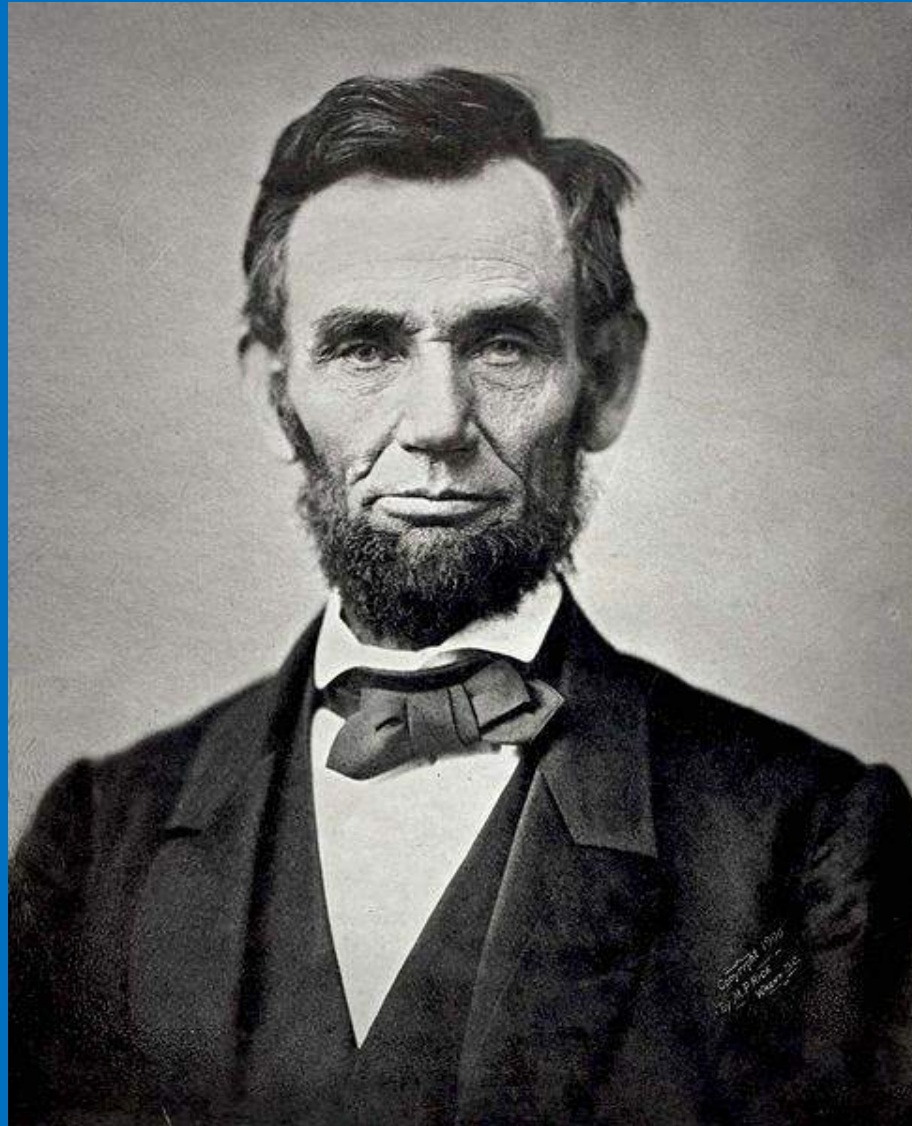


Lincoln Memorial



The Lincoln Memorial is one of the most recognized landmarks in Washington, D.C. This image was taken by Carol M. Highsmith on May 16, 2010. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The monument was constructed in memory of the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.



This photograph of Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) was taken by Alexander Gardner on November 8, 1863, eleven days before he gave the Gettysburg Address. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Lincoln was President during the American Civil War (1861-1865), when some of the southern states attempted to leave the Union and form their own country.



The Battle of Antietam was fought in Maryland on September 17, 1862. This image by Thure de Thulstrup depicts action around Dunker Church. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Lincoln was assassinated a couple of months before the war officially ended.



Lincoln was assassinated by southern sympathizer John Wilkes Booth while Lincoln and his wife Mary were attending a play in Washington D.C.'s Fords Theater. This lithograph from 1865 is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

One of the areas that Mary Lincoln considered for burying her husband was the crypt area in the United States Capitol that was never used for the remains of George Washington.



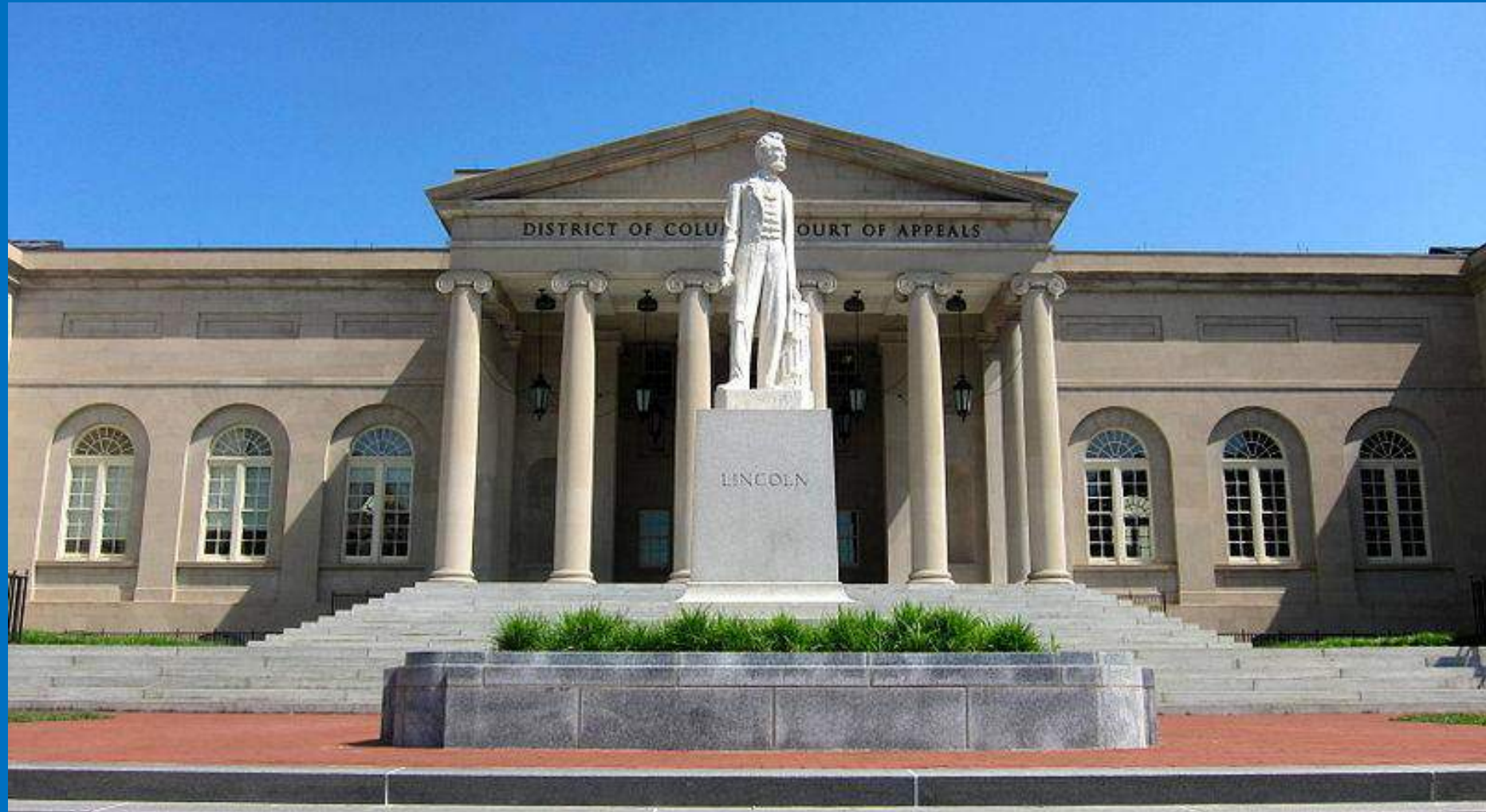
This large circular area is known as the Crypt. The 40 Doric columns support the floor of the Rotunda. Washington was to be buried in the center of the columns. Instead of a plaque for Washington there is now a star in the center of the floor showing this is the point from which all the streets in Washington are laid out and numbered. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

Abraham Lincoln was eventually buried in his hometown of Springfield, Illinois.



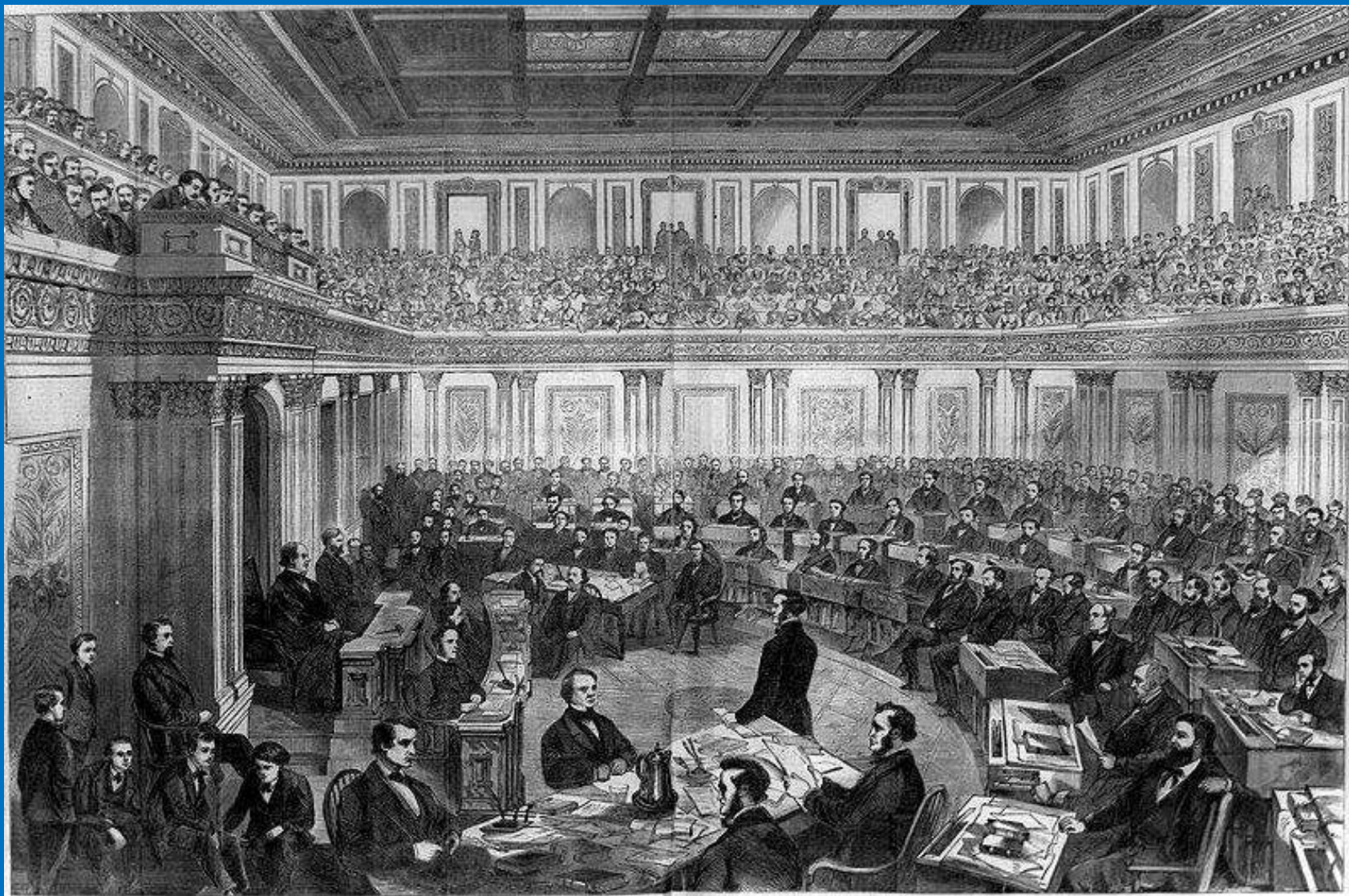
Mary Lincoln finally agreed to have the President's body buried in Springfield after she was told that the body of her son, Willie, who had died three years earlier in Washington, would also be taken back to Springfield. This is the Lincoln Tomb at the Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. This image was taken in 2006 by Robert Lawton, It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The first statue to President Lincoln was placed in front of the District of Columbia City Hall (now Court of Appeals) in 1868.



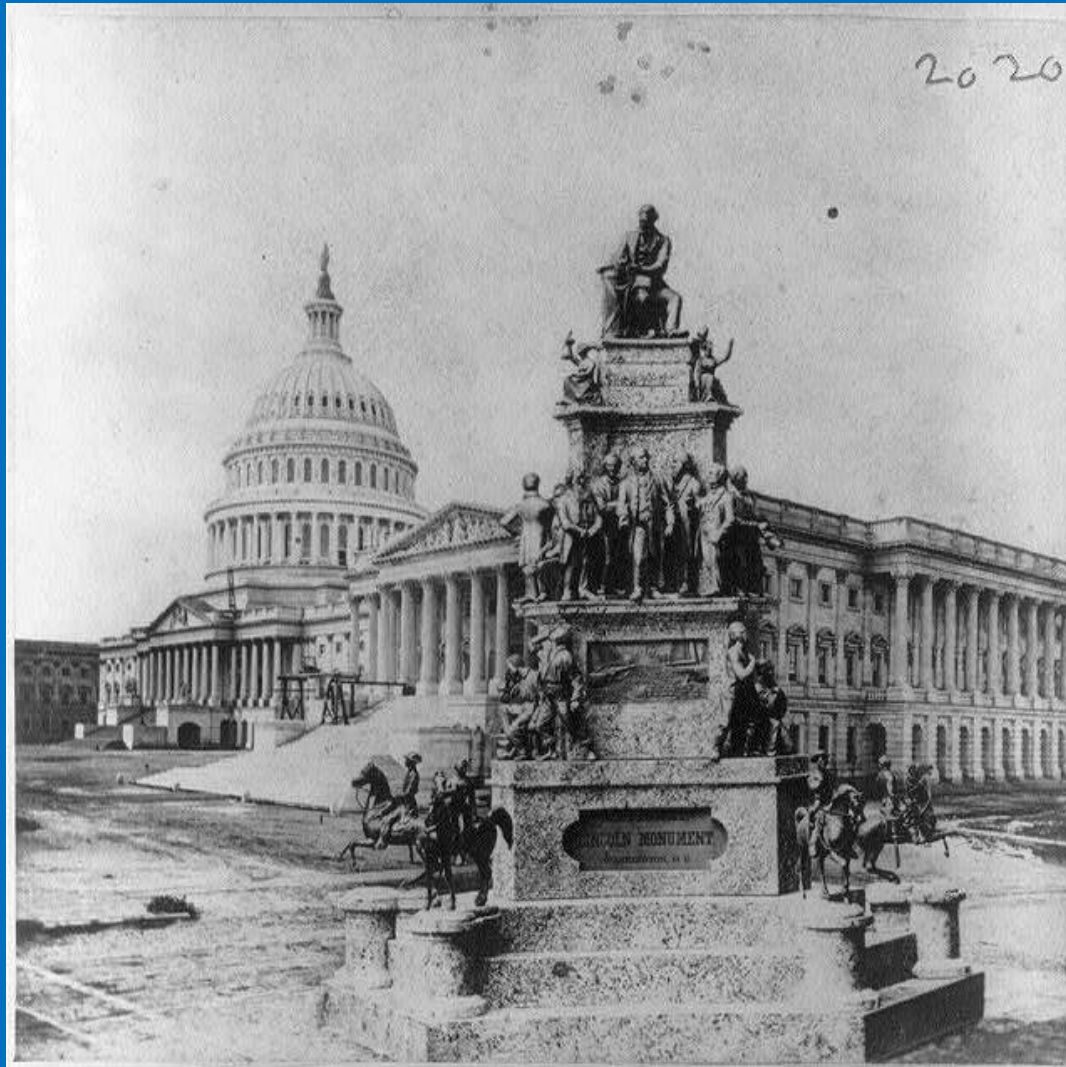
The 1868 marble statue was created by Lot Flannery. This image was taken by AgnosticPreachersKid on May 30, 2010. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1867, the United States Congress passed the first of many bills to create a memorial for President Lincoln.



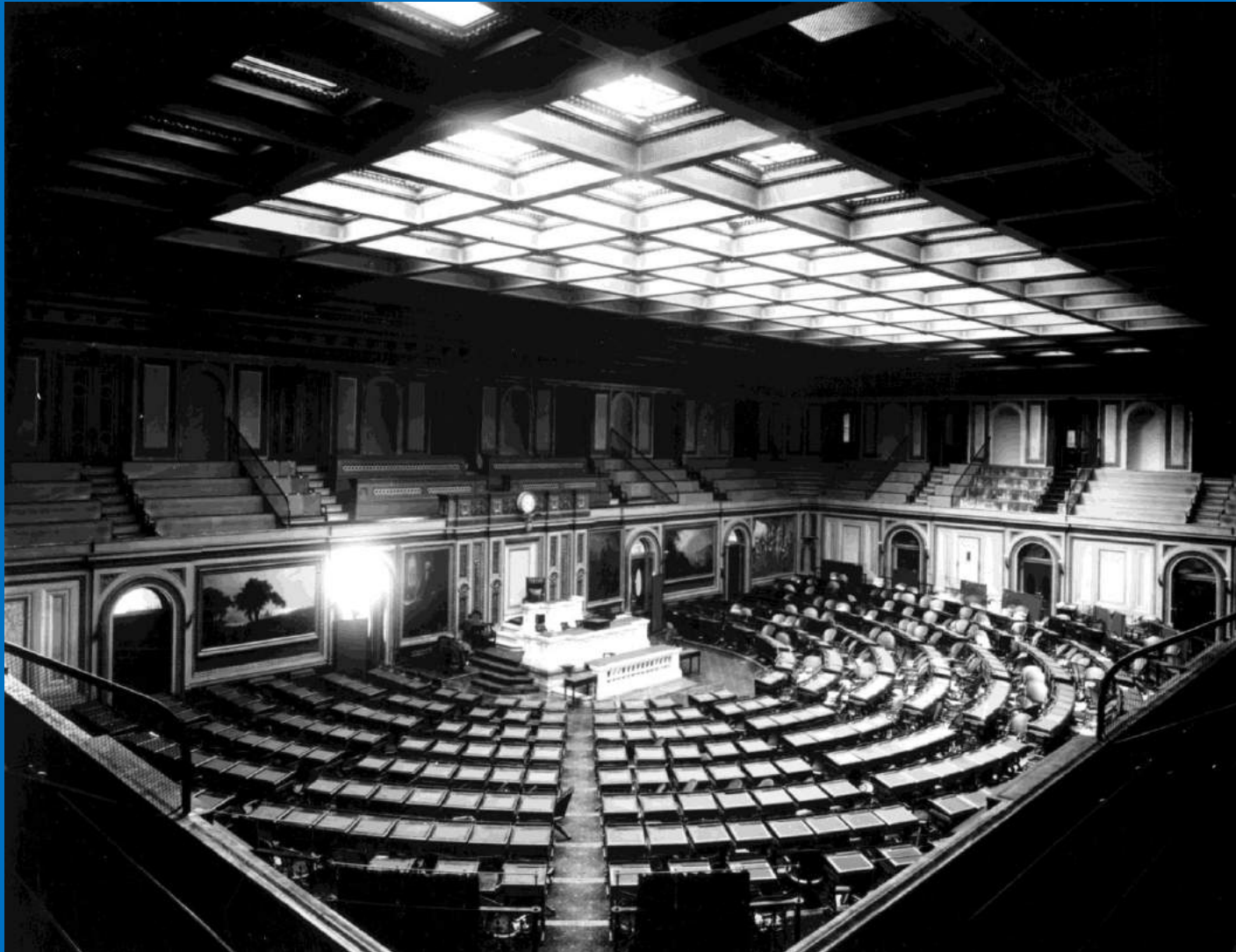
The year after creating a commission for a suitable Lincoln Memorial, the Congress impeached Lincoln's successor, President Andrew Johnson. Johnson remained in office. This image, drawn by Theodore Davis, appeared in Harpers Weekly on April 11, 1868. It is courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

The winning design, by sculptor Clark Mills, was to have been placed on the northwest side of the U.S. Capitol. Not enough money was raised for the project.



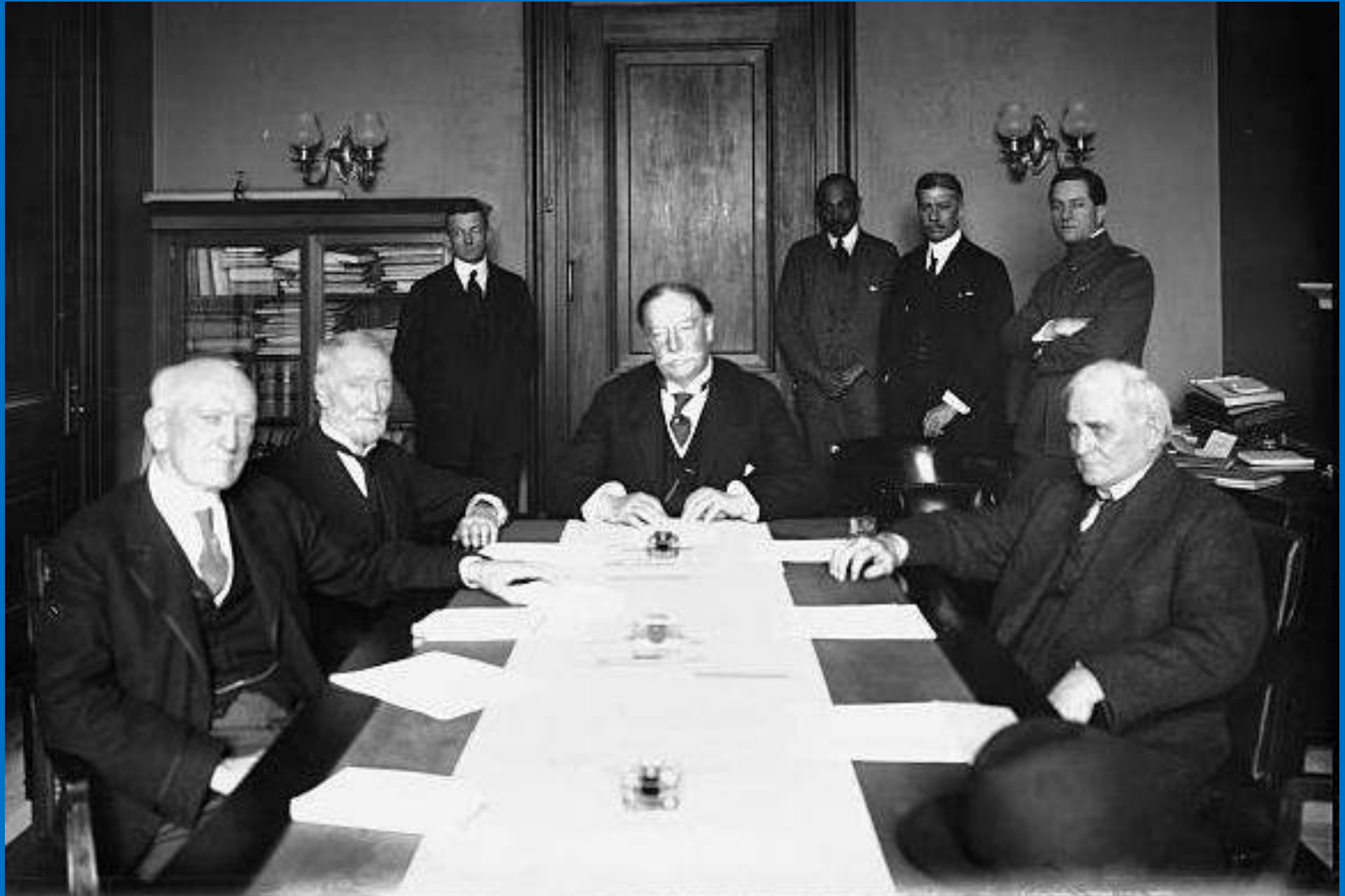
Lincoln is seated on top of the 70 feet tall memorial designed by Clark Mills. He is signing the Emancipation Proclamation. There were also to be six equestrian statues and 31 statues of other individuals. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

No progress was made on a suitable Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. for approximately 40 years.



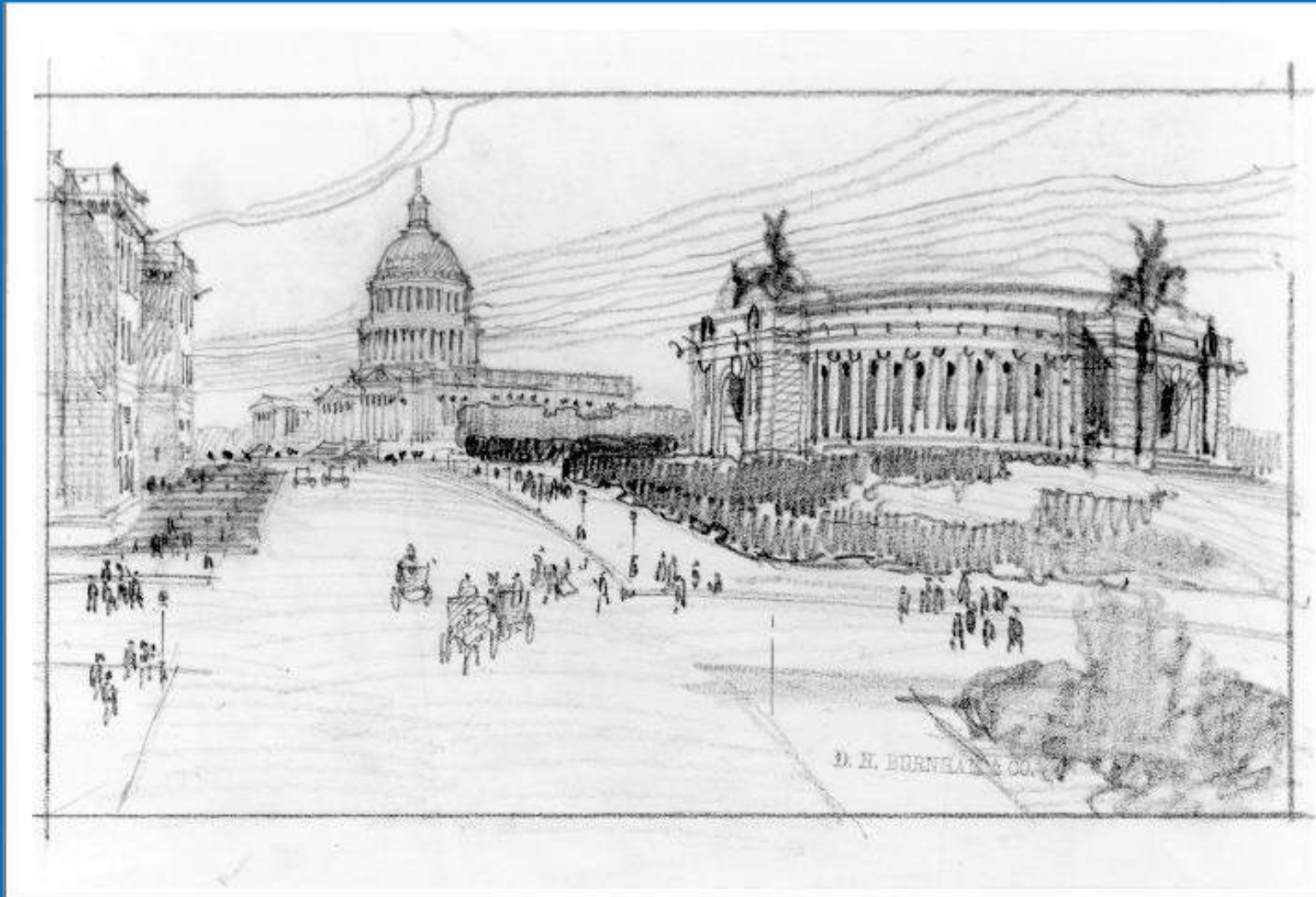
The House of Representatives Chamber in the United States Capitol circa 1900-1901. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

In 1910 another Lincoln Memorial Commission was created which began accepting ideas for a design and a location for the monument.



The Lincoln Memorial Commission circa 1919-1920. Heading the commission was the former President of the United States and then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, William Howard Taft. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

This memorial to President Lincoln was proposed in 1910 to be on or near the grounds of the U.S. Capitol.



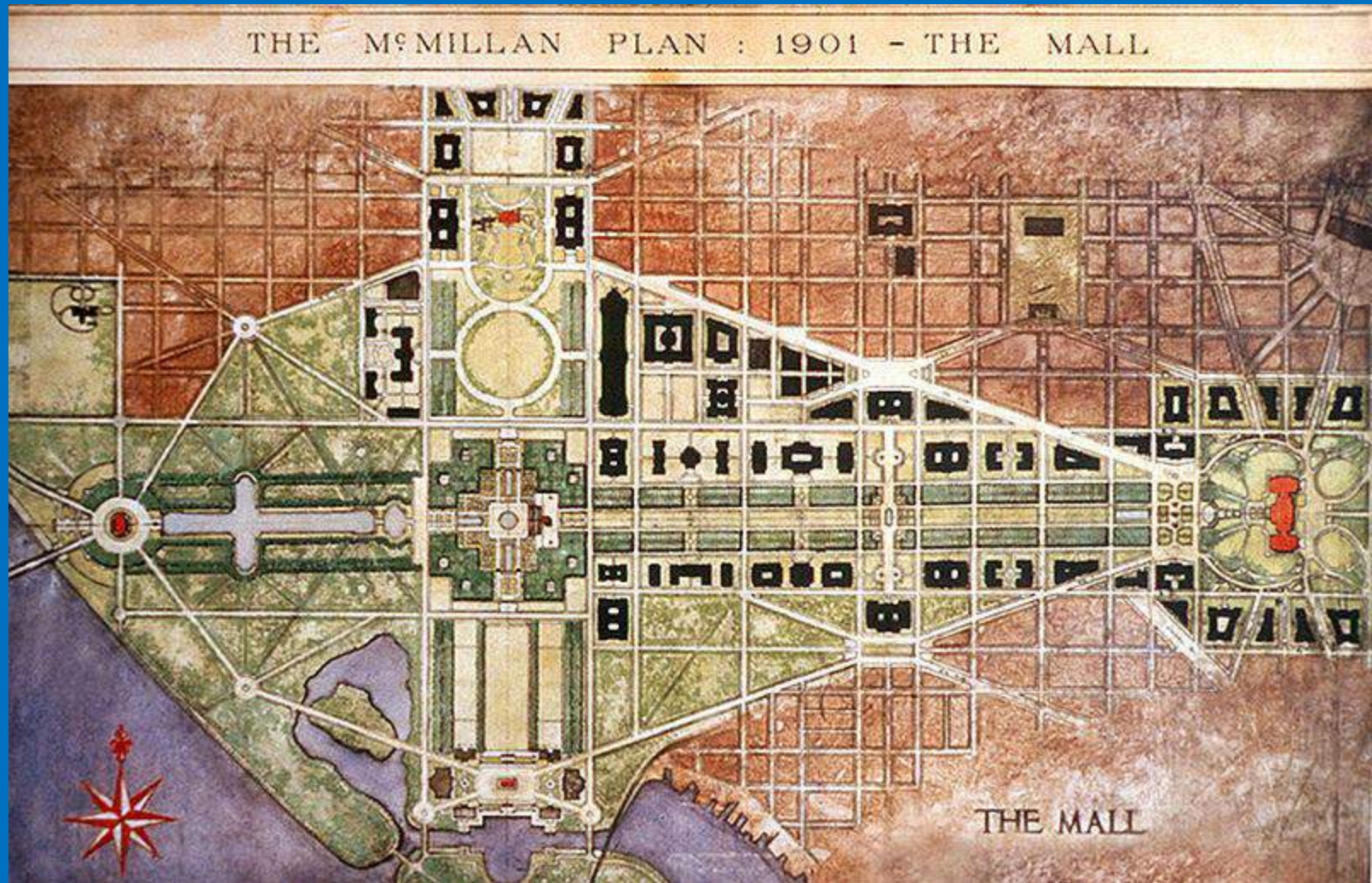
The design by Daniel Burnham was to have been placed near the present location of Union Station. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

The Lincoln Memorial Commission, however, became interested in a project to reclaim land west of the Washington Monument, which was part of the Potomac River.



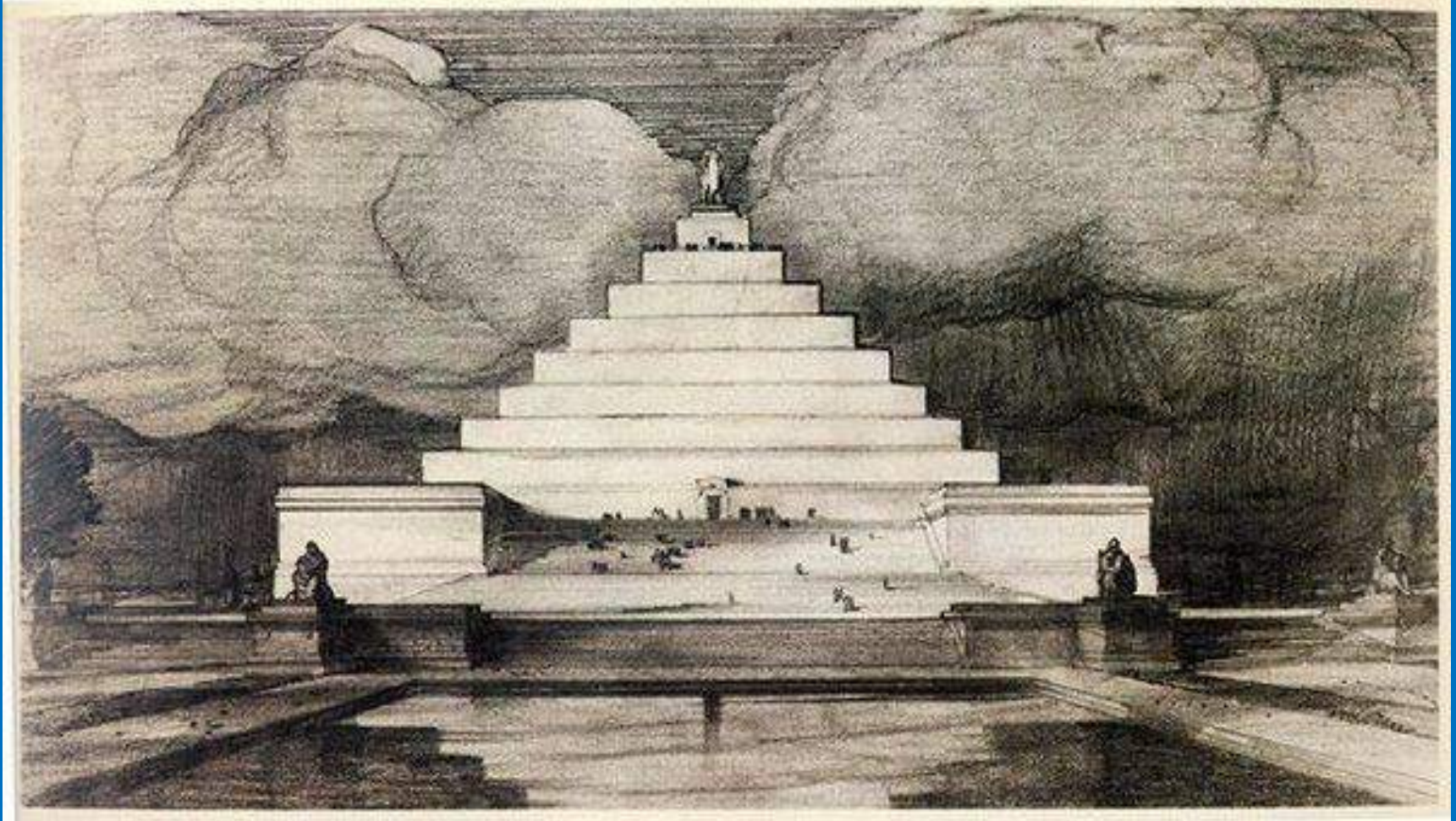
Artist and naturalist, Titian Peale, took this photograph of the western part of the National Mall with a good view of the water beyond the Washington Monument before the reclamation project occurred. This photo is courtesy of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, University of Rochester Library, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The land reclamation was to be part of the creation of the National Mall as envisioned by the designer of Washington, D.C., Pierre L'Enfant.



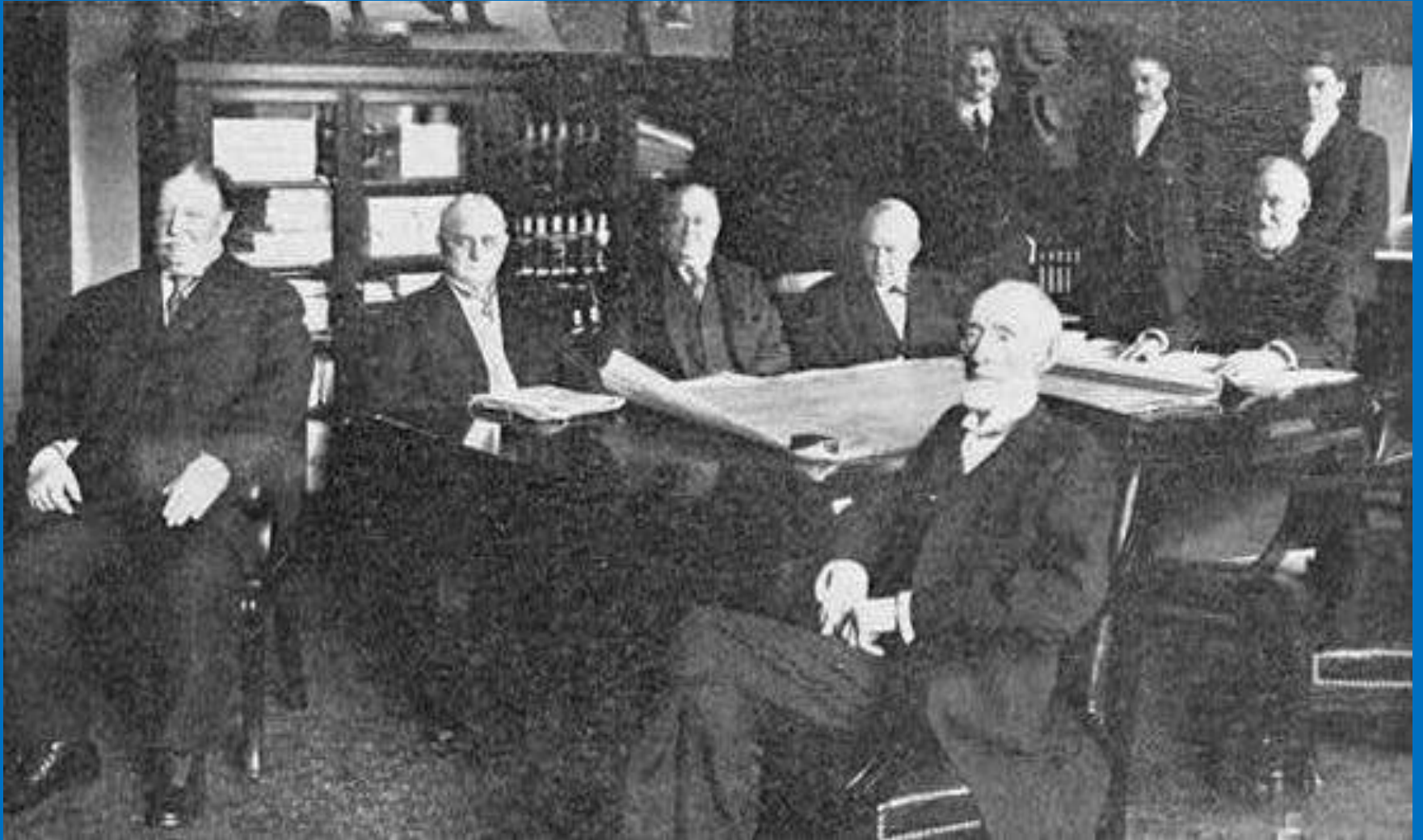
The area between the Washington Monument and the Potomac River was reclaimed for an area now known as West Potomac Park. This image is from the National Capital Planning Commission, and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

More proposals were accepted. This pyramid design in 1912 would have been placed at the location of the current Lincoln Memorial.



John Russell Pope, who would later design the Jefferson Memorial, supposedly didn't like this location west of the Washington Monument, and considered the ground to be too swampy. He designed this pyramid structure in an attempt to discourage the Lincoln Memorial Commission from building here. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

In 1913, 50 years after the middle of the American Civil War, the commission approved a memorial design by Henry Bacon for \$2 million.



Chairman of the commission, Chief Justice William H. Taft, is seated on the left. Architect Henry Bacon is standing in the right background in the middle of the three standing gentlemen. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Henry Bacon design showed a plan similar to the Parthenon atop the Acropolis in Athens, Greece.



Henry Bacon's plan which was selected for the Lincoln Memorial. This drawing was created in 1912. The image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Some protested that the design of a columned temple was too fancy for a man of Lincoln's humble character. They wanted a monument in the shape of a log cabin.



This was probably not the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. This log cabin is located at the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in Hodgenville, Kentucky. The image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

The Lincoln Memorial commission was firm in their approval of Henry Bacon's Parthenon inspired design.



A reconstruction of the Acropolis and Areus Pagus in Athens, Greece, 1846. This painting by Leo von Klenze (1784-1864) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Therefore, the Washington Monument took its design from an Egyptian obelisk...



The Obelisk of Pharaoh Senusret I in Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt. This image was taken by on May 23, 2011 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

... and the Lincoln Memorial took its design from a Greek Temple.



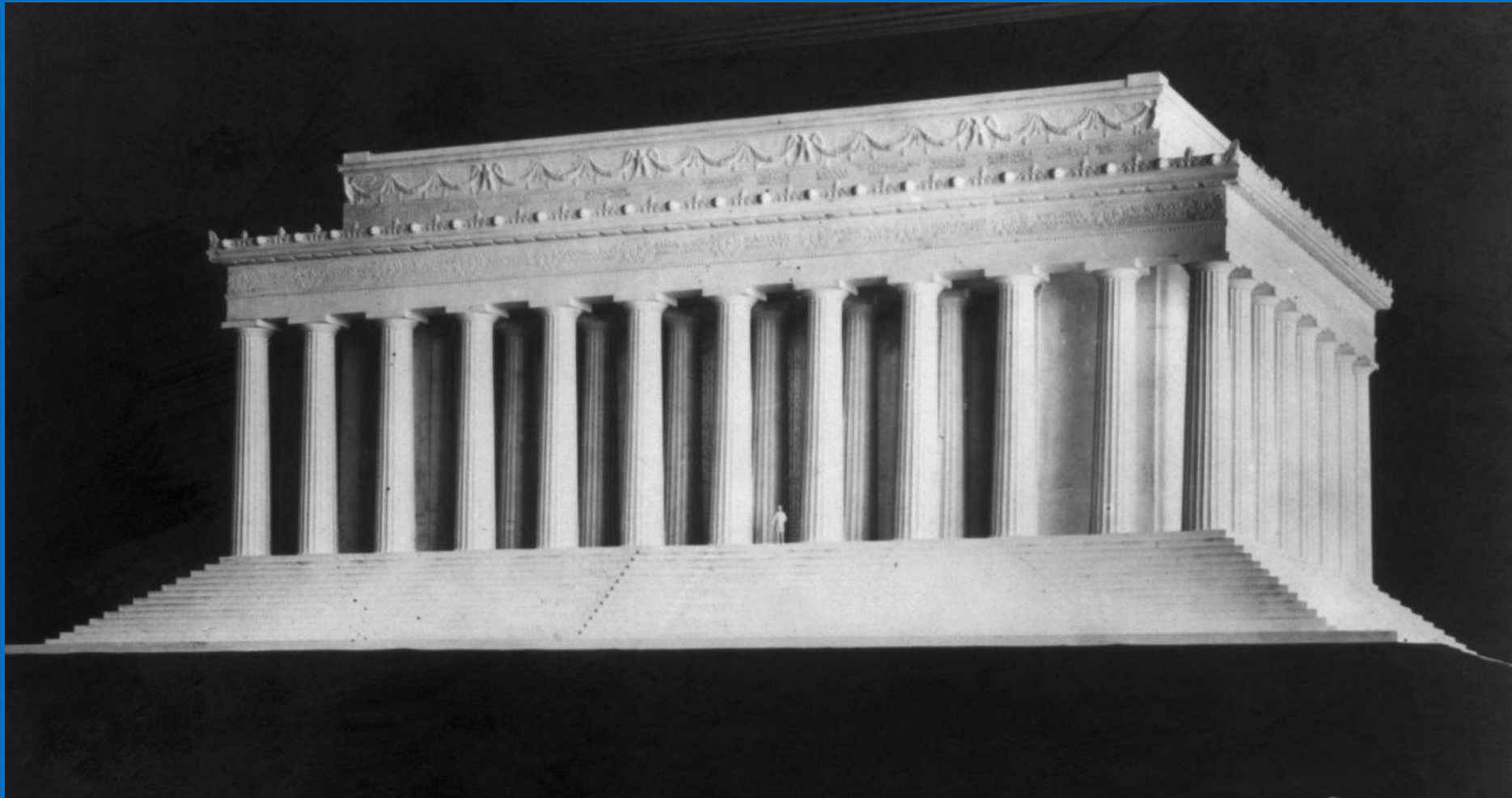
The Parthenon in Athens, Greece. This image was taken by Steve Swayne on August 26, 1978 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Bacon's design included a colonnade of 36 Doric columns surrounding a memorial chamber.



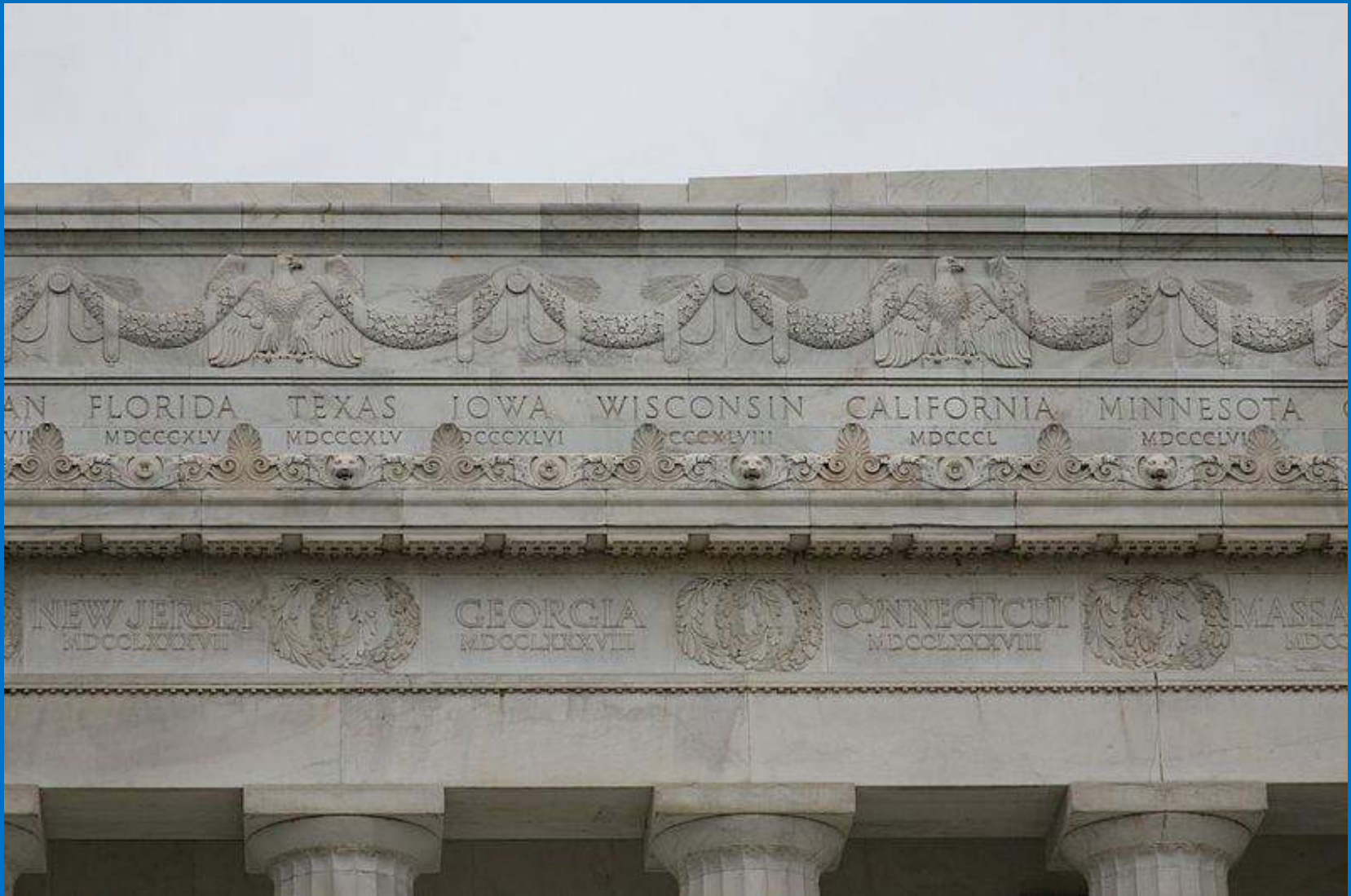
Doric columns stand directly on flat pavement with a base. Their vertical shafts are fluted with parallel concave grooves. They are topped by smooth capital that becomes wider than the column to meet a square abacus at the intersection with a horizontal beam or entablature. The image by Paul Frederickson was taken on November 2, 2009. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The 36 columns represent the number of states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death.



A 1912 architectural model of the Lincoln Memorial. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The names of the 36 states at the time of Lincoln's death are above each of the 36 columns along with the year they entered the Union. The names of the 48 states at the time of the memorial's dedication are on the top of the frieze.



A plaque for the 49th and 50th states, Alaska and Hawaii, is now located inside the memorial. This image was taken on August 27, 2008. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The stones used in constructing the Lincoln Memorial also come from a variety of states, symbolizing the importance of a United States to Lincoln.



The east front of the Lincoln Memorial from the walkway leading to the Korean War Memorial. This image by Allysia Smith was taken on September 15, 2010.

Massachusetts granite is at the terrace level. Colorado marble is on the upper steps and outside facade.



The east front of the Lincoln Memorial. The reflecting pool is behind the camera person. This image by Allysia Smith was taken on September 15, 2010.

Tennessee pink marble is on the floor of the chamber. Indiana limestone is on the interior walls and columns of the interior chamber.



Mr. Housch's attempt to take this picture without a flash does not do the pink Tennessee marble or the Indiana limestone justice. This image was taken on November 6, 2008.

Alabama marble was used for the ceiling tiles and the statue of Lincoln was carved from Georgia marble.



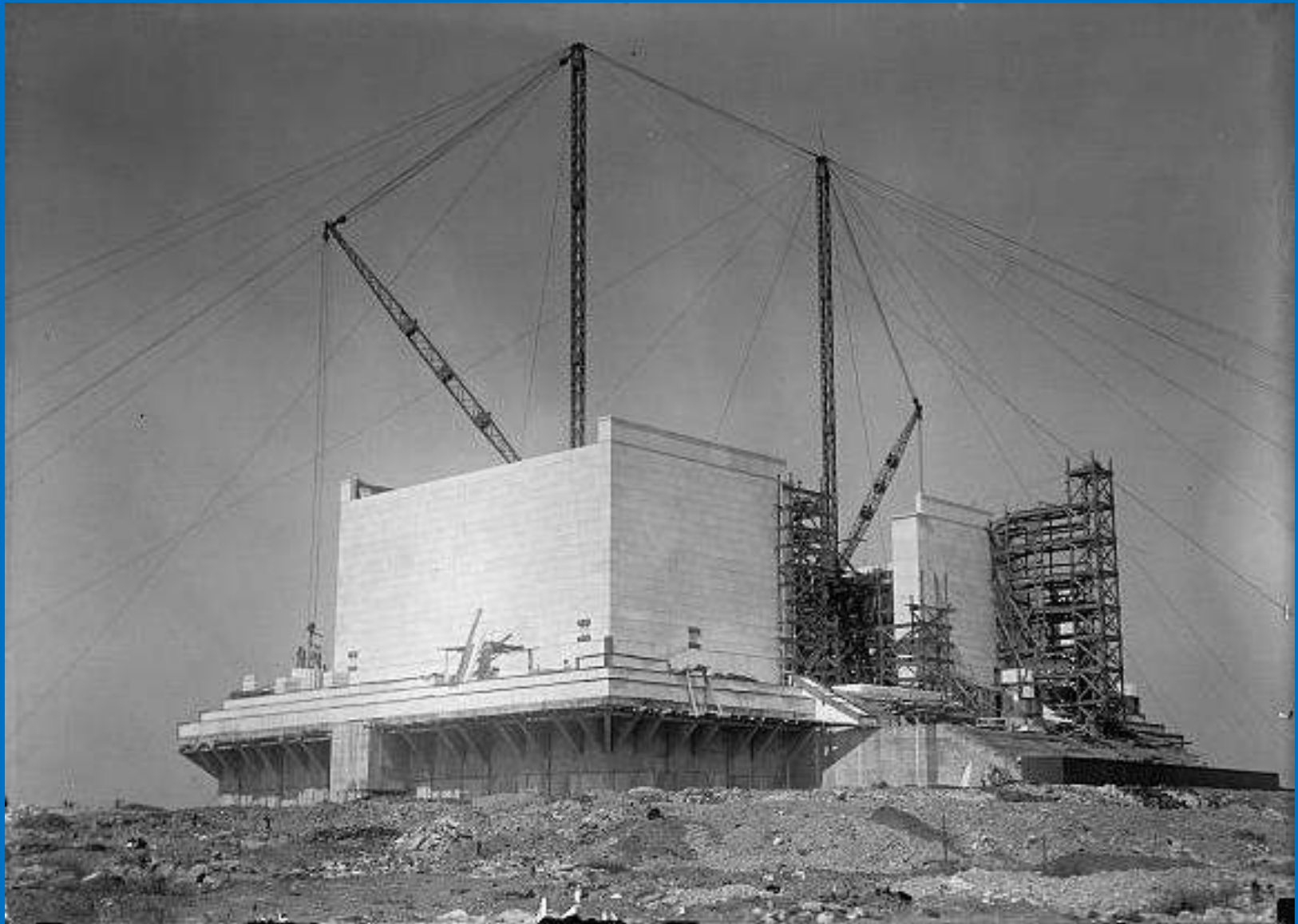
The statue of Lincoln, designed by Daniel Chester French, was completed in 1922. This by Mr. Housch was taken on November 6, 2008.

The laying of the cornerstone took place on February 12, 1915, the 106th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.



The cornerstone was laid without any special ceremonies. In the cornerstone was laid a copper box containing a history of Lincoln, signed by his then living son, Robert Todd Lincoln. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Work progressed steadily on the Memorial, first on the base and on the interior chamber...



This image of the southeast section of the Lincoln Memorial was taken in 1915. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

... and later on the exterior columns and the roof of the memorial.



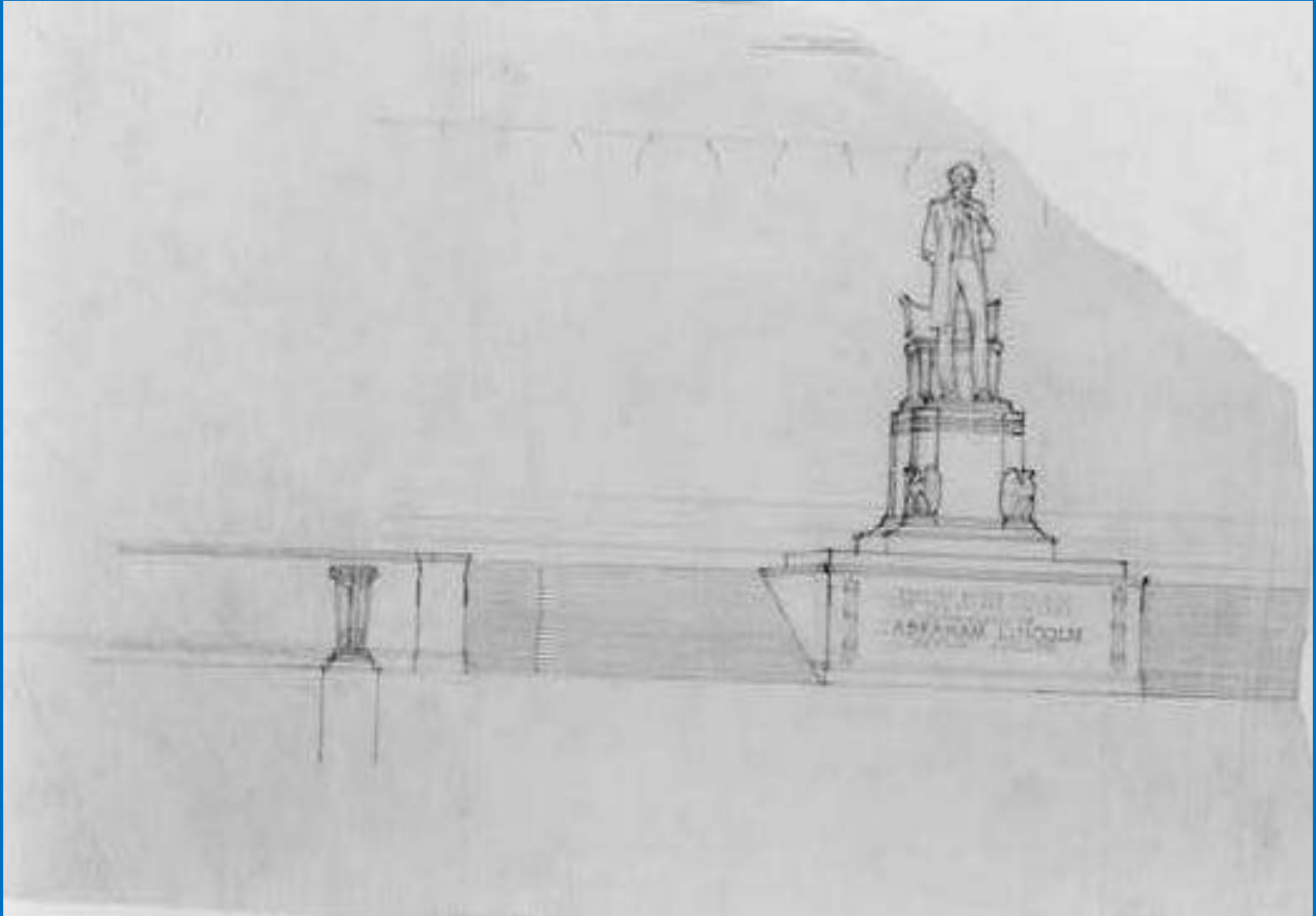
This image is again from the southeast section of the Lincoln Memorial. It was taken circa 1920. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The design of the statue of Lincoln inside the monument changed a couple of times.



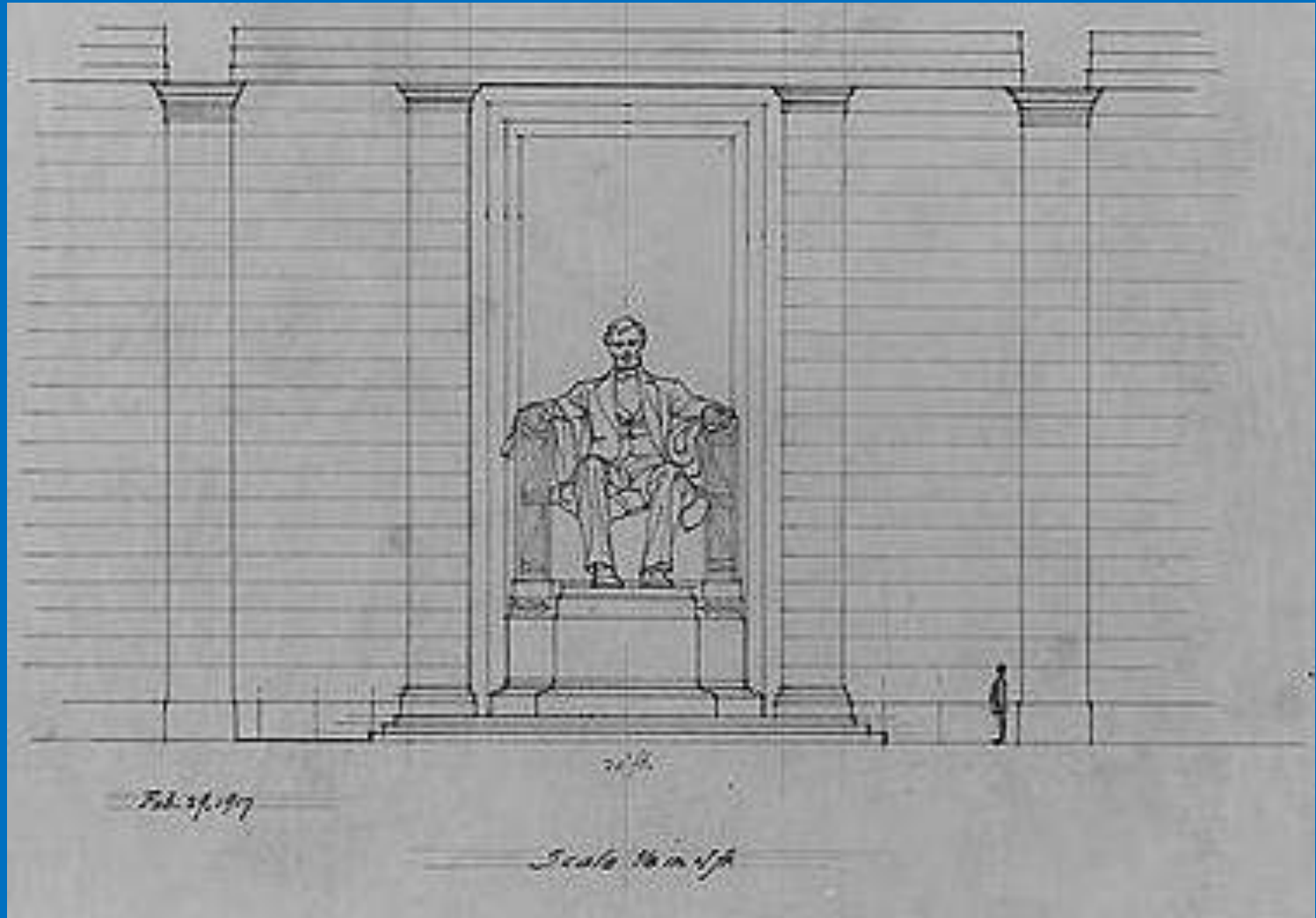
Daniel Chester French designed the Lincoln Memorial. This image by Jeff Kubina was taken on August 16, 2007. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Architect Henry Bacon envisioned the statue to be Lincoln standing on the steps outside the Memorial.



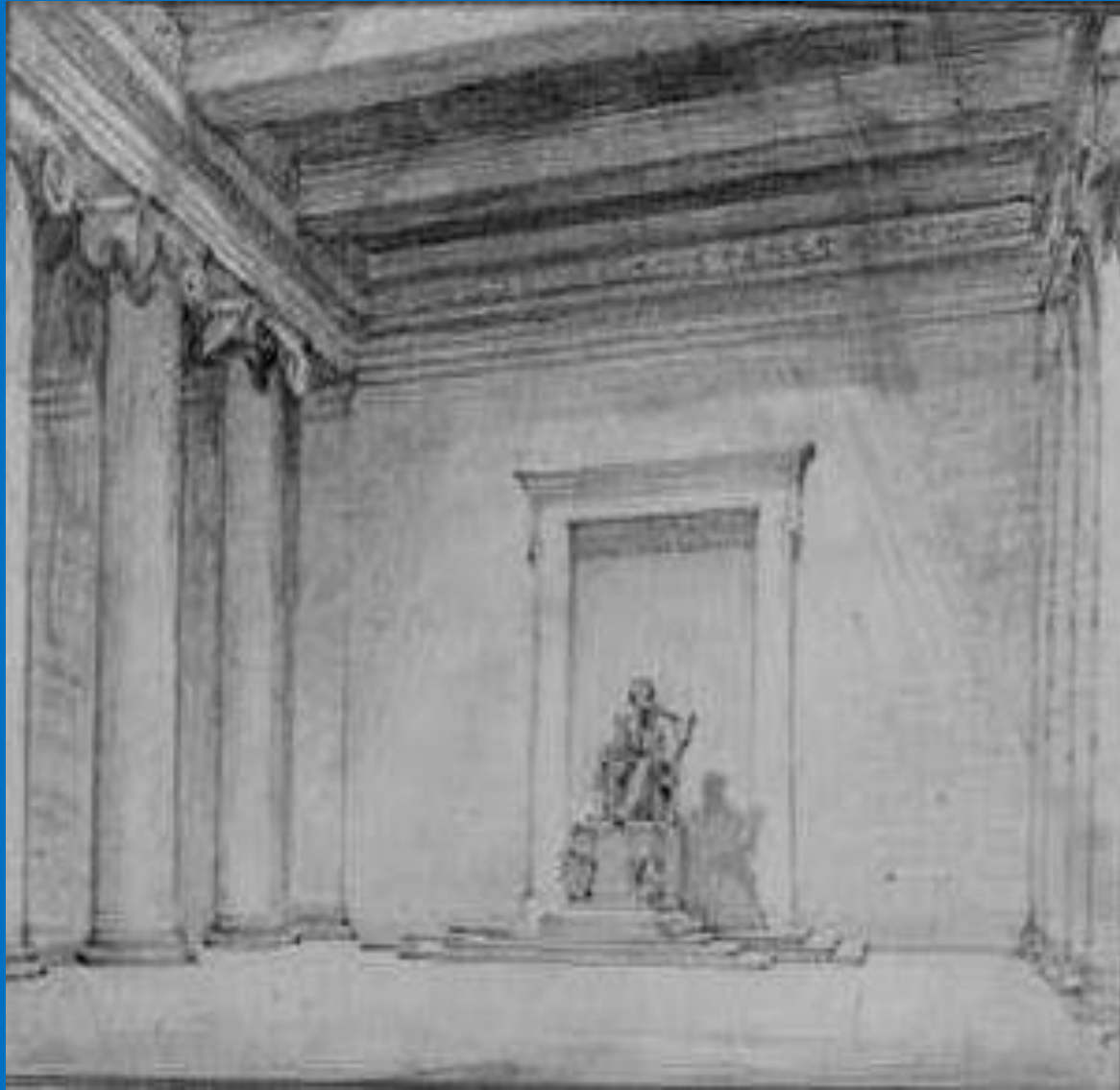
Henry Bacon's drawing of the Lincoln statue outside the Lincoln Memorial. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Massachusetts sculptor Daniel Chester French's design of a seated Lincoln was chosen for the memorial.



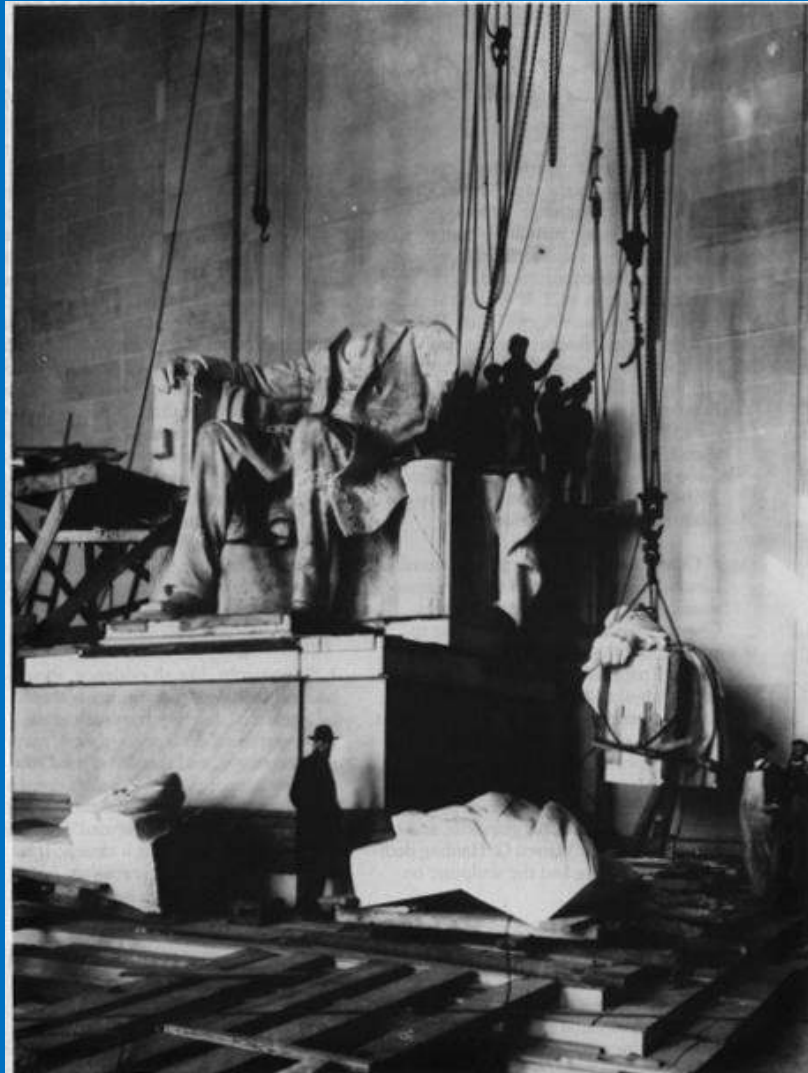
This drawing of the Lincoln statue was produced on February 29, 1917. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

However, French realized that with his sculpture only 10' tall, it would be dwarfed by the interior of the Memorial.



This perspective drawing of the interior of the Lincoln Memorial was produced by architect Henry Bacon between 1912 and 1917. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Daniel Chester French raised the sculpture's height to 19' 9", almost twice its original size.



The statue Abraham Lincoln was installed by the Piccirilli Brothers for Daniel Chester French. This circa 1920, is courtesy of the National Archives.

Although French was concerned about the increased size, most people feel that the monument is appropriately impressive.



A sailor, or person in the clothes of a sailor during World War II. This image was taken in December, 1943 by Esther Bubley. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The monument is also 19' wide, and was created from 28 blocks of white Georgia Marble.



This view was taken by Mr. Housch facing west at approximately 12:30 PM on Thursday, November 6, 2008.

The statue and pedestal weighs 175 tons and cost \$84,000.



Sculptor Daniel Chester French was a neighbor and friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the Alcott family. His decision to pursue sculpting was influenced by Louisa May Alcott's sister May Alcott. This view was taken facing south at approximately 12:30 PM on Thursday, November 6, 2008.

Sculptor French attempted to picture Lincoln in the middle of the Civil War...



This photograph of the Abraham Lincoln statue by Daniel Chester French was taken by Carol M. Highsmith circa 2006. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...looking out to the most prominent symbol of national unity
in the capital, the Washington Monument.



This image was taken during one of our Washington Field Trips. Some of your teachers are visible at the bottom of the photo. This view was taken facing east at approximately 12:30 PM on Thursday, November 6, 2008.

One myth about the statue is that a likeness of Robert E. Lee is carved into the back of Lincoln's head, looking back across the Potomac to Arlington House in Arlington National Cemetery.



The south side of the Lincoln statue. This view was taken by Mr. Housch facing north at approximately 12:30 PM on Thursday, November 6, 2008.

The National Park Service, as this picture shows, states that the Lee likeness is a myth, but the story persists to this day.



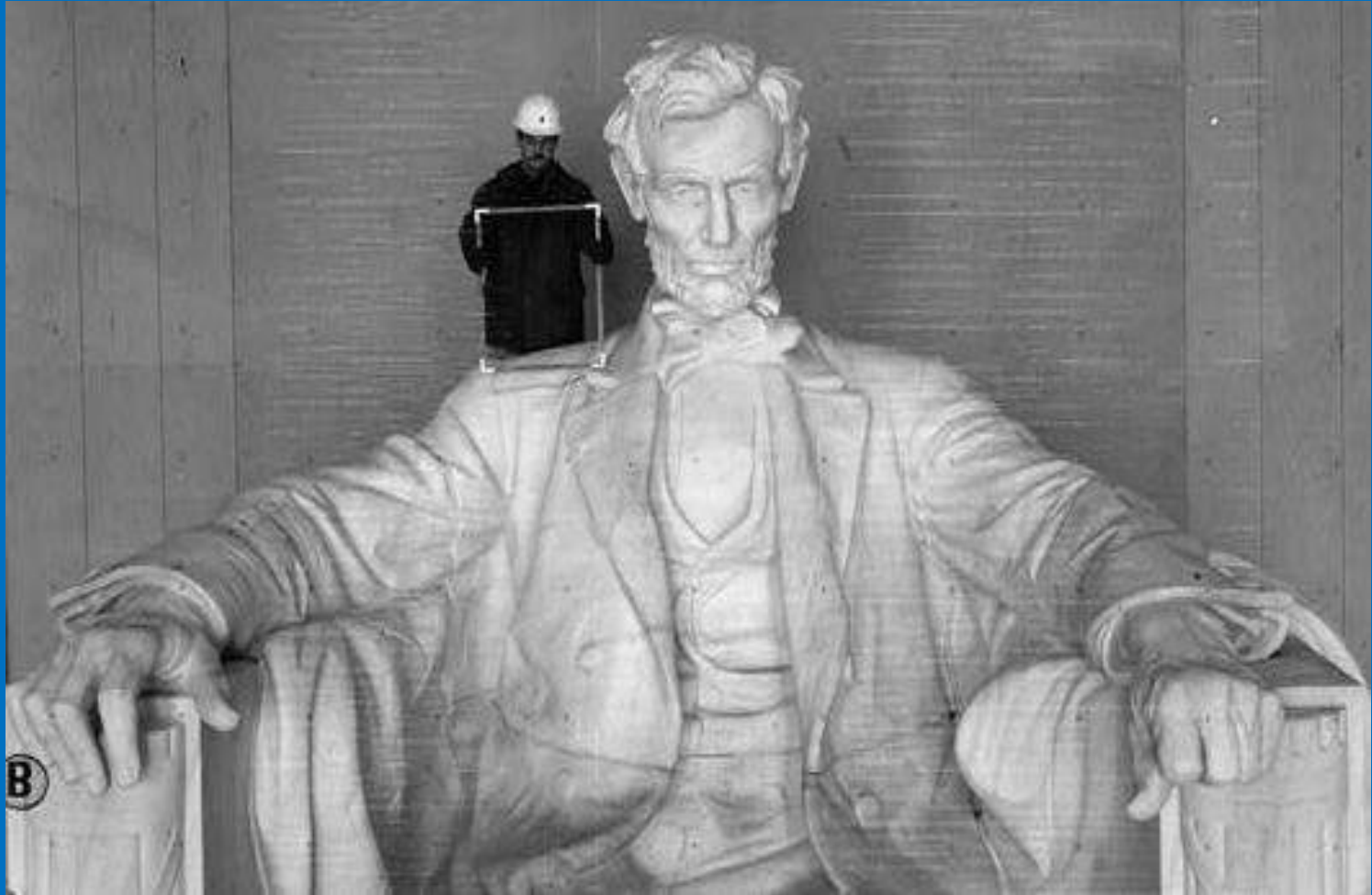
This photograph of the back of President Lincoln's head was taken by Mark Schara on April 25, 1995. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Another story about the statue which the National Park Service claims is a myth concerns the hands of Lincoln on the statue.



This image was taken by Mark Schara on March 10, 1995. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The National Park Service states that the clenched left hand depicts determination to end the Civil War. The right hand is open and relaxed to show compassion after the war.



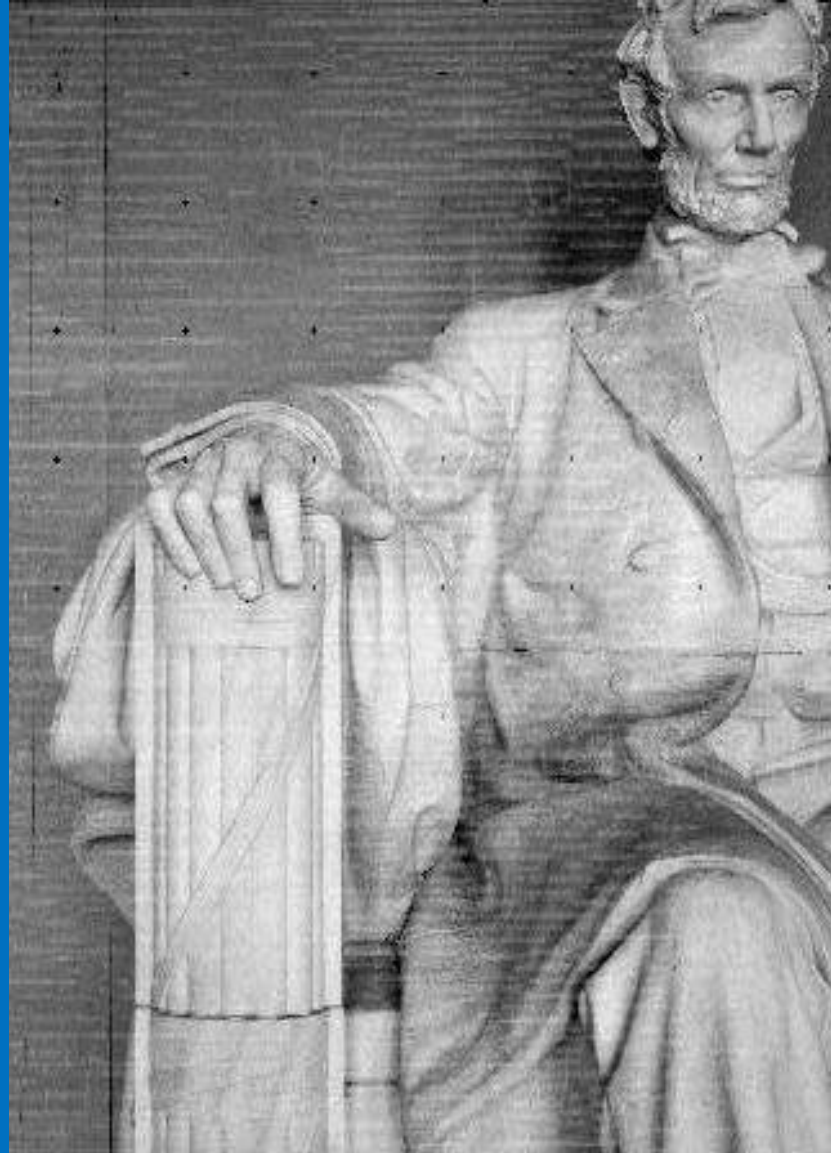
The person behind Lincoln is measuring and providing perspective for the photographer. This photograph by Mark Schara was taken on March 30, 1995. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Members of the deaf community, however, believe the sculpture was using sign language to have Lincoln show the initials of his name. The left hand shows the sign for “A...”



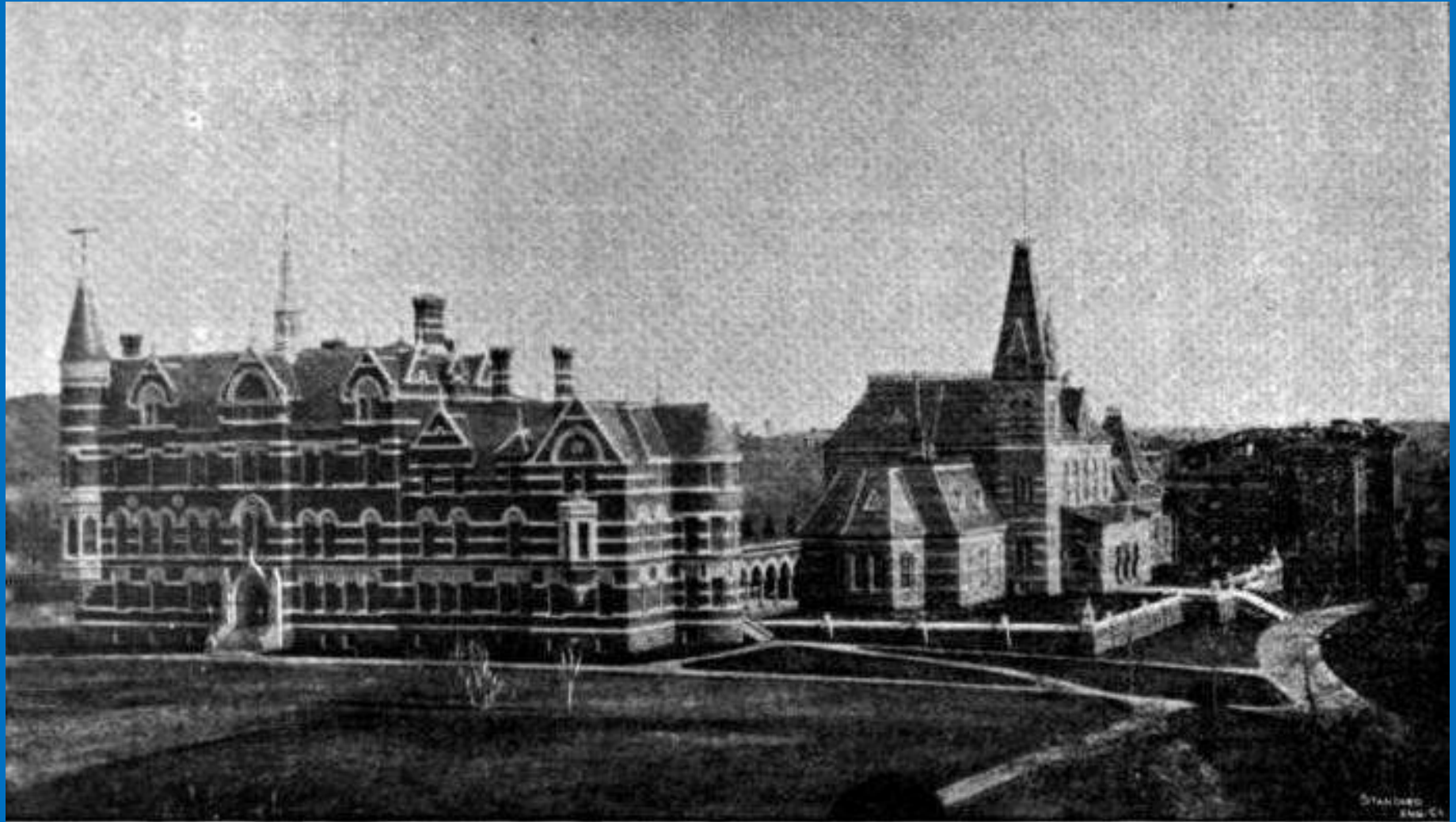
This image of the statue *Abraham Lincoln* was taken circa 1950. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

... and the right hand shows the sign for “L.”



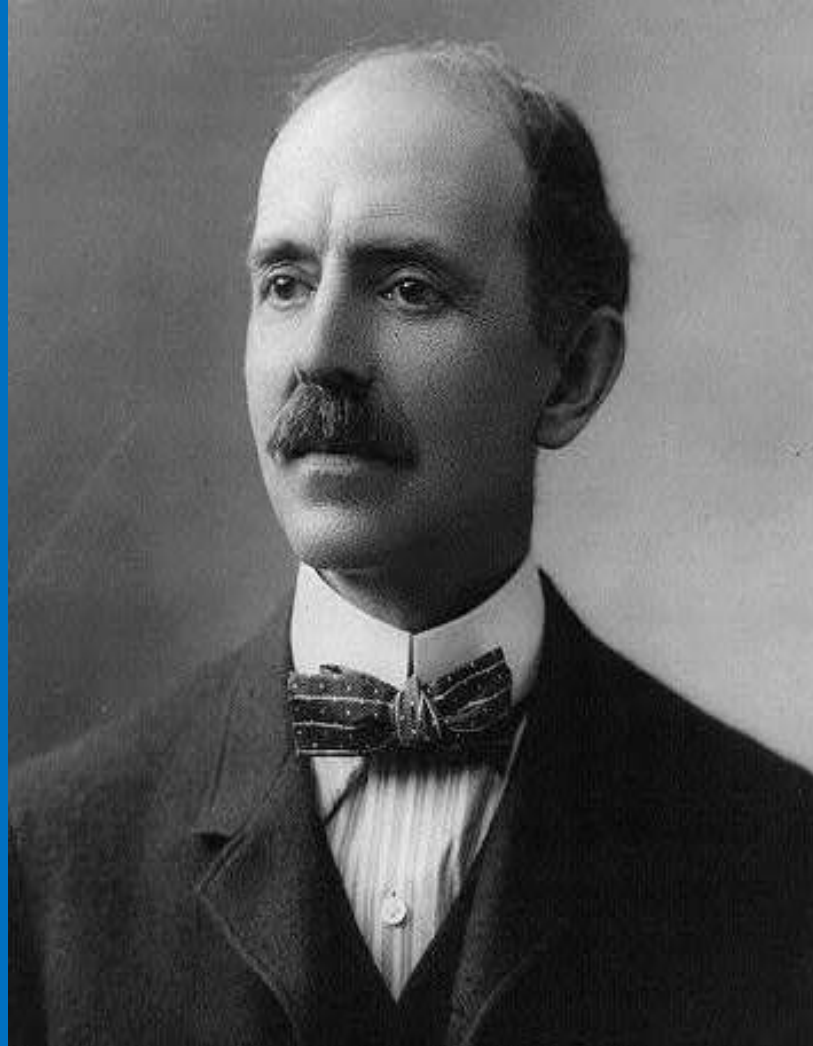
The reeds around the chair symbolize Lincoln holding the nation together during the Civil War. This image was taken by Mark Schara on April 4, 1995. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Lincoln did sign the federal legislation giving the school for the deaf now known as Gallaudet University the authority to grant college degrees.



Gallaudet University was first known as the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. This image shows the campus in 1893. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Sculptor Daniel Chester French had a son who was deaf and the sculptor was familiar with sign language. French also sculpted two figures of Thomas Gallaudet, the founder of Gallaudet University.



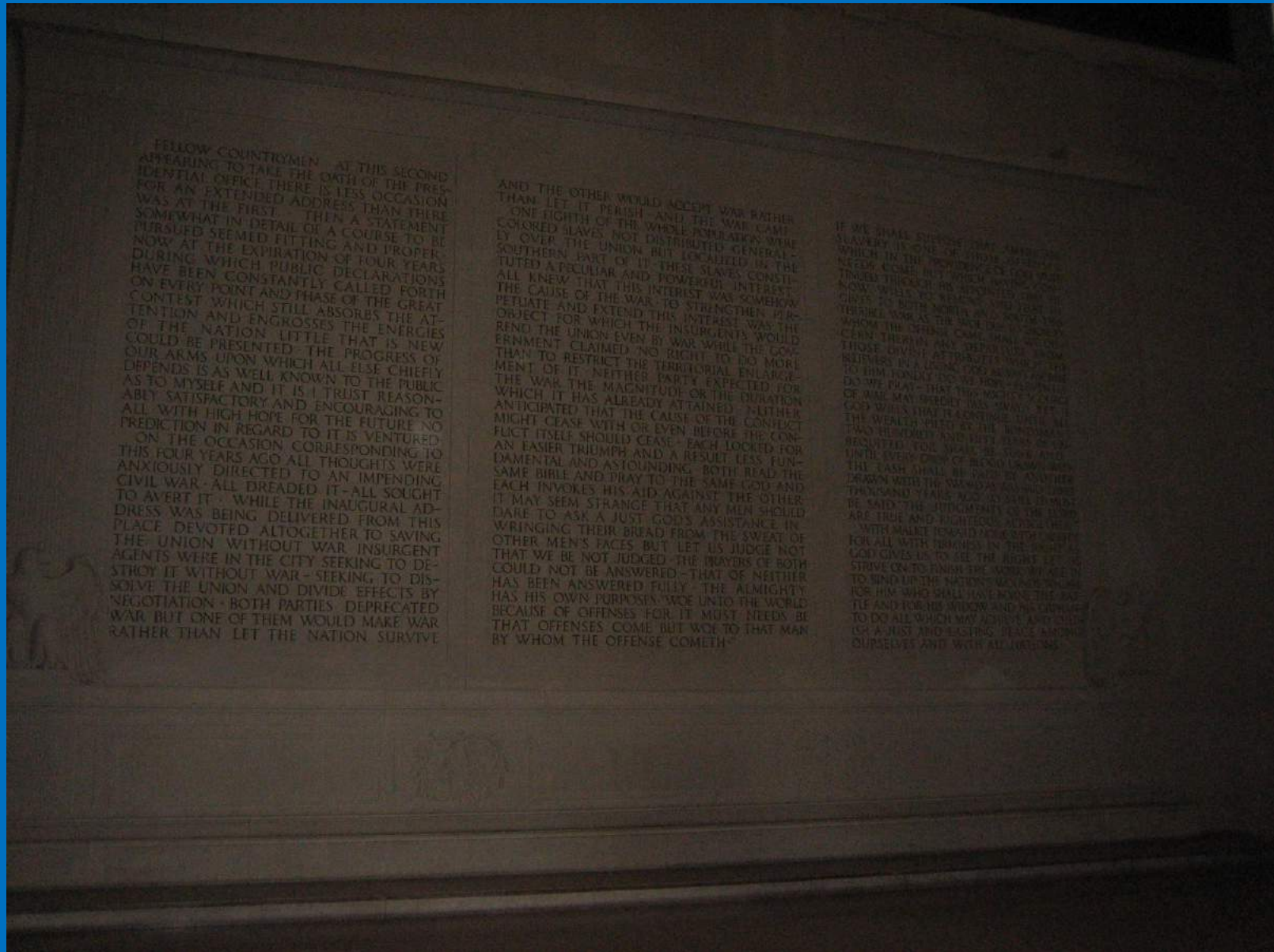
Sculptor Daniel Chester French (1850-1931) circa 1902. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Lincoln Memorial also contains the text of Lincoln's two most famous speeches. The Gettysburg Address...



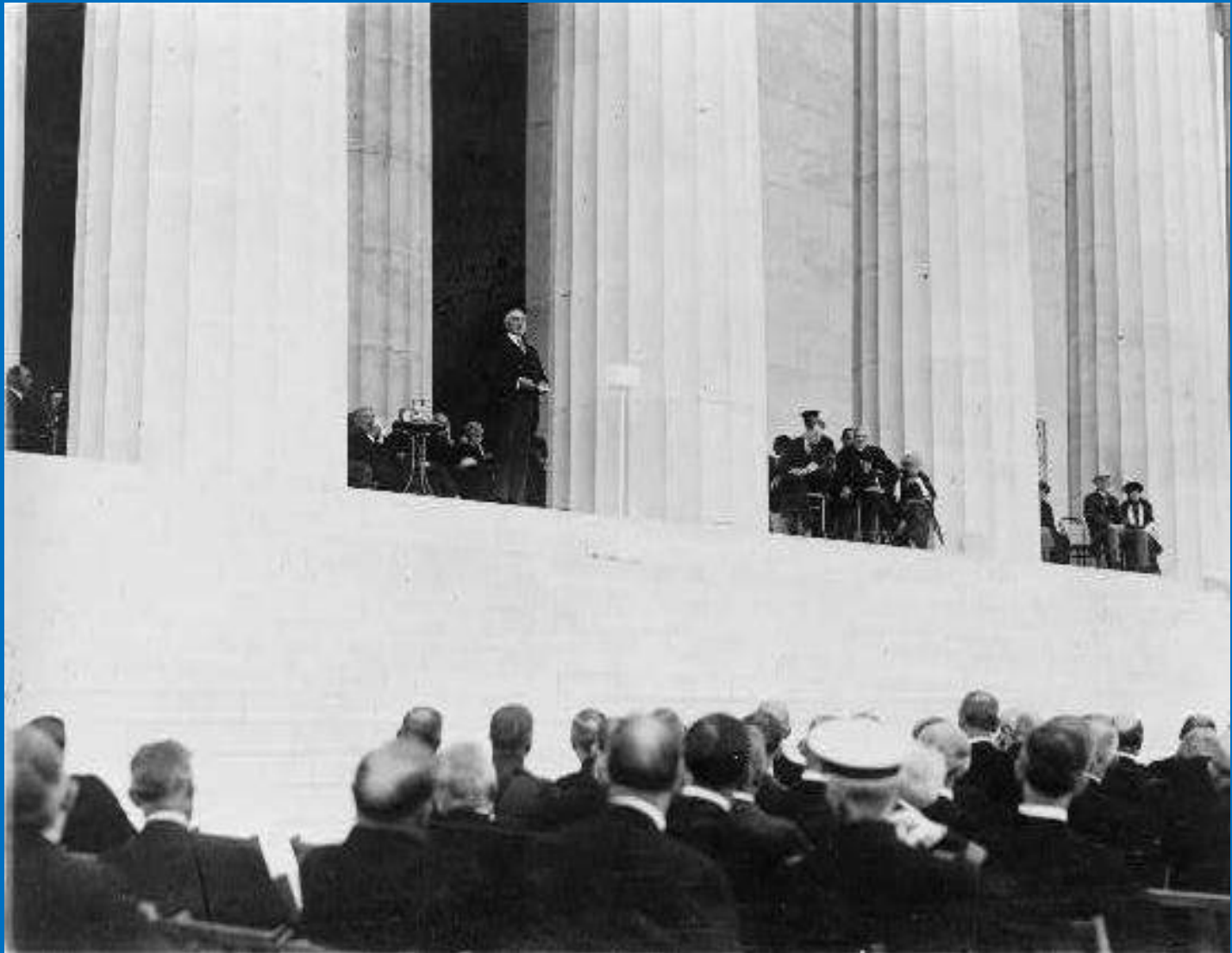
The Gettysburg Address is on the south interior wall. This image by Greg Maxwell was taken on June 17, 2006. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

...and his Second Inaugural Address.



The Second Inaugural Address is on the north interior wall. This image by Mr. Housch was taken on November 6, 2008.

The monument was dedicated by President Warren G. Harding on May 30, 1922.



Former President William Howard Taft, who was at that time Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and head of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, turned over the monument to the federal government. Harding is accepting it. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Abraham Lincoln's only living son, Robert Todd Lincoln, was also present at the dedication ceremony.



Robert Todd Lincoln (1843-1926) served as Secretary of War under Presidents James Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Lincoln Memorial, because of Abraham Lincoln's freeing of the slaves, became famous for two important Civil Rights incidents.



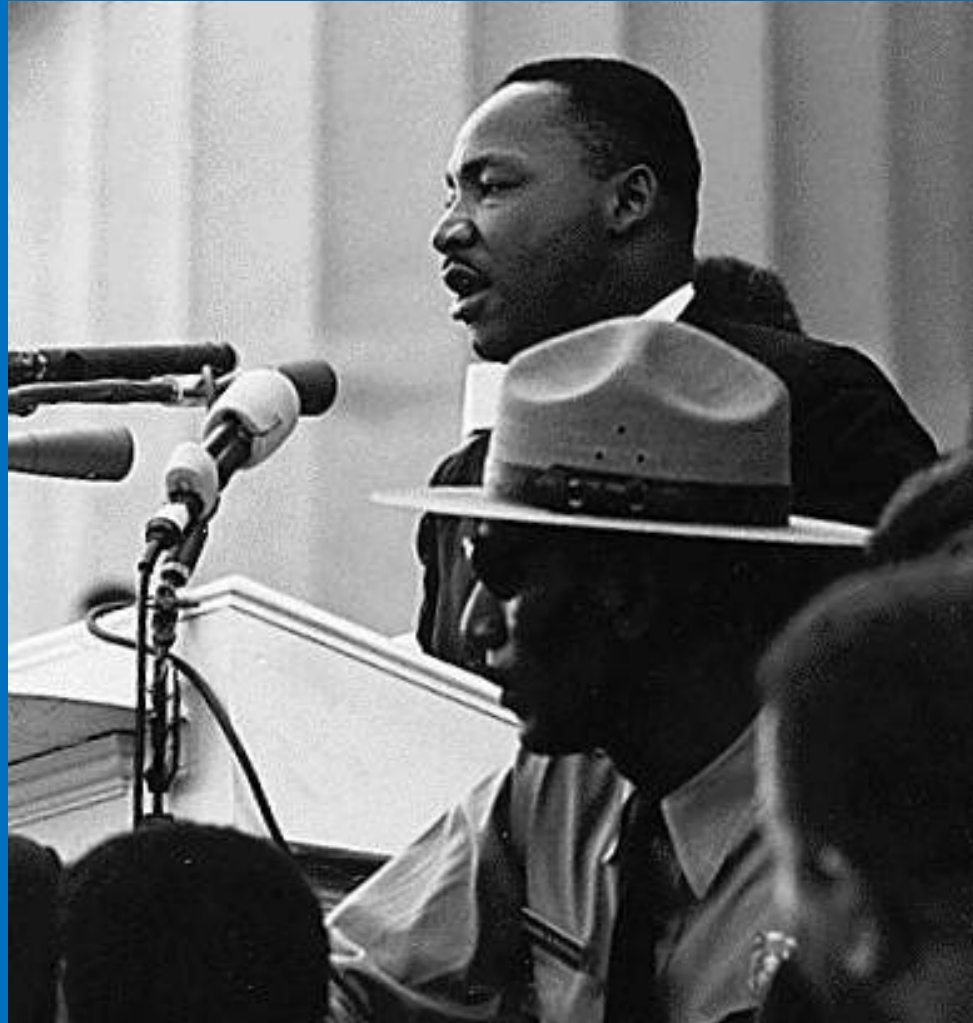
The crowd of Civil Rights participants during the "March on Washington" on August 28, 1963. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Marian Anderson, because of her race, was refused the opportunity to sing at Constitution Hall in 1939. She sang before 75,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial instead.



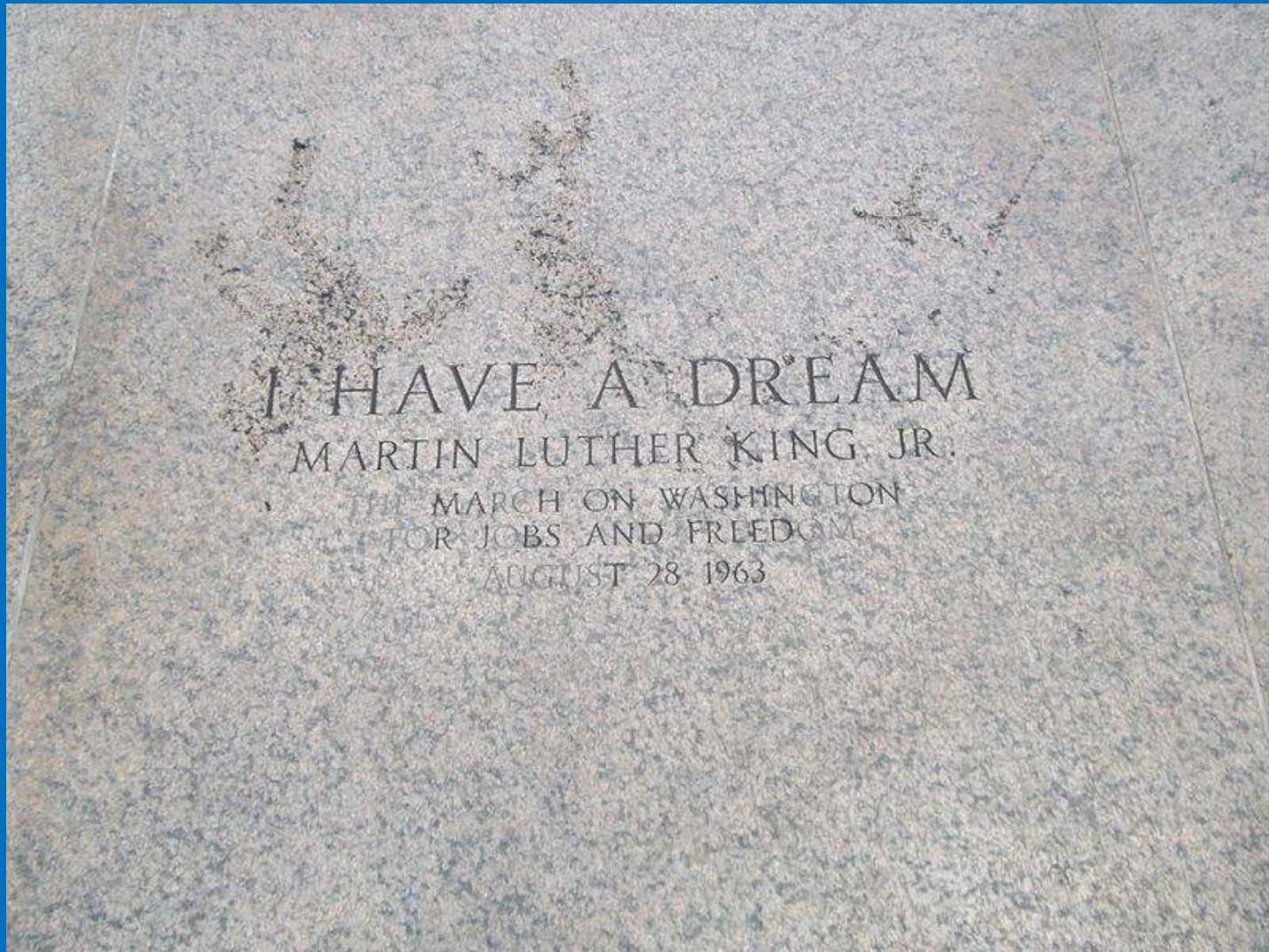
Marion Anderson was an opera singer. Her first song at the Lincoln Memorial was "My Country Tis of Thee." This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. gave his “I Have a Dream” speech during the “March on Washington.” Over 200,000 people were in attendance.



The ceremonies for the “March on Washington” occurred on August 28, 1963. This image is courtesy of the National Archives and Wikimedia Commons.

The location on the steps where King gave his speech is marked with this inscription.



The inscription is on a step not too far from the top of the monument. This image was taken on July 16, 2011. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Lincoln Memorial receives approximately 4 million visitors a year.



Gettysburg National Military Park receives a little less than two million visitors a year. This view was taken by Mr. Housch facing west at approximately 12:30 PM on Thursday, November 6, 2008.

Its image was on the back of the penny....



This image was on the back of the penny from 1959-2010. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

... and is still on the back of the \$5 bill.



The front and back of the \$5 bill. This image is courtesy of usrarecurrency.com.

Bibliography

Sources for this presentation include:

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The National Park Service (nps.gov)

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