

DOWNLOAD PDF INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF THE FREEDMENS MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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Inaugural ceremonies of the Freedmen's Memorial Monument to Abraham Lincoln: Washington City, April 14,

In 1862, Congress passed the first of many bills incorporating a commission to erect a monument for the sixteenth president. An American sculptor, Clark Mills, was chosen to design the monument. Subscriptions for the project were insufficient. Cullom of Illinois, six separate bills were introduced in Congress for the incorporation of a new memorial commission. The first five bills, proposed in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, met with defeat because of opposition from Speaker Joe Cannon. The sixth bill Senate Bill 1000, introduced on December 13, 1864, passed. The Lincoln Memorial Commission had its first meeting the following year and U. Instead they proposed a simple log cabin shrine. The site too did not go unopposed. The recently reclaimed land in West Potomac Park was seen by many to be either too swampy or too inaccessible. Other sites, such as Union Station, were put forth. The Commission stood firm in its recommendation, feeling that the Potomac Park location, situated on the Washington Monument - Capitol axis, overlooking the Potomac River and surrounded by open land, was ideal. Furthermore, the Potomac Park site had already been designated in the McMillan Plan of 1868 to be the location of a future monument comparable to that of the Washington Monument. On February 12, 1868, a dedication ceremony was conducted and the following month the actual construction began. Work progressed steadily according to schedule. Some changes were made to the plan. The statue of Lincoln, originally designed to be 10 feet 3 inches high, was reduced to 19 feet 8 inches. As late as 1870, the decision was made to substitute an open portal for the bronze and glass grille which was to have guarded the entrance. Despite these changes, the Memorial was finished on schedule. Commission president William H. Harding, who accepted it on behalf of the American people. The structure measures 111 feet high. Each column is built from 12 drums including the capital. This is to compensate for perspective distortions which would otherwise make the memorial appear to bulge out at the top when compared with the bottom, a common feature of Ancient Greek architecture. A bit higher is a garland joined by ribbons and palm leaves, supported by the wings of eagles. All ornamentation on the friezes and cornices was done by Ernest C. Beginning at the edge of the Reflecting Pool, the steps rise to the Lincoln Memorial Circle roadway surrounding the edifice, then to the main portal, intermittently spaced with a series of platforms. Flanking the steps as they approach the entrance are two buttresses each crowned with an Ionic capital. The central chamber, housing the statue of Lincoln, is 60 feet wide, 74 feet deep, and 60 feet high. The inscriptions and adjoining ornamentation are by Evelyn Beatrice Longman. Inside, each inscription is surmounted by a Doric capital. Between these are panels of Alabama marble, saturated with paraffin to increase translucency. But feeling that the statue required even more light, Bacon and French designed metal slats for the ceiling to conceal floodlights, which could be modulated to supplement the natural light; this modification was installed in 1914. The one major alteration since was the addition of a handicapped elevator in the 1960s.

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Chapter 2 : Memorials to Abraham Lincoln - Wikipedia

Excerpt from Inaugural Ceremonies of the Freedmen's Memorial Monument to Abraham Lincoln: Washington City, April 14, Long before the procession appeared upon the streets the sidewalks were lined with people, and the windows were crowded with spectators.

Inside you get to see a wonderfully made statue of the great President accompanied by the two of his best speeches inscribed on the walls of the building. Marble pillars welcome you when you stand outside the Memorial on the front side, overlooking the Reflecting Pool. The feet tall Memorial is a giant structure having the most significant buildings such as the Washington Monument, Arlington National Cemetery and the stately Lee-Custis Mansion on its sides. There are a lot of amazing things to know about this famous building. Go on and explore a few interesting facts about the Lincoln Memorial: Aerial View of Lincoln Memorial image: Cullom and Joseph G. They were the ones who really pushed through the Lincoln Memorial bill which President Taft signed on February 11, West Potomac Park West Potomac Park was rejected as a site for the Lincoln Memorial because the area was known to be swampy and had previous records of criminal reputation. Racist people made him sit in an area reserved for African Americans. Every marble column stands 44 feet tall. The Place Where Walls Speak! Second Inaugural Address on the north wall The inaugural speech of the great President Lincoln is inscribed on the North wall of the building. Apart from that, the South Wall has inscribed Gettysburg address on it. The walls of the monument speak dozens of significant words embedded on them. They have tried to mend it, but the mistake is still partially visible. The sculpture of the sitting President Abraham Lincoln itself is 19 feet tall in height. Count 87 From The Reflecting Pool! Memorial on one cent Until the year , the image of the Lincoln Memorial was seen on the back side of the U. According to the American Institute of Architects, the Memorial is regarded as the 7th most favorite American architecture. Congress approved funding for the memorial in French presented a bronze statue of Lincoln before this Memorial was made. The current memorial is actually the second such sculpture designed by the French. The Size Doubled Literally! Eventually, it turned out to be 5.

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Chapter 3 : Lincoln Memorial - Wikipedia

Inaugural ceremonies of the Freedmen's memorial monument to Abraham Lincoln: Washington city, April 14, by Douglass, Frederick, d

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the US. The Lincoln Memorial is a part of the National Mall, and it is located on its western end. Across the Lincoln Memorial is the Washington Monument. The architect who built this memorial was Henry Bacon. Daniel Chester French designed the famous Abraham Lincoln statue in , but the famous Piccirilli Brothers were the ones who actually carved it. It is also important to mention that the artist Jules Guerin, painted the interior murals. Although this is not the only attraction that honors President Abraham Lincoln, it has always been a popular tourist attraction. The Architecture of Lincoln Memorial The building is built in Neoclassical style, very popular at the time, especially for important governmental institutions, museums, and cultural institutions. The Neoclassical style is inspired by ancient Greek and Roman architecture. The building is in the form a Greek Doric temple. The Neoclassical style arrived in the late 18th century and has become very popular. The style also gave great emphasis to sculpture in general. The memorial contains a large seated statue of Abraham Lincoln and has his two known speeches inscribed in the lower parts of the sculpture. This memorial site has inspired many famous speeches in the American history, including Martin Luther King Jr. Since the National Mall was listed on the National Register of Historic Places since October , all its monuments, from National World War II Memorial to the Lincoln Memorial, were also listed and protected as sites of exceptional historic and cultural significance. This memorial can be visited anytime because it is opened 24 hours a day. It is estimated that around 8 million people visit this memorial every year. Although there were many efforts to design a proper monument that would honor and glorify this president, the entire matter lay dormant until the beginning of 20th century. Under the leadership of Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, plans for a new memorial commission were developed. Taft, the first meeting regarding the Lincoln Memorial Commission was held. In , the location, as well as the design was finally approved by the Congress. After a dedication ceremony was held in , the construction of the memorial began. In , the project was finished. The built structure measures Inspired by classic Greek architecture, it is surrounded by a peristyle of Doric columns. The shrine, along with the pool monumental steps and the statue of the president, ancient Greek Architecture and culture is reflected. For more information about Washington DC , click here.

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Chapter 4 : Inaugural Ceremonies of the Freedmen's Memorial Monument to Abraham Lincoln

Oration by Frederick Douglass Delivered on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Freedmen's Monument in Memory of Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., April 14th, , With an Appendix by Frederick Douglass.

The issuance of this proclamation only applied to the states that had seceded from the Union and were not already under Northern control. The actual enforcement of the proclamation was also wholly dependent on subsequent Union military victories. The bronze statue features President Lincoln standing with his left arm out-stretched over a crouching freed slave. The kneeling slave is shackled to the base of the statue. Lincoln wears a jacket and pants, while the slave wears only a loincloth. Behind the figures is a whipping post on which a vine grows. The fundraising reportedly first began with a five-dollar donation from ex-slave Charlotte Scott. Today the statue and surrounding landscape is maintained by the National Park Service. The ex-slave featured in the statue was modeled after Archer Alexander, the last slave to be captured under the Fugitive Slave Act. Additionally, although he is kneeling, he has a notably powerful physique. Some have even argued that he is in a position as if about to stand. One aspect of the memorial that instantly draws criticism is the stature of the ex-slave. This memorial presents Lincoln rather positively. The narrative associated with this memorial is one about freed slaves who wished to fund the construction of a memorial to give thanks and pay respect to the man that freed them. This narrative promotes the popularly held belief that Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation solely out of some kind of inner moral obligation. It has been documented though that there were political and military obligations that might have served as greater motivators for his issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation <https://www.nationalarchives.gov/education/primary/lincoln-emancipation-proclamation>: Regardless of his true motivation though, the collective memory our country maintains of him is generally one that portrays him as an honest man, natural leader, preserver of the Union, and freer of men. Even our current president helps maintain the positive memory we associate with President Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation <https://www.nationalarchives.gov/education/primary/lincoln-emancipation-proclamation>: National Archives and Records Administration, n. Department of the Interior, n. Wolf, and Jennifer L. Art, History, and Cultural Identity. Upper Saddle River, NJ: This entry was posted in Uncategorized on.

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Chapter 5 : Lincoln Memorial Inscriptions - Lincoln Memorial (U.S. National Park Service)

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Roosevelt, preparing America for war, used the words of the Civil War president to clarify the threat posed by Germany and Japan. Americans asked, "What would Lincoln do? Schwartz said the reason is what he calls the "acids of equality": In the late s, , people a year visited the home in Springfield, slipping to , in " Likewise visits to New Salem fell by half, probably because of the enormous draw of the new museum in Springfield. Visits to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington peaked at 4. The association has been addressed by a number of people of national importance, including political figures, military veterans, educators and civil rights leaders. The first public monument to Abraham Lincoln, after his death, was a statue erected in front of the District of Columbia City Hall in , three years after his assassination. Lincoln exhibit in Disneyland , and the Hall of Presidents exhibit at Walt Disney World , which was based on Walt Disney admiring Lincoln ever since he was a little boy. Mount Rushmore , showing the full size of the mountain and the scree of rocks from the sculpting and construction Main article: The group entered his tomb, but had only succeeded in partially dislodging its marble lid before a US Secret Service agent who had infiltrated their number alerted law enforcement authorities. Although several escaped, most served a one-year prison term. For much of the next decade c. President to appear on a U. Chase , Francis E. Spinner , Spencer M. Clark , and Winfield Scott. Bank Note in Bicentennial with his creation of "Gala looking at the Mediterranean Sea which at a distance of 20 meters is transformed into the portrait of Abraham Lincoln Homage to Rothko " and Lincoln in Dalivision , the earlier of which was displayed at The Guggenheim in New York during the Bicentennial. The work of George Edwin Bissell , it stands on a memorial to Scots immigrants who enlisted with the Union during the Civil War, the only memorial to the war erected outside the United States. Nowadays situated in Lincoln Square south of Manchester Town Hall , the statue commemorates the impact the American Civil War had on the cotton cloth-producing region of Manchester and Lancashire. The principal addresses were delivered in Central Hall , Westminster.

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Chapter 6 : Lincoln Memorial

*Inaugural Ceremonies of the Freedmen's Memorial Monument to Abraham Lincoln: Washington City, April 14, (Classic Reprint) [Frederick Douglass] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Louis Western Sanitary Commission and erected in According to contemporary newspaper accounts, the fundraising drive began when a freed slave contributed five dollars to from her first earnings to memorialize Lincoln when she heard of his assassination. Although the monument plaque heralds the fact that it was paid for exclusively by freed slaves, management of the funds, selection of the design, and all oversight was handled by whites and the finished monument reflects paternalistic notions of a supplicant, half-naked, kneeling slave at the feet of Lincoln. Despite the limited view of freedom portrayed in the monument, many black leaders and activists at the time, including Douglass as represented in this speech, embraced the project as a national symbol of civic engagement and gratitude by the freedmen. Accessed via Internet Archive: I warmly congratulate you upon the highly interesting object which has caused you to assemble in such numbers and spirit as you have today. This occasion is in some respects remarkable. Wise and thoughtful men of our race, who shall come after us, and study the lesson of our history in the United States; who shall survey the long and dreary spaces over which we have traveled; who shall count the links in the great chain of events by which we have reached our present position, will make a note of this occasion; they will think of it and speak of it with a sense of manly pride and complacency. I congratulate you, also, upon the very favorable circumstances in which we meet today. They are high, inspiring, and uncommon. They lend grace, glory, and significance to the object for which we have met. Nowhere else in this great country, with its uncounted towns and cities, unlimited wealth, and immeasurable territory extending from sea to sea, could conditions be found more favorable to the success of this occasion than here. We stand today at the national center to perform something like a national act--an act which is to go into history; and we are here where every pulsation of the national heart can be heard, felt, and reciprocated. A thousand wires, fed with thought and winged with lightning, put us in instantaneous communication with the loyal and true men all over the country. Few facts could better illustrate the vast and wonderful change which has taken place in our condition as a people than the fact of our assembling here for the purpose we have today. Harmless, beautiful, proper, and praiseworthy as this demonstration is, I cannot forget that no such demonstration would have been tolerated here twenty years ago. The spirit of slavery and barbarism, which still lingers to blight and destroy in some dark and distant parts of our country, would have made our assembling here the signal and excuse for opening upon us all the flood-gates of wrath and violence. That we are here in peace today is a compliment and a credit to American civilization, and a prophecy of still greater national enlightenment and progress in the future. I refer to the past not in malice, for this is no day for malice; but simply to place more distinctly in front the gratifying and glorious change which has come both to our white fellow-citizens and ourselves, and to congratulate all upon the contrast between now and then; the new dispensation of freedom with its thousand blessings to both races, and the old dispensation of slavery with its ten thousand evils to both races--white and black. In view, then, of the past, the present, and the future, with the long and dark history of our bondage behind us, and with liberty, progress, and enlightenment before us, I again congratulate you upon this auspicious day and hour. Friends and fellow-citizens, the story of our presence here is soon and easily told. We are here in the District of Columbia, here in the city of Washington, the most luminous point of American territory; a city recently transformed and made beautiful in its body and in its spirit; we are here in the place where the ablest and best men of the country are sent to devise the policy, enact the laws, and shape the destiny of the Republic; we are here, with the stately pillars and majestic dome of the Capitol of the nation looking down upon us; we are here, with the broad earth freshly adorned with the foliage and flowers of spring for our church, and all races, colors, and conditions of men for our congregation--in a word, we are here to express, as best we may, by appropriate forms and ceremonies, our grateful sense of the vast, high, and

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preeminent services rendered to ourselves, to our race, to our country, and to the whole world by Abraham Lincoln. The sentiment that brings us here today is one of the noblest that can stir and thrill the human heart. It has crowned and made glorious the high places of all civilized nations with the grandest and most enduring works of art, designed to illustrate the characters and perpetuate the memories of great public men. It is the sentiment which from year to year adorns with fragrant and beautiful flowers the graves of our loyal, brave, and patriotic soldiers who fell in defense of the Union and liberty. It is the sentiment of gratitude and appreciation, which often, in the presence of many who hear me, has filled yonder heights of Arlington with the eloquence of eulogy and the sublime enthusiasm of poetry and song; a sentiment which can never die while the Republic lives. For the first time in the history of our people, and in the history of the whole American people, we join in this high worship, and march conspicuously in the line of this time-honored custom. First things are always interesting, and this is one of our first things. It is the first time that, in this form and manner, we have sought to do honor to an American great man, however deserving and illustrious. Fellow-citizens, in what we have said and done today, and in what we may say and do hereafter, we disclaim everything like arrogance and assumption. We claim for ourselves no superior devotion to the character, history, and memory of the illustrious name whose monument we have here dedicated today. We fully comprehend the relation of Abraham Lincoln both to ourselves and to the white people of the United States. Truth is proper and beautiful at all times and in all places, and it is never more proper and beautiful in any case than when speaking of a great public man whose example is likely to be commended for honor and imitation long after his departure to the solemn shades, the silent continents of eternity. It must be admitted, truth compels me to admit, even here in the presence of the monument we have erected to his memory, Abraham Lincoln was not, in the fullest sense of the word, either our man or our model. In his interests, in his associations, in his habits of thought, and in his prejudices, he was a white man. He was ready and willing at any time during the first years of his administration to deny, postpone, and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people to promote the welfare of the white people of this country. In all his education and feeling he was an American of the Americans. He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone, namely, opposition to the extension of slavery. His arguments in furtherance of this policy had their motive and mainspring in his patriotic devotion to the interests of his own race. To protect, defend, and perpetuate slavery in the states where it existed Abraham Lincoln was not less ready than any other President to draw the sword of the nation. He was ready to execute all the supposed guarantees of the United States Constitution in favor of the slave system anywhere inside the slave states. He was willing to pursue, recapture, and send back the fugitive slave to his master, and to suppress a slave rising for liberty, though his guilty master were already in arms against the Government. The race to which we belong were not the special objects of his consideration. Knowing this, I concede to you, my white fellow-citizens, a pre-eminence in this worship at once full and supreme. First, midst, and last, you and yours were the objects of his deepest affection and his most earnest solicitude. You are the children of Abraham Lincoln. We are at best only his step-children; children by adoption, children by forces of circumstances and necessity. To you it especially belongs to sound his praises, to preserve and perpetuate his memory, to multiply his statues, to hang his pictures high upon your walls, and commend his example, for to you he was a great and glorious friend and benefactor. Instead of supplanting you at his altar, we would exhort you to build high his monuments; let them be of the most costly material, of the most cunning workmanship; let their forms be symmetrical, beautiful, and perfect, let their bases be upon solid rocks, and their summits lean against the unchanging blue, overhanging sky, and let them endure forever! But while in the abundance of your wealth, and in the fullness of your just and patriotic devotion, you do all this, we entreat you to despise not the humble offering we this day unveil to view; for while Abraham Lincoln saved for you a country, he delivered us from a bondage, according to Jefferson, one hour of which was worse than ages of the oppression your fathers rose in rebellion to oppose. Fellow-citizens, ours is no new-born zeal and devotion--merely a thing of this moment. The name of Abraham Lincoln was near and dear to our hearts in the darkest and most perilous hours of the Republic. We were no more ashamed of him when

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shrouded in clouds of darkness, of doubt, and defeat than when we saw him crowned with victory, honor, and glory. Our faith in him was often taxed and strained to the uttermost, but it never failed. When he tarried long in the mountain; when he strangely told us that we were the cause of the war; when he still more strangely told us that we were to leave the land in which we were born; when he refused to employ our arms in defense of the Union; when, after accepting our services as colored soldiers, he refused to retaliate our murder and torture as colored prisoners; when he told us he would save the Union if he could with slavery; when he revoked the Proclamation of Emancipation of General Fremont; when he refused to remove the popular commander of the Army of the Potomac, in the days of its inaction and defeat, who was more zealous in his efforts to protect slavery than to suppress rebellion; when we saw all this, and more, we were at times grieved, stunned, and greatly bewildered; but our hearts believed while they ached and bled. Nor was this, even at that time, a blind and unreasoning superstition. Despite the mist and haze that surrounded him; despite the tumult, the hurry, and confusion of the hour, we were able to take a comprehensive view of Abraham Lincoln, and to make reasonable allowance for the circumstances of his position. We saw him, measured him, and estimated him; not by stray utterances to injudicious and tedious delegations, who often tried his patience; not by isolated facts torn from their connection; not by any partial and imperfect glimpses, caught at inopportune moments; but by a broad survey, in the light of the stern logic of great events, and in view of that divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will, we came to the conclusion that the hour and the man of our redemption had somehow met in the person of Abraham Lincoln. It mattered little to us what language he might employ on special occasions; it mattered little to us, when we fully knew him, whether he was swift or slow in his movements; it was enough for us that Abraham Lincoln was at the head of a great movement, and was in living and earnest sympathy with that movement, which, in the nature of things, must go on until slavery should be utterly and forever abolished in the United States. When, therefore, it shall be asked what we have to do with the memory of Abraham Lincoln, or what Abraham Lincoln had to do with us, the answer is ready, full, and complete. Though we waited long, we saw all this and more. Can any colored man, or any white man friendly to the freedom of all men, ever forget the night which followed the first day of January, , when the world was to see if Abraham Lincoln would prove to be as good as his word? I shall never forget that memorable night, when in a distant city I waited and watched at a public meeting, with three thousand others not less anxious than myself, for the word of deliverance which we have heard read today. Nor shall I ever forget the outburst of joy and thanksgiving that rent the air when the lightning brought to us the emancipation proclamation. In that happy hour we forgot all delay, and forgot all tardiness, forgot that the President had bribed the rebels to lay down their arms by a promise to withhold the bolt which would smite the slave-system with destruction; and we were thenceforward willing to allow the President all the latitude of time, phraseology, and every honorable device that statesmanship might require for the achievement of a great and beneficent measure of liberty and progress. Fellow-citizens, there is little necessity on this occasion to speak at length and critically of this great and good man, and of his high mission in the world. That ground has been fully occupied and completely covered both here and elsewhere. The whole field of fact and fancy has been gleaned and garnered. Any man can say things that are true of Abraham Lincoln, but no man can say anything that is new of Abraham Lincoln. His personal traits and public acts are better known to the American people than are those of any other man of his age. He was a mystery to no man who saw him and heard him. Though high in position, the humblest could approach him and feel at home in his presence. Though deep, he was transparent; though strong, he was gentle; though decided and pronounce in his convictions, he was tolerant towards those who differed from him, and patient under reproaches. Even those who only knew him through his public utterance obtained a tolerably clear idea of his character and personality. The image of the man went out with his words, and those who read them knew him. I have said that President Lincoln was a white man, and shared the prejudices common to his countrymen towards the colored race. Looking back to his times and to the condition of his country, we are compelled to admit that this unfriendly feeling on his part may be safely set down as one element of his wonderful success in organizing the loyal American people for

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the tremendous conflict before them, and bringing them safely through that conflict. His great mission was to accomplish two things: To do one or the other, or both, he must have the earnest sympathy and the powerful cooperation of his loyal fellow-countrymen. Without this primary and essential condition to success his efforts must have been vain and utterly fruitless. Had he put the abolition of slavery before the salvation of the Union, he would have inevitably driven from him a powerful class of the American people and rendered resistance to rebellion impossible. Viewed from the genuine abolition ground, Mr. Lincoln seemed tardy, cold, dull, and indifferent; but measuring him by the sentiment of his country, a sentiment he was bound as a statesman to consult, he was swift, zealous, radical, and determined. Lincoln shared the prejudices of his white fellow-countrymen against the Negro, it is hardly necessary to say that in his heart of hearts he loathed and hated slavery. The man who could say, "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war shall soon pass away, yet if God wills it continue till all the wealth piled by two hundred years of bondage shall have been wasted, and each drop of blood drawn by the lash shall have been paid for by one drawn by the sword, the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether," gives all needed proof of his feeling on the subject of slavery. He was willing, while the South was loyal, that it should have its pound of flesh, because he thought that it was so nominated in the bond; but farther than this no earthly power could make him go. Fellow-citizens, whatever else in this world may be partial, unjust, and uncertain, time, time! In the realm of mind, as well as in the realm of matter, it is a great worker, and often works wonders. The honest and comprehensive statesman, clearly discerning the needs of his country, and earnestly endeavoring to do his whole duty, though covered and blistered with reproaches, may safely leave his course to the silent judgment of time. Few great public men have ever been the victims of fiercer denunciation than Abraham Lincoln was during his administration. He was often wounded in the house of his friends. Reproaches came thick and fast upon him from within and from without, and from opposite quarters. He was assailed by Abolitionists; he was assailed by slave-holders; he was assailed by the men who were for peace at any price; he was assailed by those who were for a more vigorous prosecution of the war; he was assailed for not making the war an abolition war; and he was bitterly assailed for making the war an abolition war. But now behold the change: His birth, his training, and his natural endowments, both mental and physical, were strongly in his favor. Born and reared among the lowly, a stranger to wealth and luxury, compelled to grapple single-handed with the flintiest hardships of life, from tender youth to sturdy manhood, he grew strong in the manly and heroic qualities demanded by the great mission to which he was called by the votes of his countrymen. The hard condition of his early life, which would have depressed and broken down weaker men, only gave greater life, vigor, and buoyancy to the heroic spirit of Abraham Lincoln. He was ready for any kind and any quality of work. What other young men dreaded in the shape of toil, he took hold of with the utmost cheerfulness.

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Chapter 7 : Spotlight Essay: Thomas Ball | Kemper Art Museum

Inaugural ceremonies of the Freedmen's memorial monument to Abraham Lincoln [microform]. Washington City, April 14, Item Preview.

The resultant sculpture exists in multiple versions, differing in scale, medium, and in the depiction of one of the figures—the emancipated slave. A half life-sized version, sculpted in white marble, belongs to the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum collection hereafter called the Kemper version. Patrons on both sides of the Atlantic sought out sculpture in this style during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. For Americans, this classicizing style connoted ideals of logic and order, of luxury restrained by moderation, and of deeply rooted tradition—especially appealing to the young nation seeking to prove itself on the international stage. Ball depicted the theme of emancipation with a symbolic rather than literal vignette. The sculpture shows Lincoln holding a document representing the Emancipation Proclamation and gazing down towards a newly freed slave, whose broken shackles lie on the ground before him. Combined with his closed lips that neither smile nor frown, Lincoln appears somber yet benevolent. His trousers, double-breasted coat, and bowtie mark him as a statesman. As his right hand unfurls the scrolled document, he holds his left hand out with his palm facing downward. This left-hand gesture can be read as one of blessing, of bestowing a new status on the formerly enslaved. The paper rests on a relief-carved post inscribed with symbols that evoke the origin and continued strength of the nation, including a profile of George Washington, shields, stars, and fasces. However, we know that for Lincoln there was significant tension between these two political agendas and that his first priority was the preservation of the Union. Lincoln strategically delayed the progress of emancipation, and when he did act with the Emancipation Proclamation, he was heavily criticized both by abolitionists for doing too little too late and by his more conservative constituents for moving too quickly. The commissioning organization for the DC version, the Western Sanitary Commission, invited Frederick Douglass, the famous African American orator, to give a speech at the inaugural ceremonies of the monument. Ball depicts this figure using the classical tradition of portraying personified ideas through the idealized nude body with a few significant attributes to cue viewers to its identity. By idealized, I mean that the figure shows no deformities, irregularities, or even signs of age, and that it fits the proportions linked to optimal physical beauty. It may be that Ball intended this visual language of idealization to have an ennobling effect. However, when combined with the modern and individualized depiction of Lincoln, the classicizing language reads as more degrading than elevating. Nudity is one of the key aspects of an idealized figure. His lack of clothing marks him as an idealized type, but in the presence of the clothed Lincoln, this can be difficult to interpret. Excluded from the sartorial codes of civilization, the freedman reads as un-civilized, as savage. His crouching posture puts visual emphasis on his exposed back and its conspicuous lack of scars. It also effectively pardons the former slaveholders by projecting a gentler version of slavery. Their historical role is once again obliterated by the treatment of the shackles, which seem to have spontaneously fallen away without the intervention of either the enslaved man or his owner. The lowly posture of the freedman also conflicts with the idealization of his body. Here we see the strongest marker of his inequality with Lincoln. Working with a setup of mirrors, Ball himself modeled the position of this figure. Crouching positions the freedman as a child, or even an animal. His vulnerable posture conveys his need for protection. The freedman raises his head, seemingly in recognition of his emancipation. In his face we find the standard physiognomic cues that the freedman is an African American—a broad nose, full lips, and tightly curled hair. Sculpture, in the neoclassical tradition, was a monochromatic art form, so racial differentiation through skin tone was not available. Classical aesthetics call for a cool demeanor, so that strong emotions would not contort the facial features. Along with the broken shackles, this hat designates freedom. Iconographically the liberty cap refers to the costume of manumitted Roman slaves. By inscribing this figure in the language of classicism, Ball universalizes slavery, conflating the current world with the ancient world. It distributes any blame for the

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institution of slavery to Western society or even human nature as a whole. While seemingly elevating African Americans, it also stripped away their historical specificity and the importance of their lived experience. Additionally, it softened—if not entirely erased—the crimes of their owners. These problems did not go unnoticed by the commissioners of the monumental DC version, who requested that Ball change the composition. The commissioners, a group of white men who led the Western Sanitary Commission WSC, asked Ball to make the figure of the freedman more active by having him grasp the broken chain of his shackles. They also requested that Ball model the freedman after an individual and remove the liberty cap, thereby significantly weakening the links to classical traditions. Nineteenth-century viewers closely associated marble with classicism, and connected it to qualities of purity and truth. By strongly classicizing the freedman figure, Ball universalized and thereby diluted the problems of slavery, which consequently protected former slave owners. This is particularly appropriate to tensions and concerns of St. Louis, where the sculpture was destined. Populated with abolitionists and former slave owners alike, the former Union slave state of Missouri likely played host to much judgment, blame, and resentment between white residents who differed on this issue. In this way, it seems that Ball did ultimately succeed in creating a suitable memorial for the assassinated president.

Endnotes [1] I am deeply indebted to the work of Kirk Savage, whose scholarship critically analyzing Civil War monuments is foundational to the spirit of this essay. His groundbreaking work reveals the troubling nature of many of these monuments as they present simplified and misleading versions of the history of the era and perpetuate the status quo of racial hierarchy. Princeton University Press, *Lincoln in the Belfry*, 2009, 58. Subsequent citations refer to the Garland edition. In Ball wrote an updated autobiography that remained unpublished for nearly a century. Bushman in *Classical Taste in America*: Abbeville Press in association with the Baltimore Museum of Art, 2014, 14. See also William H. Gerds, *American Neo-Classical Sculpture: The Marble Resurrection* New York: The Viking Press, 1951, esp. For a more recent account of Lincoln and the pressures and criticism surrounding emancipation, see Eugene H. The statue remains there today. See Savage, *Standing Soldiers*, 8. See her book *The Color of Stone*: University of Minnesota Press, 2009, xix–xxix. Michael Hatt confirms this observation when he depicts the racist paternalism of northern white abolitionists. He focuses on the issue of clothing and on the inherent status difference between a historic individual and a generic type. *Critical Readings in Race and Art History*, ed. Routledge, 2009, 11. For a broader discussion of the significance of nudity and clothing in nineteenth-century public sculpture, see Savage, *Standing Soldiers*, 57. See also Savage, *Standing Soldiers*, 16. Cupples, Upham and Co. Negro Universities Press, 1968. Citation refers to the Negro Universities edition. For more on these changes and their interpretive ramifications, see Savage, *Standing Soldiers*, 16. Gift of Reverend Dr.

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His speech can be found on the north wall of the Lincoln Memorial. The speech is narrated by Jim Getty. Fellow countrymen, at this second appearing to take the oath of 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 energy 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 with 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 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. 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.

Chapter 9 : Donald Trump to Block the Lincoln Memorial from View?

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