the bivouac of the dead—only forty-one veterans of that epic conflict remain and they now are men fourscore years and ten or older.

Along with the accounts of brilliant charges and heroic stands there are countless stories of individual acts of bravery, and tragic incidents that both the North and the South must "long remember."

There is, for instance, the story of the Confederate couple. It was dusk on the second day of the battle. Powder-smearing, weary soldiers had thrown themselves on the ground in huddled bunches of humanity. A light-haired, pale-faced boylike soldier, his head

at attention with compressed lips, saluted as he said: "Tell them I died like a man and a soldier." He then opened his coat and showed a ghastly wound on his breast and dropped dead.

General Meade's famous horse Baldy and General Lee's mount Traveler, both were at Gettysburg. Baldy was several times wounded and had a peculiar gait that made it difficult for the staff officers to keep up with their general.

Captain Brown of a Vermont regiment, when denied water for his men, said, "Damn the orders," and took the water, whereupon he was arrested and deprived of his sword and sidearms. Begging later for permission to participate in the battle, all he could find was a hatchet, and with this he rushed into the fray and captured a Confederate officer from whom he took a sword and pistol with which he carried on.

Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon, riding forward with his men, spotted an enemy officer of equal rank sprawled on his back with his face to the blazing sun. He was paralyzed by a bullet that had penetrated to his backbone. The prostrate man was Gen. Francis C. Barlow. He requested General Gordon, should he live until the end of the war, to find Mrs. Barlow and tell her her husband had thought of her while he lay dying on the battlefield. General Gordon sent word of her husband's plight under a flag of truce to Mrs. Barlow, who was a nurse, and Gordon was soon lost in the confusion of battle.

Years later in Washington, at the table of a friend, General Gordon asked the guest at his right: "Are you related to the General Barlow who was killed at Gettysburg?" And the guest replied: "I am, sir, the man you think was killed at Gettysburg." Mrs. Barlow had made her way to her husband's side under the truce of war and nursed him back to health.

While General Ewell was riding through the streets of Gettysburg during the battle, a stray bullet hit him in one leg. Turning to his companion, he said: "You see how much better equipped for a fight I am than you. It doesn't hurt a bit to be hit in a wooden leg." He had lost a leg in a previous engagement.

Colonel Freemantle of the British army, an observer with the Army of the Confederacy, wrote that on the second day of the battle while cannonading was going on, a band played waltzes and polkas to quiet the men's nerves.

When General Lee met retreating soldiers after the fatal Pickett's charge, he greeted them calmly and said to some: "This will come out all right in the end; we'll talk it over afterwards; but in the meantime all good men must rally." At another time he shook the hand of a weeping general and said: "General, all this has been my fault—it is I who have lost this fight."

And then there is the story of Father Corby of the Irish brigade, who prayed for his brigade and gave the men absolution before they went into battle; of 72-year-old John Burns, who seized a musket and fell into step with a passing regiment; of Pickett's postscript to a letter just before his famous charge—"If Old Pete's (General Longstreet) nod means my death, good-by, little one, and God bless you;" of Wesley Culp of the Confederate army, who died within sight of his home; of Spanglers' Spring, where tradition says that men of both sides slipped by their pickets to fill their canteens at night between battles.

These are the threads of American history and tradition that bind men together in proud acclaim that they are Americans.

THE HIGHLAND DEMOCRAT, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.,

“Four Score and Seven Years Ago—”

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1922

The Lincoln memorial at Gettysburg, Pa., the scene of his memorable address that is treasured as one of the most highly prized bits of American historical literature. The memorial is erected at the exact spot where the martyred President stood when making the address.

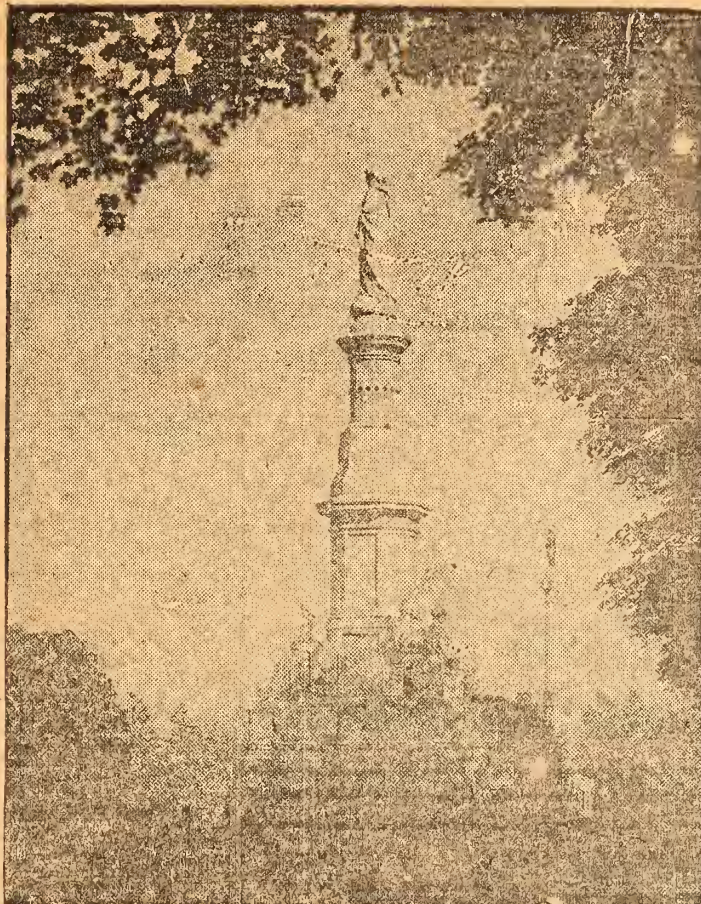




2/5/25

Sonsville Courier Journal
—(P. & A. Photo.)

The monument on the Gettysburg battle-field that marks the spot where Lincoln delivered his famous address.



Howard How Feb 12-1925

Here on the historic battlefield of Gettysburg, the turning point of the Civil war, stands the national monument in the National cemetery, dedicated with the thrilling Gettysburg address by our great war president. The national monument marks the spot where Mr. Lincoln stood when making the historic address.

10707

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MUSEUM

Home
of
the **NEW**
ELECTRIC MAP



Located directly opposite the Gettysburg National Cemetery where Abraham Lincoln delivered his immortal address.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MUSEUM

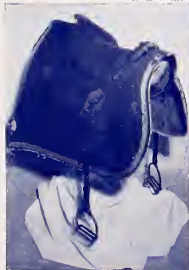
Home of **THE ELECTRIC MAP**

*"Dear
Traveler..."*

The Electric Map is a
Copyrighted Feature



The Gettysburg National Museum collection was begun almost immediately after the cannon's roar was over. Here, the original collector, John Rosesteel, is shown with a 36 pound Confederate Sharpsshooters rifle used at Devil's Den to "pick off" Union men on Little Round Top. A nephew, George D. Rosesteel, the present President-Director, founded the Museum in 1921.



Two bullets, one from a Union gun and the other from a Confederate gun met in midair and enmeshed. This battle freak is also shown in the Museum.

The saddle cover, displayed in the museum, is the one used by Abraham Lincoln the day he rode horseback from the Public Square to dedicate the National Cemetery.

**THE MOST VISITED
BATTLEFIELD MUSEUM IN THE WORLD**

Gettysburg National Museum Inc.
"At the spot where Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address"
GETTYSBURG, PA.

When you are at the Gettysburg National Museum you are standing in the center of the world's greatest Battlefield. On July 1, 1863, 162,000 Americans met here in one of the greatest battles of all time and by the evening of July 3, 51,000 of them were casualties.

The Battlefield covers 16,000 acres. There are 52 miles of roadway and 2,389 monuments. Because of the size of the field and the great number of highlights you would have to spend a week here to understand it, unless, you see the "Electric Map" re-enact the battle. This is the opinion of the great historians, educators and military men of our time who have voted the "Map" to be the outstanding museum exhibit in the United States.

I strongly recommend that you take the opportunity to view the "Map" and, also, to see the world's largest collection of American Civil War relics, displayed in this building.

Sincerely
Geo. D. Rosesteel
President-Director

P. S. The museum opened a new building in March, 1955, which tripled our relic display space and more than doubled our capacity for spectators in the Electric Map room.

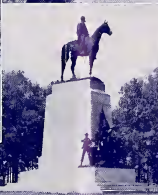
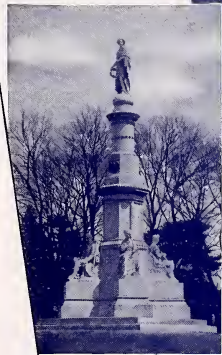
The Narrative presented in the Museum is copyrighted.

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

The entrance to the National Cemetery, is directly opposite the Gettysburg National Museum on State Route 134.



The Soldier's National Monument, marking the spot where Lincoln delivered his immortal address, is located in the National Cemetery.



Pickett's immortal charge began near the Virginia Memorial depicting Lee on his horse.



Sharpsshooters entrenched themselves around Devil's Den.



The Peace Light Monument, beams out a constant light and can be seen at night for many miles.



The names of every Pennsylvanian engaged at Gettysburg are inscribed on the lovely State Monument.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MUSEUM

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LINCOLN SPEECH MEMORIAL

The only monument in the world dedicated to a speech is located directly opposite the Gettysburg National Museum which houses the world's largest collection of American Civil War Relics and the Electric Map which vividly re-enacts a copyright narrative of the greatest battle ever fought on American soil.

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

BARE LEE FEAR OF 'WAR SORES'

Read Letter Opposing Battle Memorial

BY JOHN FISHER

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 20—A little known letter by Gen. Robert E. Lee showed today that he opposed the establishment of a battlefield memorial here as keeping "open the sores of war" and not obliterate



Lee (left) and Meade

ating "the marks of civil strife."

The letter, dated Aug. 5, 1869, at Lexington, Va., said Lee's duties as president of Washington college prevented acceptance of an invitation by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial association to attend a meeting of officers engaged in the battle of Gettysburg for the purpose of marking "by enduring memorials of granite the position and movement of the armies in the field."

Calls Letter Significant

"My engagements will not permit me to be present, and I believe if there I could not add anything material to the information existing on the subject," Lee wrote to David McConaughy. "I think it well, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."

The letter of the Confederate commander was written about a year before he died. McConaughy, the recipient, was a prime mover in preserving the battlefield soon after

the battle of July 1, 2, 3, 1863, which brought Lee's defeat here and turned the course of the Civil war.

Ralph G. Newman, proprietor of the Abraham Lincoln bookshop in Chicago and well known expert on Lincoln lore, noted the Lee letter in the Gettysburg college library and today described it as a very significant document showing that Lee apparently misgauged the historical importance of the war by referring to it merely as "civil strife."

Newman was here as a consultant to an unprecedented civil war conference of historians and scholars, sponsored by Gettysburg college at the end of a year-long celebration of its 125th anniversary.

Will Present Meade Letter

After seeing the Lee letter in the college collection Newman disclosed that he will present to the college a similar letter written in 1865 from Gen. George G. Meade, commander of Union forces here, written to the Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, founder of the college, accepting an invitation to return to Gettysburg.

In writing Schmucker, Meade wryly expressed regret that he didn't have time to visit the college during his last visit to the town, which, of course, was during the battle.

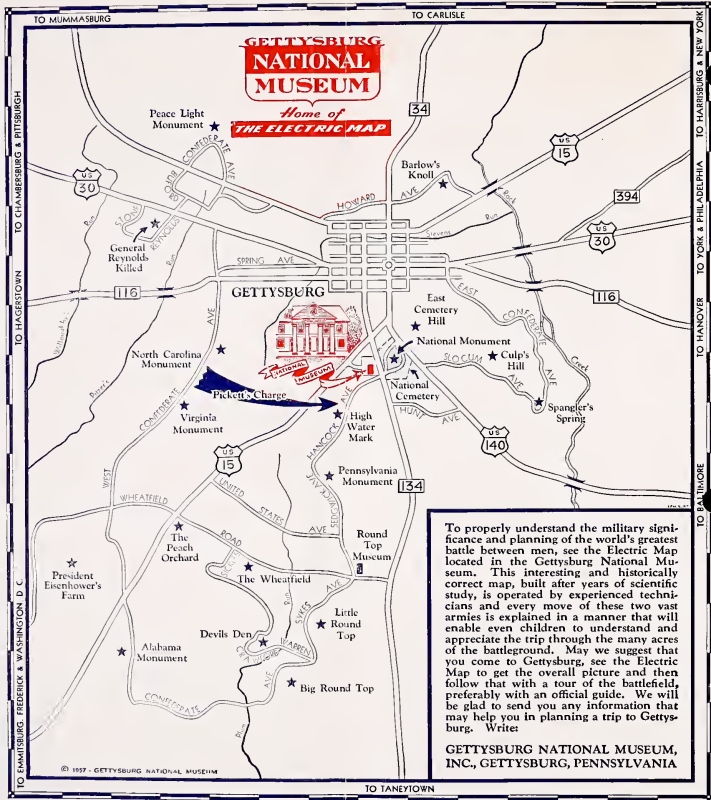
Newman said, in an interview, that the conference which closed last night was very productive in stimulating new discussions and lessons to be learned from the war. He expressed hope that a series of such discussions could be held and might result in establishment of a Civil war institute here.

Brings Historians Together

Newman noted that the conference brought together some of the foremost historians, including Dr. Allan Nevins of Columbia university, whom he described as "the greatest living historian."

Nevins noted in closing the conference that it had discussed the war's impact on the nation's economy, literature, political behavior, and thinking, but said much ground remains to be covered such as religion, moral, psychological and sociological changes brought about by the war.

John S. Rice, chairman of the college board of trustees, also expressed hope that a Civil war institute can be established by the college. He made the comment in accepting a set of rare old war time photographs of the battle area from Carl Haverlin, president of Broadcast Music, Inc., New York and Chicago.

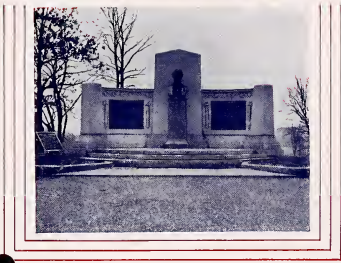


To properly understand the military significance and planning of the world's greatest battle between men, see the Electric Map located in the Gettysburg National Museum. This interesting and historically correct map, built after years of scientific study, is operated by experienced technicians and every move of these two vast armies is explained in a manner that will enable even children to understand and appreciate the trip through the many acres of the battleground. May we suggest that you come to Gettysburg, see the Electric Map to get the overall picture and then follow that with a tour of the battlefield, preferably with an official guide. We will be glad to send you any information that may help you in planning a trip to Gettysburg. Write:

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MUSEUM, INC., GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

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Home of the **NEW ELECTRIC MAP**

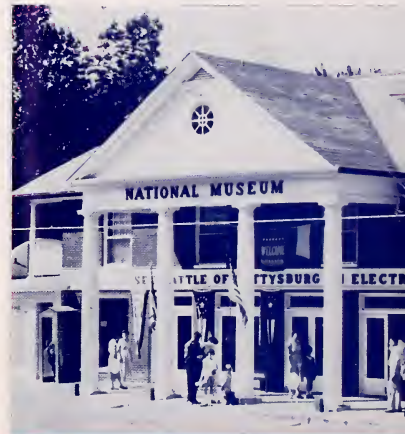


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GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

To make your vacation complete, there are many good hotels, motels, lodging houses and restaurants in the Gettysburg area inviting pleasant hours.

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Rotary Speaker Suggests Shaft As Memorial to Lincoln Here

79, 2 June - 5-13-30
Describing a Gettysburg with a flower-bedecked battlefield and statues of Union general who fought in the battle of Gettysburg beside every main highway leading into the borough, Charles Pearson, publicity director of the state highway department climaxed his address to the Gettysburg Rotary club Monday night with the suggestion that a memorial to Abraham Lincoln that can be "seen for miles" be erected in center square.

He told the Rotarians that the United States government would pay the cost of the monument and that one as large as the Washington monument in the national capital should be erected. He said a shaft similar to that would be a

fitting tribute to the Civil War president.

He also suggested that life-sized statues, equestrian or otherwise, of the generals who fought in the three days' battle here, be placed one on each side of the leading highways into the town. He said that the government's aid could also be enlisted in such a project.

The suggestion that flowers be planted on the stretches of the battlefield was followed by the information that the national department of agriculture would supply free of charge all the seeds that would be needed to carry forward such a project.

The meeting, well attended, was held at the Eagle hotel, President John Lippy, presiding.



The Gettysburg Address

Invitation Which Led to Its Delivery by Lincoln

1865

IN a recent letter Frederick W. Seward, son of the late William H. Seward, secretary of state in Lincoln's cabinet, told how Lincoln came to write his immortal Gettysburg address. The letter reads:

Cast in bronze on a tablet in the Gettysburg National cemetery, adjacent to one carrying the words of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, are the words of a letter written by Judge Will of that town in his capacity of chairman of a committee having in charge the dedication of what is now the National cemetery and reads as follows:

The several states having soldiers in the Army of the Potomac who were killed at the battle of Gettysburg or have since died at the various hospitals which were established in the vicinity have procured grounds on a prominent part of the battlefield for a cemetery and are having the dead removed to them and properly buried.

These grounds will be consecrated and set apart to this sacred purpose on Thursday, the 19th inst. It is the desire that you, as chief executive of the nation, formally set apart these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks. It will be a source of great gratification to the many widows and orphans that have been made almost friendless by the great battle here to have you here personally, and it will kindle anew in the breasts of the comrades of these brave dead who are now in the tented field or nobly meeting the foe in the front a confidence that they who sleep in death on the battlefield are not forgotten by those highest in authority, and they will feel that should their fate be the same their remains will not be uncared for.

The Two Addresses at Gettysburg.

At Gettysburg on Nov. 19, 1863, Lincoln gave an extraordinary illustration of the strength that lies in that simplicity of speech of which he was the master. Edward Everett, the most scholarly and polished orator of his day, made the formal oration at Gettysburg that day. He spoke at great length and with studied preparation. Lincoln's speech was but "a few remarks," hastily composed on a moving train. Next day Everett wrote to Lincoln in praise of the latter's brief address. Lincoln wrote to Everett a note in which he said Everett was expected to make a long address and he, Lincoln, a short one. He added: "I am pleased to know that, in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure."

1864

Gettysburg Memorial.

Pennsylvania, in which Gettysburg is located, has taken time to arrange for a state memorial on the famous battlefield. And the result shows that deliberation has not been in vain. Announcement is made of the acceptance of a design for the memorial, for which \$150,000 has been appropriated. There was lively competition for the first prize, which has been awarded, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times. Illustration shows the design to be most artistic and effective. The memorial will be a massive double arch, 80 feet square and 100 feet high, with granite steps to a terrace which will give the whole structure a conspicuous and dignified appearance. There will be bronze panels containing the names of officers and men who took part in the battle, the idea being to record every son of Pennsylvania so distinguished. Figures of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew G. Curtin, the latter being the great "war governor" of the state, will flank one of the arches, bas-reliefs of artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal men will be placed appropriately and the whole will be surmounted by a bronze statue of Victory. The memorial is to be dedicated in July 1910, and will add another notable attraction to the innumerable interesting features of the historic spot. New York has a handsome state monument, in addition to scores of regimental memorials, at Gettysburg, and sympathizes in the spirit which moves Pennsylvania to its recent action.

1895

Lincoln's Gettysburg address is esteemed a model of conciseness. It was the result of a lifelong habit of composition. As a boy Lincoln had neither slate nor scratchpad. He wrote on a shingle with a piece of charcoal. The only way he could erase his writing was by shaving the shingle. We have the testimony of one of the telegraphers in the war department that President Lincoln, when composing a telegram, whispered it over to himself before committing it to paper. The telegrapher knew nothing of the shingle, but we may trace the habits of the man to his childhood. Is it too much to argue that had Mr. Lincoln been accustomed to dictating to a stenographer we might have never had the Gettysburg classic? And is it not possible that the limited library of the Lincoln boy proved a blessing to him? It was composed of the very best books in our language and he read and reread them and then wrote the essence of them on his shingle and told them to his playmates in his own language. The self-education of Lincoln is one of the marvels of history.

When Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg is engraved on the tablet to be erected on the battle-field, not a word of it will jar upon the Confederate who reads, for its spirit is that of the peace-loving statesman whose prayer is that the nation may be preserved with honor. It is a test of Lincoln's greatness that he wrote that speech of gentle humanity, but inflexible devotion to country, when the bitterness of war was at its height. 1865

An effort is being made, and the Grand Army of the Republic is reported to be deeply interested in it, says the New York Times, to have a bronze tablet, bearing a copy of President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, placed in every college, high school and grammar school in the United States. 1897

Stalin

11

Lincoln's Impressions of Modern Speech

Grand Rapids News Feb. 12-1921
By DOROTHY JOHNSON
Grade 11-1, South High School

Noon by the two bells! Very much noon, too, by the wild rush of students in the direction of the lunchroom. What if I should be visited with the hunger pangs of a school boy? But I need not fear, for I am only a cold, lifeless statue of Lincoln, and keep an endless vigil in the lower hall, so I never entertain cravings for bitter-sweet buffaloes. I only need food for thought, and I am amply supplied with it here in high school, for all through the day the students pass by me.

I pass the time during the lonely nights and long week-ends by thinking over what I have heard during the day. Sometimes I am tempted to cry out, as did my famous predecessor on that well known occasion, "In the twentieth century high school our children have brought forth a new language, conceived in clang, and dedicated to the proposition that all words are created equal, ain't as well as isn't!" As I cannot see those that pass directly under me, I often amuse myself by imagining the different persons who belong to the various voices and speeches.

But there! Here come the students back from the lunchroom. I recognize the voices of some old acquaintances. Yes, they are the ones who especially excel in slangology, the newest thing in "side studies." If I did not have that phenomenal control possessed by all statues, I would tear my hair in agony, I know, for the one who digs up ancient, half buried slang phrases is talking now. "I'll say so!"

I have ever been a peaceful, law-abiding statue, but it's difficult to continue so here in high school. The trouble with slang is that it becomes ancient in so short a time, worked to death, whereas the clear, simple English has eternal youth. Slang, or the worn-out slang phrases, are good examples of the effect of this strenuous, modern life. In regard to slang, it is difficult to keep abreast of the subject. I am sure if the subject-matter of their studies were as difficult to keep track of as slang, loud and long would be the murmur of discontent, with good reason, too.

Some slang is more quaintly expressive than the speech of one who uses slang only when it expresses his thoughts most aptly is not abominable. Like all things, slang has its place. But its place is not on the tongues of every person every waking moment.

Ah! Now I hear another group. And what stilted English! I'm sure the poor girl does not know the meaning of half the words she is using. The length of them might be measured in inches! Does she not know, I wonder, that the shorter, simpler words express her thoughts much better? And her companions! What mumbling and muttering! I can scarcely catch what they are saying. But no matter. If they cannot clothe their thoughts in clearly spoken words, those thoughts are probably not worth the utterance, poor as it is.

I have not heard one of my acquaintances in a long, long time. She used to come with one of the laughing groups, strolling down the hall, but now she must walk alone, for I never hear her. She spoke good English herself, yet never did she allow anyone to forget this "Use 'I,' not 'me,'" she would say in a tone that implied, "My dear, you're hopeless!" Her very voice indicated the fact that she dwelt on a higher intellectual plane than that of her companions, according to her own judgment. Perhaps some day she will learn that tact and kindness are the first requisites of an "English reformer," and thus will win back her friends.

But here come some teachers. I can recognize them by the heavy note of anxiety and tone of hopelessness in their voices. So I must close my cold, gray lips till the next time, for I am sure with all their knowledge, they have never heard of a talking statue.

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