



Statues of Abraham Lincoln


Henry Kirke Brown

Union Square, New York, N.Y.

1870

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

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scene of Lincoln, in the Great Hall at Cooper Union, gave the address which won him the nomination to the Presidency.

And in Trenton, where Lincoln stopped to address both Houses of the Legislature on Feb. 21, 1861, there will be a special meeting tonight, with the speeches he made there repeated from the original minute books.

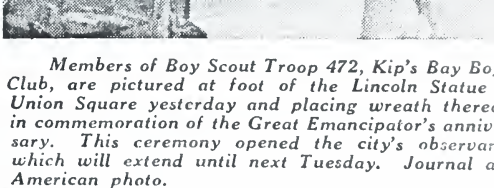
SCIENTISTS TO MEET.

In 28 meetings to be held throughout the country by scientists who are seeking "co-operation of the public and science to defend scientific freedom and political democracy," addresses by prominent scientists will be given simultaneously. In New York the meeting will be at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as the principal speaker. A broadcast over WOR, with Professor Robert S. Lynd as the speaker, will precede the hotel meeting.

More than 2,000 persons have taken tickets for the National Republican club meeting tomorrow night. District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey will preside and National Chairman John D. M. Hamilton will attend. Details of former President Hoover's speech will not be released before it is given over the air.

The Republican club dinner, its sponsors say, "will start the march of the Republican Party to victory at the polls in 1940, in city, county, State and Nation."

The Women's National Republican Club will withhold its fire until Tuesday when Mrs. George A. Wyeth, chairman of the affair, will preside at a Lincoln's Birthday celebration at the clubhouse, 3 W. 51st st., at 8:15 p. m. Charles H. Tuttle, former U. S. Attorney in New York, will be the speaker.



Members of Boy Scout Troop 472, Kip's Bay Boy Scout Club, are pictured at foot of the Lincoln Statue in Union Square yesterday and placing wreath there in commemoration of the Great Emancipator's anniversary. This ceremony opened the city's observance which will extend until next Tuesday. Journal American photo.



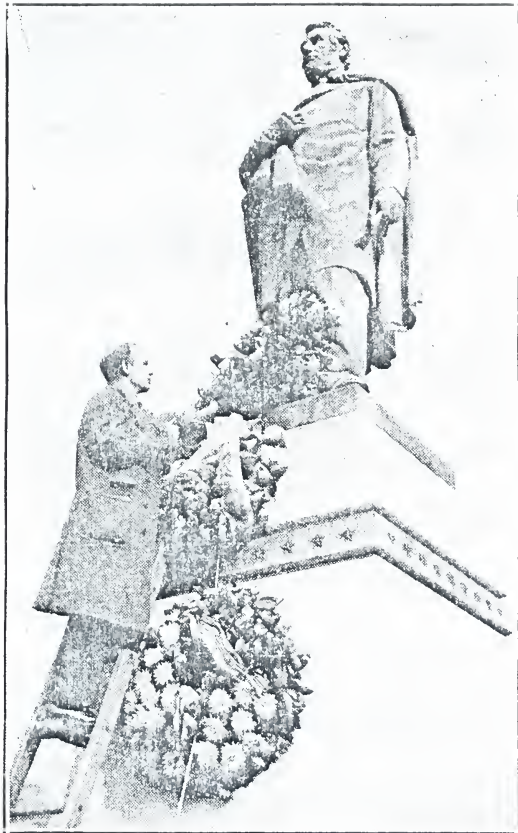


The New York Times
CEREMONY AT UNION SQUARE: Bernard Katzen, a past president of the National Republican Club, as he placed wreath yesterday upon statue of Lincoln, opposite Sixteenth Street.

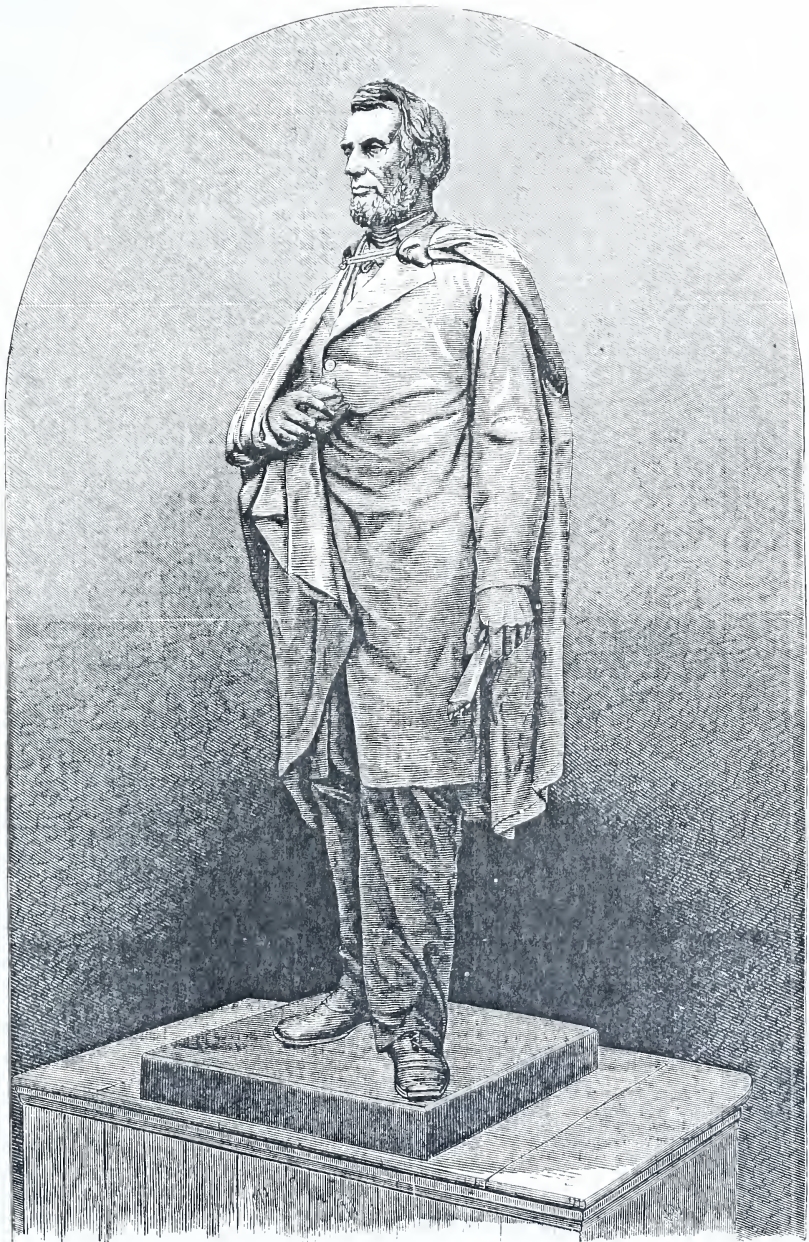


THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

- Bureau



Herald Tribune photos—Acme
Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, president of the National Republican Club, climbing ladder to place wreath on statue in Union Square



THE NEW LINCOLN STATUE FOR UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.



No. 18c. THE ORATOR SECOND INAUG-
URAL) BY HENRY KIRKE BROWN

Republican Club Members Pay Honor to Lincoln's Memory!



Herald Tribune photo—Zerbe
Scene at the Emancipator's statue in Union Square yesterday as the delegation arrived with a wreath, which was laid later on the pedestal by Commander John Philip Sousa and ex-Senator William M. Calder

LaGuardia Joins Rites in Honor Of Emancipator

Places Wreath on Lincoln Statue, Addresses Negroes at Union Square Observance

Congratulated by De Priest

To Resume Strenuous Campaign Today Despite Cold

Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican candidate for Mayor, who is suffering from a cold, rested from his campaign labors yesterday. His only activity was to place a wreath on the statue of Lincoln in Union Square as part of the celebration of Emancipation Day held by the National Association of Colored People.

"We humbly bow," Mr. La Guardia said, "before the great emancipator and consecrate ourselves to carry on the principles he established. We cannot be satisfied with conditions of freedom in some parts of the country."

De Priest Sends Congratulations
When asked his opinion of the action of the Rev. William S. Blackshear in barring Negroes from the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew in Brooklyn, Mr. La Guardia replied, "Christ would bow his head in shame."

Mr. La Guardia made public a telegram from Representative Oscar de Priest, Negro member from Illinois, congratulating him on his nomination and saying that his election would "do more to rehabilitate the Republican party in New York City than anything that has happened in the last century."

Negro leaders participating in the celebration included Robert W. Bagnall, a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; James A. Hurbert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, who presided; Hubert P. Delaney, Republican candidate for Congress from the Harlem district, and Mrs. Hortense P. Warner, independent candidate, 21st District, for the Board of Aldermen.

Dinner to Honor Candidates

Mr. La Guardia expects to resume his strenuous program of campaign speaking this evening. One of the principle events in his campaign this week will be a dinner in honor of him, Harold G. Aron, candidate for Comptroller, and Bird S. Coler, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. It is scheduled for Thursday evening at the American Women's Association clubhouse and will be given by the Republican Business Women, Inc., and Republican Business Men, Inc.

Among the speakers will be Representative Ruth Pratt, Grace Vanamee, Republican candidate for register of New York County, and Mae Gooderson, Republican candidate for Register of Kings County. Miss Frances Hildreth, president of the Republican Business Women, will be chairman of the dinner and Admiral Frederick Harris, president of the Republican Business Men, will be toastmaster.

Commemorating Emancipation



Herald Tribune photos—Z-116
Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican candidate for Mayor, laying a wreath on the statue of Abraham Lincoln in Union Square yesterday at services arranged by Negro leaders of the city.

Tribe's Tribute Liberty Shaft, Says Tammany

Marks Site of General Washington's Reception on 1783 Evacuation Day

By John Walker Harrington

Union Square, scene of stirring events in the city's life, often in tumult and still of a turbulent present, is again coming out of chaos. The current discussion as to whether the "Liberty Memorial," a flag pole with an ornately fashioned base, is to be regarded as a memorial to Charles F. Murphy, once a sachem of Tammany Hall, rouses interest anew in that historic spot.

Tammany disclaims any intent to give the memorial so personal a meaning. In fact, there seems to have been strong opposition, by some of the sachems and sagamores to such a designation. Ostensibly the sculptured standard for the national colors is to be placed in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which fell in 1926. As about this inclosure centered many a stirring scene of the American Revolution and the Square, with its statues of Washington, Lafayette and Lincoln, a pantheon of Liberty, any departure from its traditions would be productive of criticism.

Modern Park Planned

Erection of a memorial in the middle of the Square, however, is only a part of the extensive changes which will transform this now torn terrain into what will be the city's most modern park. The plan contemplates a raising of the grade; the re-alignment of the statues there, and a landscaping program which will redeem these desolated acres.

The project was broached by the National Sculpture Society as far back as 1922, several years before Tammany built its new Colonial home at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, facing into the Square. For the last ten years or so, the Square has been looking its worst on account of the many excavations. When the Fourteenth Street Subway of the B. M. T. was constructed the whole area was laid waste. The Board of Transportation, in order to provide more room for the complicated system of tunnels and stations there, raised the roof of structures practically flush with the level of about half of the Square.

To Plant Trees and Shrubs

If any trees or shrubs or grass were to grow there again, it was necessary to have a new grade. The Board of Transportation was required to restore

the park area by topping the tunnel with four feet of earth. To prevent the erosion a four-foot retaining wall is being built. Into the pan thus formed the fill will be placed, and, if the work is done in time, the Park Department will sow the Square with grass this fall, possibly plant some trees and shrubs.

One may gain an idea of how the Square will appear from a glance at completed sections of the retaining wall. The barrier is to have a granite base with a curved coping of the same material. The wall is of reinforced concrete, faced with free ashlar stone in varied tints.

Once Lined by Residences

The whole nature of the Square has changed since the early half of the last century, when it was lined with residences. Beneath it is a vast network of subways. Several skyscrapers rise around it and sites have been cleared on the western edge for large commercial buildings.

Formerly winding walks rambled about trees and shrubbery. In the new plan its walks and pathways cross the central axis at right angles. Low, broad steps lead to the transverse paths so as to facilitate rapid movement.

Union Square will be unique, as all other parks in the city are laid out on the principal of Central Park—that is, to retard rather than to accelerate traffic.

Realignment of the statues and the proper placing of the Liberty Memorial involves important historical associations as well as utility and artistic design. Only by considering the story of the Square itself and reviewing local history can the relative values of the commemorative features be determined.

Brevort Home Blocked Street

Union Square was so designated by the City Plan Commissioners in 1907, who laid out the so-called gridiron plan of the Borough of Manhattan, then the City of New York. The Broadway and the Bowery of Colonial days crossed at this point. Broadway was bent somewhat from its course at Tenth Street, because the Brevort family would not consent to having its home demolished. The family even prevented Eleventh Street from being cut through from Broadway to what is now Fourth Avenue because there was a favorite tree there on the farm which stood in the path of the proposed street extension.

While New York was under British rule there had been this open space, then far out in the country. For eight years during the American Revolution British troops held the city. When American Independence was won and in April, 1783, was formally acknowledged by a treaty of peace, the question of when and how New York should be evacuated by English troops was paramount. Most of the citizens who remained during the British occupation were avowed Tories or loyalists. Under the direction of Sir Guy Carleton, the military governor, ar-

rangements were made for many of these, to go to other British colonies—Canada or Nova Scotia. The houses of many of the rebels against the Crown, for such were patriots technically, had been seized by the English.

City Evacuated Nov. 25, 1783

The months of negotiations which preceded it made Evacuation Day, November 25, 1783, a momentous event in local history. Washington and George Clinton, then Governor of New York State, with an escort of troops, came down from Westchester to take over the city. They arrived at the Bell Tavern in Harlem on November 21, where further parleys took place between them and the British authorities as to the final details.

Many citizens of New York desired to take part in the triumphal entry. A committee conferred with Washington, who met them in what is now Union Square, presumably not far from a spot near Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The date of this meeting is placed by most authorities as a day or so before the actual and formal entry into the city.

In commemoration of that incident the Washington equestrian statue was placed on its present site. It is a copy of a work by Houdon, the French sculptor, who had made life studies of Washington, and was modeled by H. K. Brown. It was set up on July 4, 1856, the funds for its erection having been raised by subscription. It is said to be the oldest statue in the metropolis on its original site.

To Move Washington Statue

For many years there has been much dissatisfaction concerning the position of this statue. It is now on an island of ragged turf and surrounded by an iron fence of conventional pattern.

Under the new layout the statue is to be taken from the street to the southern end of the park, facing down Broadway. This position is regarded as far more appropriate, as it gives the impression that Washington is leading an approaching delegation of the citizens. The landscape architect has given it a background of trees and shrubs according to the general plan. He also has an alternate arrangement, which provides a small plaza about it, together with a background of trees.

Lincoln Also To Be Moved

At the southwest corner of the square, and also on a fenced island, stands a statue of Abraham Lincoln, an original work by Brown. Near its site in 1861 a mass meeting proclaimed the loyalty of citizens of New York to the Federal cause. The Union League Club, which was founded to support the government in the Civil War, had its original clubhouse in a side street just off the square to the west. After Lincoln's assassination it sponsored a subscription campaign which resulted in 1866 in the dedication of the Lincoln statue. The monument is to be removed to a stance well toward the center of the park grounds, where it will face north.

The statue of Lafayette was modeled by Bartholdi, who was also the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloes Island. It was presented to the city in 1876 by French residents in appreciation of the sympathetic attitude of America to France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. The Lafayette statue once stood at the southern end of the park nearer to that of Washington. It has been moved to the eastern side of the park near Sixteenth Street to balance a bronze drinking fountain on the west side.

This latter work, which has a pedestal surmounted by a female figure,

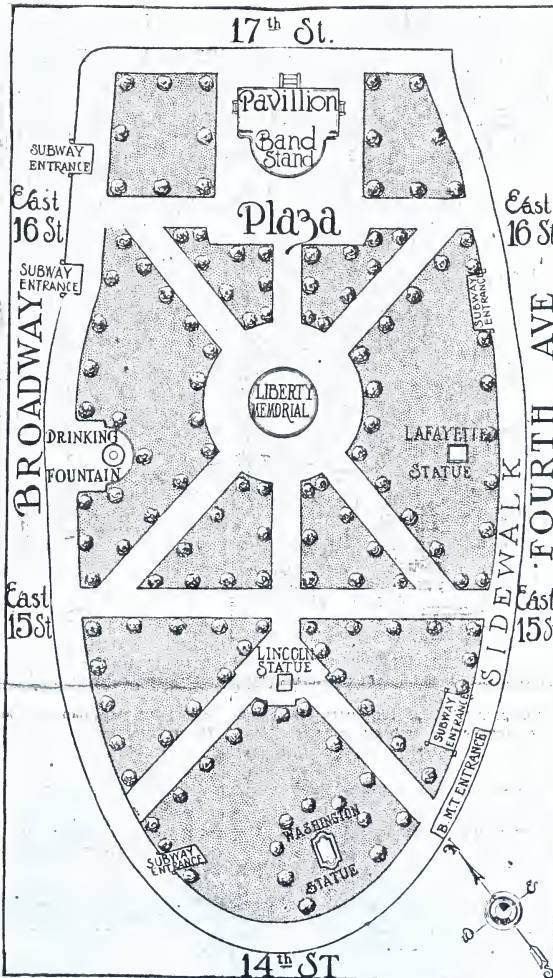
is called "The German Fountain." It was designed by Adolf Donndorf, of Stuttgart, and was cast in Brunswick, Germany. D. Willis James, of this city, was the donor.

Liberty Memorial Centerpiece

Removing the Lafayette monument was a comparatively easy task. The Washington statue, with its ponderous base, is said to weigh at least thirty tons.

The Liberty Memorial is to be in the center of the park space, according to the present program.

One reason for Tammany Hall and



Park as it will appear when landscaping is completed and statues are moved to their new positions

its friends presenting the memorial is that the organization grew from "The Sons of Liberty." William Mooney, the

chief founder of the order, was a Son of Liberty, who with others reared eagles to defy the British when pro-

tests against the stamp taxes grew in New York. There had been Tammany societies, named in memory of a Delaware Indian chieftain, in other cities. Probably John Pintard, who was one of the first sachems of the New York Tammany and its first sagamore, had as much to do with the founding of the local branch as did William Mooney. Pintard, whose portrait lately was given to Tammany Hall by Dr. Thomas Darlington, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He became Deputy Commissar in New York City when Washington was in control. A leading spirit in the city, he occupied two important city offices after the Revolution.

Pintard Washington's Friend

Although the fact is not generally known, Pintard, one of the founders of Tammany Hall, was the best known of the group of early sachems and nearer in touch with the personages and events of the Revolution than most of his fellows. He was, his journals show, a frequent visitor at the official residence of Washington in Cherry Street, where the first President then lived. Pintard also was a founder of the New York Historical Society, the American Noble Society and the General Theological Seminary.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, although not actually established in New York City until 1786, had its origin in strivings for political liberty.

Naming of Tammany officers with Indian titles and the custom of appearing in Indian dress were intended to give an aboriginal flavor to the society and as a rebuke to the followers of British royalty. After the Revolution Tammany took up the cudgels against the old aristocratic families, mostly aligned under Alexander Hamilton,

Brown



THE adjoining picture shows civil war veterans attending services at the Abraham Lincoln statue, at the southwest corner of Union Square, on May 30, 1874, a few years after the monument was

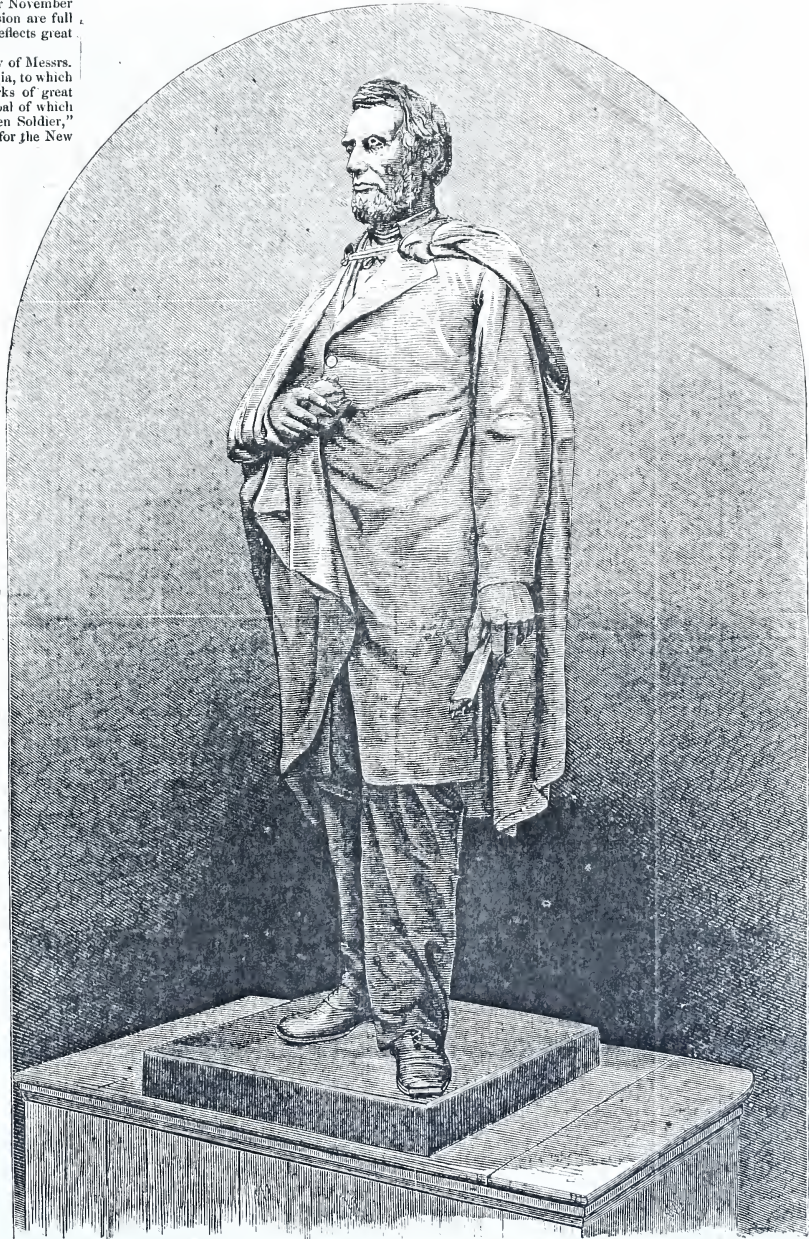
erected there by popular subscription under the auspices of the Union League Club. The statue is the work of Henry Kirke Brown and stands on a pedestal of granite surrounded with a parapet and balus-

trade of stone and bronze. The monument is inscribed with Long's famous words: "With charity all, with malice toward none."

STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We give above a picture of the bronze statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN by the distinguished artist, Mr. H. K. BROWN, which is to be placed opposite the equestrian statue of Washington, by the same artist, at the lower end of Union Square, in this city. In some respects this statue is an improvement upon the one executed by the same artist for Prospect Park, Brooklyn, of which we gave an engraving in the *Weekly* for November 13, 1869. The attitude and expression are full of dignity and repose, and the work reflects great credit upon the artist.

The statue was cast at the foundry of Messrs. ROBERT WOOD & Co., of Philadelphia, to which the public is indebted for many works of great artistic excellence, one of the principal of which is the cast of the statue of a "Citizen Soldier," by Mr. QUINCY WARD, of this city, for the New York Central Park.



THE NEW LINCOLN STATUE FOR UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.



Wm. K. Brown
United States
New York City

Dear business -

The material of the above is
very good!



for the

111



H. J. SCHOENHALS PHOTOGRAPHY 1 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Lincoln
by
H. K. Brown

Union Square
N. Y. City.

1970

H. A. SCHOENHALS PHOTOGRAPHY 1 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

2

180

New York City

A bronze figure, heroic size, the lower part of the face bearded and with the face and eyes to the front, is Henry Kirke Brown's statue of Abraham Lincoln, located in Union Square, New York City. This Lincoln wears a cloak, drawn round over the right shoulder, and gathered in ample folds against his breast with his right hand; while the left hand, holding a roll of script hangs at his side.

2

The left foot is advanced on the granite pedestal, on which is the inscription: "With malice toward none - with charity for all."

This statue was given to the city in 1868 through popular subscription under the auspices of the Union League Club, at a cost of \$15,000.





POST CARD

London Station
New York City

W. K. Banta
Hudson Square
New York

The fence around it was to protect
it during the construction of the
New Subway

File

"A bronze figure, ^{of Lincoln} heroic size, with whiskers on the lower part of ^{the} his face and with the face and eyes to the front, stands with the left foot advanced on a granite pedestal. ~~His cloak, drawn round over the right shoulder~~

This is Henry Kirke Brown's statue of Lincoln, located in Union Square, New York City. The cloak of the figure, drawn around over the right shoulder is gathered in ample folds against his breast with his right hand, while his left hand, holding a ^{manuscript} roll, hangs at his side.

"With charity for all, with malice toward none," is inscribed on the base of the statue. It was erected in 1870 through popular subscription and under the auspices of the Union League Club."

Series No. 4

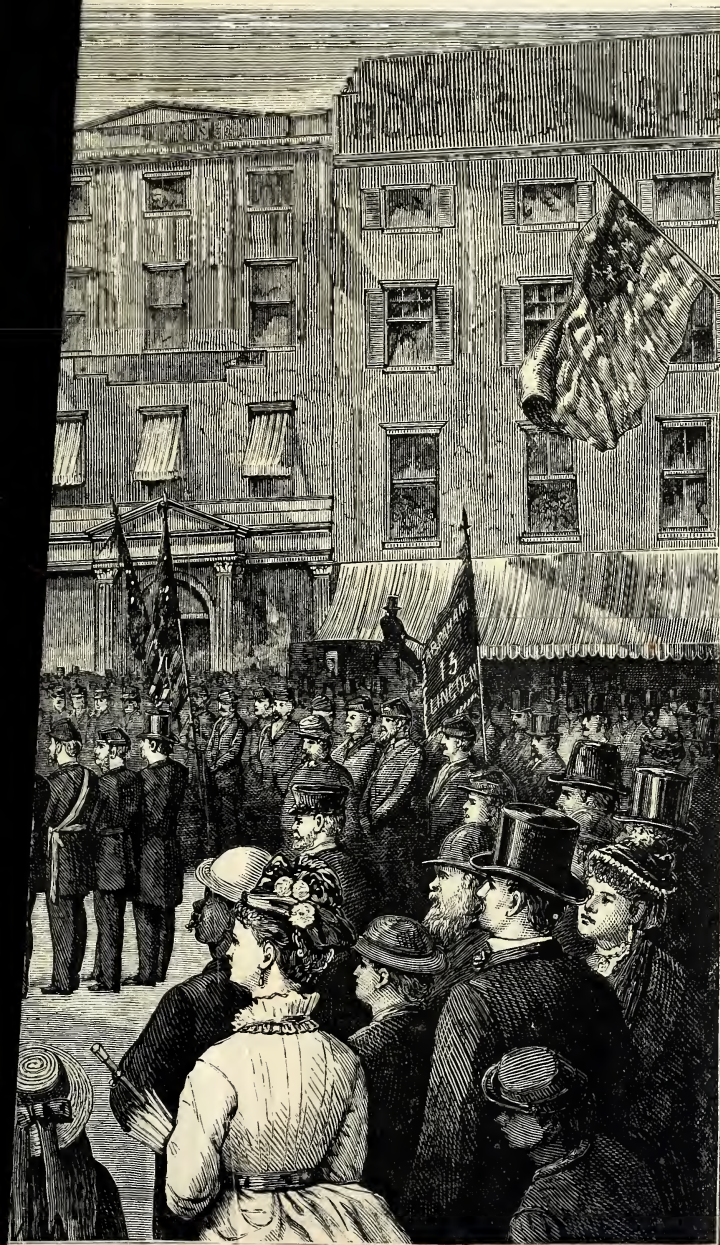
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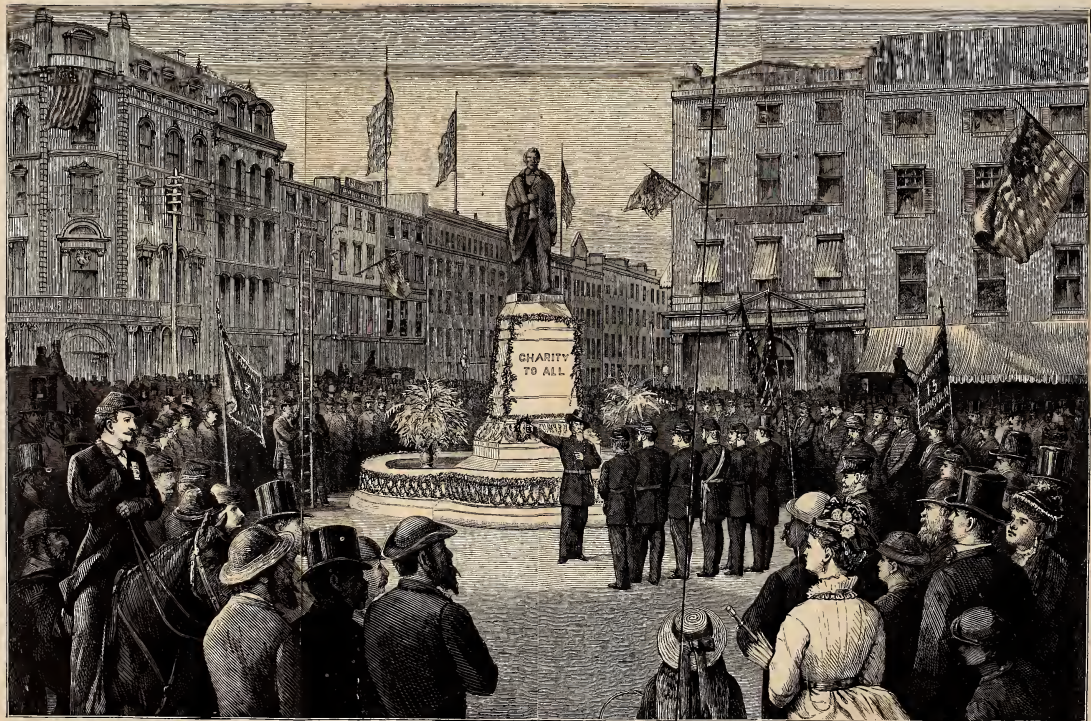
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JUNE 13, 1874.]

HARPERS WEEKLY.



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DECORATION-DAY—SERVICES AROUND THE LINCOLN MONUMENT, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.—DRAWN BY JULLIAN SCOTT.—[SEE PAGE 490.]

LINCOLN IS PAID HONOR IN CITY

IN MANTLE OF WHITE ON BIRTHDAY

Varying Races, Creeds and Colors Join in Tribute.

The memory of Abraham Lincoln was honored throughout the city at ceremonies attended by New Yorkers of varying races, creeds and colors today on the 139th anniversary of the civil war President's birth.

A 92-year-old Virginia Negro, who lived before Lincoln abolished slavery and was a boyhood chum of Booker T. Washington, paid tribute to the Great Emancipator by placing a wreath on his bust at the Hall of Fame of New York University in impressive Lincoln Day ceremonies. The man, Henry Swain, known as Uncle Henry in his home county of Franklin in Virginia, also placed a wreath on the Hall of Fame bust of Booker T. Washington.

Boy Groups Pay Tribute.

Wreaths were laid at the base of the Lincoln statue in Union Square this morning by representatives of two groups of young people—Scout organizations that meet at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, and the Boy Scouts of the Kips Bay Boys Club Troop 472.

About 100 boys and girls marched through the slushy streets from the Alliance building to Union Square for their annual Lincoln Day pilgrimage. Some marchers wore uniforms of Boy Scouts or Cubs and Girl Scouts or Brownies.

The Kips Bay Boys Club group held its forty-five-minute ceremony at the statue starting at 9:20 A. M. Tederfoot Jerry O'Sullivan, 13 years old, of 386 Cypress avenue, the Bronx, placed the wreath at the foot of the Lincoln statue.

Bishop Howard D. Higgins, rector of the First Reform Episcopal Church, told the gathering that Lincoln "should be remembered more for his qualities of honesty, love of country and the truth, rather than for the stirring deeds of the civil war."

New Statue Planned.

Plans to erect an aluminum statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Square, at 66th street and Broadway, were disclosed today by Lambert Fairchild, chairman of the Lincoln Square Patriotic Committee. Fairchild told of the plans following a brief ceremony held at the site of the proposed statue. He said that a group of local citizens plan to raise funds



Associated Press Wirephoto.

The statue of Lincoln in front of the County Courthouse, Newark, has a sprinkling of snow as Jimmy Portee sits on Abe's knee today. The statue is the work of Gutzon Borglum. The wreath was placed at its base by patriotic societies.

for the project and that it was hoped to have the statue in place by Lincoln's birthday next year.



LINCOLN STATUE WREATHED

N. Y. Times 2/15/25
Union League Club of Brooklyn Observes Birthday.

The Union League of Brooklyn, of which Port Appraiser Frederick J. H. Kracke is President, observed Lincoln's Birthday by placing a wreath at the statue in the Flower Garden of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The wreath was brought to the statue by a delegation with former Congressman Warren I. Lee at its head. Former Assemblyman Frederick B. Merkle spoke.

When the delegation returned to the clubhouse at 172 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, another ceremony was held there with State Treasurer Lewis H. Pounds as the principal speaker.

Right—DESPITE THE RAIN impressive memorial exercises were held yesterday morning at Lincoln Statue in Union Square under the auspices of Non-Partisan Lincoln Memorial Committee of National Republican Club and affiliated organizations. The photograph shows Major Clarence R. Hatton, Confederate veteran, at left, greeting a G. A. R. veteran at base of decorated shaft.

Staff Photo—Schoenhals



71 Y. Gen. ... 1863-1925



In the Herald Tribune 2-13-26

Left—LINCOLN HONORED
With a guard of honor from Governors Island, and speeches by former Senators William M. Calder and Richard W. Lawrence, Lincoln's Birthday was celebrated yesterday in front of the Lincoln statue in Union Square. The ceremony was conducted by the National Republican Club.

BEAUTIFYING UNION SQUARE.

Sculptor Suggests Means of Making
It a Credit to the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times: 5-1-29

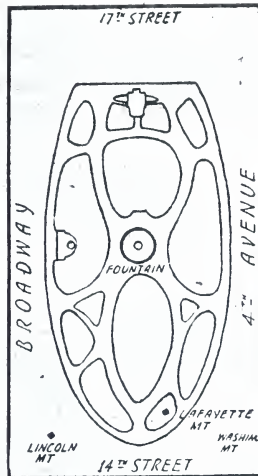
Union Square has been for years in so neglected a condition as to be convincing proof to foreigners that the people of New York have degenerated, so far as the culture of the beautiful is concerned. And yet it could be made into one of the most superb squares in the world. I would suggest:

1. Make of the square a formal garden, in the style of Le Notre.
2. The soil being now shallow, plant low shrubs and flowers and grass lawns, bordered with low boxwood borders, next to the paths.
3. Have seven red-colored, deeply laid concrete paths radiating from the centre, thus dividing the park into seven sections.
4. Place handsome, low, granite, stoutly built balustrades around these seven sections.
5. Remove the Washington equestrian statue to the centre of the square—looking down Broadway. As this is one of the very finest equestrian groups in the world it should be cleaned and placed on a new and handsomer pedestal of red or pink polished granite, with the name of Washington in front.
6. Place two or four small fountains in the square, to help cool the atmosphere. New York is disgracefully lacking in fountains anyway, for if they do not actually cool the atmosphere they cool us, as running water always does.
7. Place no benches in the square. Place handsome, strong, front-and-back benches, like those on the boulevards of Paris, on the edge of the exterior sidewalks, so the public could look at and enjoy the beautiful square, and not to litter it with newspapers and refuse.
8. Remove the statue of Lincoln to some smaller square, clean it, repair the pedestal and tip the statue forward a little, since it now appears to be falling backward.
9. Remove the statue of Lafayette to the base of the Liberty Statue, on Bedloe's Island, since we have one statue of Lafayette, also by Bartholdi, in Morningside Park at 116th Street.
10. Hold a competition of landscape gardeners and architects for a plan for reconstructing this square.
11. Pass a law providing for buildings of uniform height around the square. This would lend a certain grandeur to the square.
12. Force every roof water tank that can be seen from the square to be enclosed in a handsome tank house or cupola. Every tank on stilts in this city is an eyesore and a disgrace to our community, which should be a model of beauty for the whole country and even the world.

Finally, when this reconstruction is completed let the property owners in the square zone form a society firmly determined to keep the square one of the noblest of its size in the world, assured that the money they will spend on this work will return to them a hundred-fold in the enhancement of real estate values, not to speak of the esthetic enjoyment that will be theirs and which, in addition, will win for them the praise of grateful fellow-citizens.

F. W. RUCKSTULL.

New York, May 7, 1929.



The square before landscaping was started and present position of statues of Washington, Lincoln and Lafayette

Gradually most of the Federalists either resigned or were forced out. In 1798 Aaron Burr and associates got control and shifted the New York Tammany from a patriotic and philanthropic organization into the realm of partisan politics.

To Replace Old Fountain

The Liberty Memorial is to replace the old fountain which was built in the center of the square in 1842 to commemorate the opening of the Croton aqueduct.

It will have a marble base, with a bronze frieze running about it. Into it will be stepped a 90-foot flagstaff, a glorification of the "Liberty" poles of old. The base will be approached by three marble steps.

The cost is given as \$50,000, exclusive of installation and of the masonry foundation.

Under the present plan the statue of Lincoln will face the memorial. The

have their backs to it. Another important change in the Square will be a new pavilion and bandstand, to replace the wooden structure at the north end. The new stand will be of masonry. At its rear will be a small plaza.

Estimated Cost \$250,000.

The cost of remaking the Square will be fully \$250,000, toward which the city has appropriated \$125,000 to put through the alterations after the surface has been restored by the Board of Transportation.

Union Square was not dedicated until 1832. Samuel B. Ruggles, a brilliant lawyer, who had a wide vision of the future city, started a movement which increased the area and forced an appropriation for new grading, a fence, and for trees and landscape gardening.

Union Square became at first a fashionable residence park surrounded by many handsome mansions. There, too, was one of the most modish finishing schools of New York, the Spingler Institute, named for an old family which owned considerable property in the vicinity.

Trade came next. Many homes of Union Square were either torn down to make room for scores or were remodeled for business purposes. The institute moved to Fifth Avenue; the Church of the Pilgrims gave way to an iron front structure, for years the quarters of a famous jewelry house. There was founded the first unit of a nationally known group of confectionery stores.

Became Theatrical District

A shopping center having been established, the theatrical interests followed. The portion of Fourteenth Street facing the Square was the "Rialto," the rendezvous for actors in and out of "liberty," and over the Spingler Cafe to the west the Lambs was founded. The Union Square Theater, once Palmer's, flourished in Fourteenth. Wallack's, later the Star, was at Broadway and Thirteenth Street. The Academy of Music was at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, a short block from the Square, and there also was Tony Pastor's Variety Theater. Tammany Hall, the old wigwag, was in the same zone of Fourteenth Street.

Social, literary and artistic lights frequented the hotels, such as the vanished Everett, at the northern end of the Square, and the Clarendon and the Westminster, not far distant.

Soap Box Orators Arrive

More changes still. More business. Soap box orators and philosophers of advanced social and socialistic views made the Square ring with their declamation. Mass meetings that ended in riots, May Day assemblies and all the "isms" flourished. On the east side of the Square Henry George, apostle of the single tax, had lived and died, and there, too, William Lloyd Garrison, one of the pioneer foes of slavery, died. Both homes are marked with tablets.

Now comes the new Union Square, rising anew into a recreated fabric of the future, as it forms about a new face and smooths its front for a new turn of destiny.





HONORING GREAT EMANCIPATOR, a Boy Scout places a wreath of laurel leaves on the Lincoln statue base in Union Square, New York, on the anniversary of the immortal President's birth.
(Wide World)

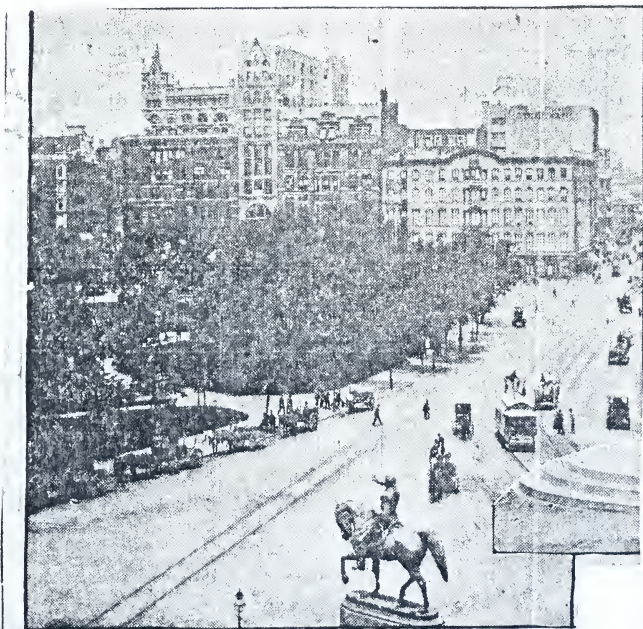


Herald Tribune photo—Frank
Above: The new Tammany Hall. In the foreground is a corner of the square as it appears during the present transition stage. At top, center: The Liberty Memorial, a gift to the city from Tammany to commemorate the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
 AUGUST 25, 1929

Under the present plans, the statues which have adorned Union Square for several decades (in the case of the Lincoln statue since 1868) will be shunted around somewhat in order not to clash with the Murphy memorial. The Father of His Country will stand hard by a subway kiosk, while Lafayette will gaze on a stream of taxicabs.

Lincoln's effigy, which is now situated at the southwest corner of the park, is to be transferred to a site in the southern central area. Quite a few people will be obliged to pass it on their way to admire the flagpole erected to Charles F. Murphy, or Liberty, it was said today.



The park as it was in 1898, with the Washington Memorial in the foreground. This statue will be placed in the square.

Letter of Miss E. Henneford, dated July 9, 1930
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Lincoln statues;

Brown, H.K. (Union Square statue)

Artist Henry Kirke Brown, N.A.
1814-1886

"A bronze figure, heroic size, with whiskers on the lower part of his face and with the face and eyes to the front, stands with the left foot advanced on a granite pedestal. His cloak, drawn round over the right shoulder, is gathered in ample folds against his breast with his right hand, while his left hand, holding a roll, hangs at his side.

Given to the city in 1868.

Inscription ; With charity for all, with malice toward none."

(Art commission of the city of New York. Catalogue... 1909. p.137)

"The monument was erected in 1870 through popular subscription and under the auspices of the Union League Club." (Saltus, J.S. and Tisné, W.E. Statues of New York. New York. G.P.Putnam's Sons. 1923)

Brown, H.K. (Prospect Park statue)

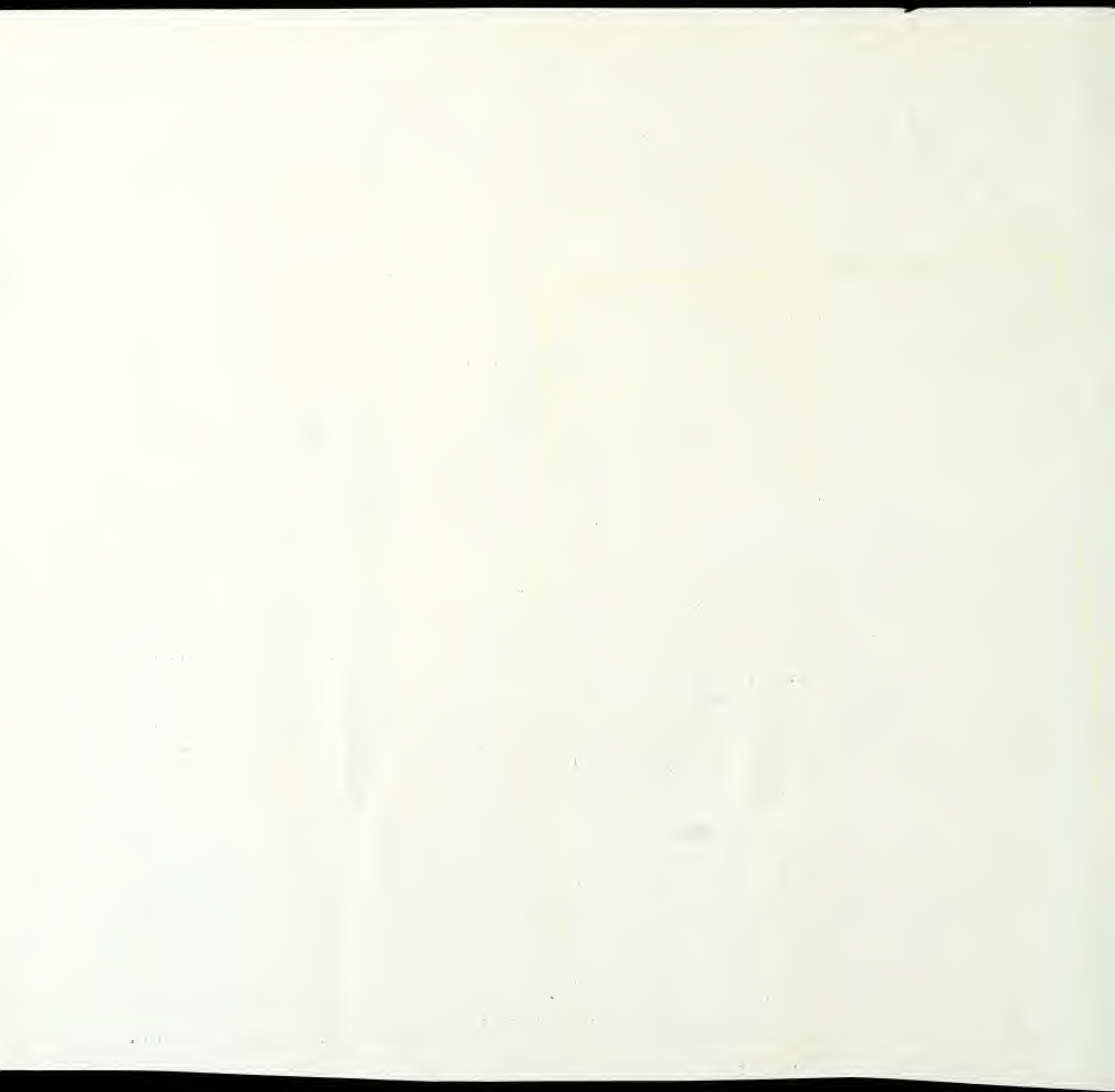
"A bronze figure, heroic size, wearing an ample cloak about the shoulders, is standing with the left knee slightly bent and holding in the left hand a manuscript at which he is pointing with the right. On each side of the pedestal are small projections supporting bronze eagles, while the front and rear are ornamented with wreaths, within which are the inscriptions.

Given to the city in 1868.

Signed: H.K. Brown, Sc.

Inscriptions; U.S.N. U.S.A."

(Art commission of the city of New York. Catalogue... 1909. p.214)



[Wire World photo.]



GREAT EMANCIPATOR REMEMBERED 1935

Col. Theodore Roosevelt placing a wreath on the statue of Abraham Lincoln at Union Square, New York, yesterday morning. Lincoln's Birthday was occasion for ceremonies throughout nation.

(AP) Wirephoto.



Throngs Assemble at Lincoln's Tomb



Recent picture of Henry K. Browne's "Statue of Lincoln" in Union Square, New York City. The sculpture evoked special reverence today, the anniversary of the Great Emancipator's birth. —Associated Press photo.

Springfield Thousands Pay Tribute to Emancipator On 128th Birthday

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12. (AP)—Thousands gathered today at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in tribute to the man who epitomized democracy.

While elsewhere in the nation others paused to commemorate the birth of the Great Emancipator 128 years ago, a privileged assemblage stood bareheaded beneath the portals of his final resting place and heard extolled his work and ideals.

American Legionnaires, headed by their national commander, Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kas., were in charge of the ceremonies.

Floral Tributes Placed
Colmery's address was prefaced

by the remarks of Gov. Henry Horner. Floral tributes were laid upon the sarcophagus. A squad of

(Turn to Page 3, Column 3)

Throngs Pay Lincoln Honor At Graveside

(Continued from Page 1)

Spanish War veterans fired a salute to the soldier dead and "taps" were sounded.

Various groups made excursions to Lincoln shrines in and about Springfield, including the frame

house in which the Civil War President lived, and New Salem State Park, site of the restored village where he began his career as a frontier lawyer.

The program marked for Springfield the centennial of the year Lincoln moved here. Also it was in 1837 that Lincoln was instrumental in having Springfield designated as the State Capital.

Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania said in a speech last night that Lincoln would have approved President Roosevelt's proposal for reorganization of the Supreme Court.

Earle said that on July 7, 1858, Lincoln warned Springfield citizens against supine acceptance of the Supreme Court's claim to certain powers.

Jefferson Letter Quoted

He said that Lincoln was quoting from a letter in which Thomas Jefferson had written:

"To consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions is a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which places us under the despotism of an oligarchy."

In the hall where Lincoln pleaded for an undivided nation, the Abraham Lincoln Assn., which is devoted to historical research, met to hear Dr. Harold C. Jaquith of Illinois College, Jacksonville, review the Emancipator's qualities.

GROUP HONORS MEMORY OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER

LINCOLN CITY, Ind., Feb. 12. (AP)—Behind the scenes of the nation's observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a little group of faithful gathered today, quietly and simply, amid the black oaks on a Southern Indiana hill to honor the memory of his mother.

To the grave of Nancy Hawks Lincoln, just across a valley from the cabin in which the Civil War President lived as a boy, the Boonville Press Club, an association of Southern Indiana writers, made its annual pilgrimage to place a wreath at the foot of the simple stone marker and conduct a memorial ceremony.

Her death was the first great tragedy in Lincoln's life. He was only 9 years old at the time.

A few years ago the state took over the old burial ground and made of it the Nancy Hawks Lincoln Memorial.

NATION'S LEADERS HONOR WAR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. (UP)—President Roosevelt, government officials and heads of patriotic organizations commemorated the 128th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln today in ceremonies at the huge memorial erected in memory of the Civil War President.

While contingents of soldiers, sailors and marines stood at attention, Mr. Roosevelt presented a wreath which was placed before the statue of Lincoln in the center of the memorial.

Dozens of other wreaths were placed by patriotic societies and military orders. Thousands of spectators massed in the plaza surrounding the memorial to witness the ceremonies.



BROWN

BOY SCOUTS IN ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO LINCOLN STATUE



Sgt. Albert E. Gulliksen, former Scout and a veteran of the fighting in Europe, and Scout Alphonse Mangini placing a wreath during the ceremony in Union Square yesterday.

The New York Times

N.Y. Times Feb 13, 1955

Brown

THE NEW YORK SUN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1948.

SCOUTS PAY TRIBUTE TO GREAT EMANCIPATOR



Kenneth Coy, 13; Irene Kaplan, 10, and Lewis Stolzenberg, 9, about to place a wreath on the statue of Abraham Lincoln in ceremonies in Union Square today.

Sun Staff Photo.



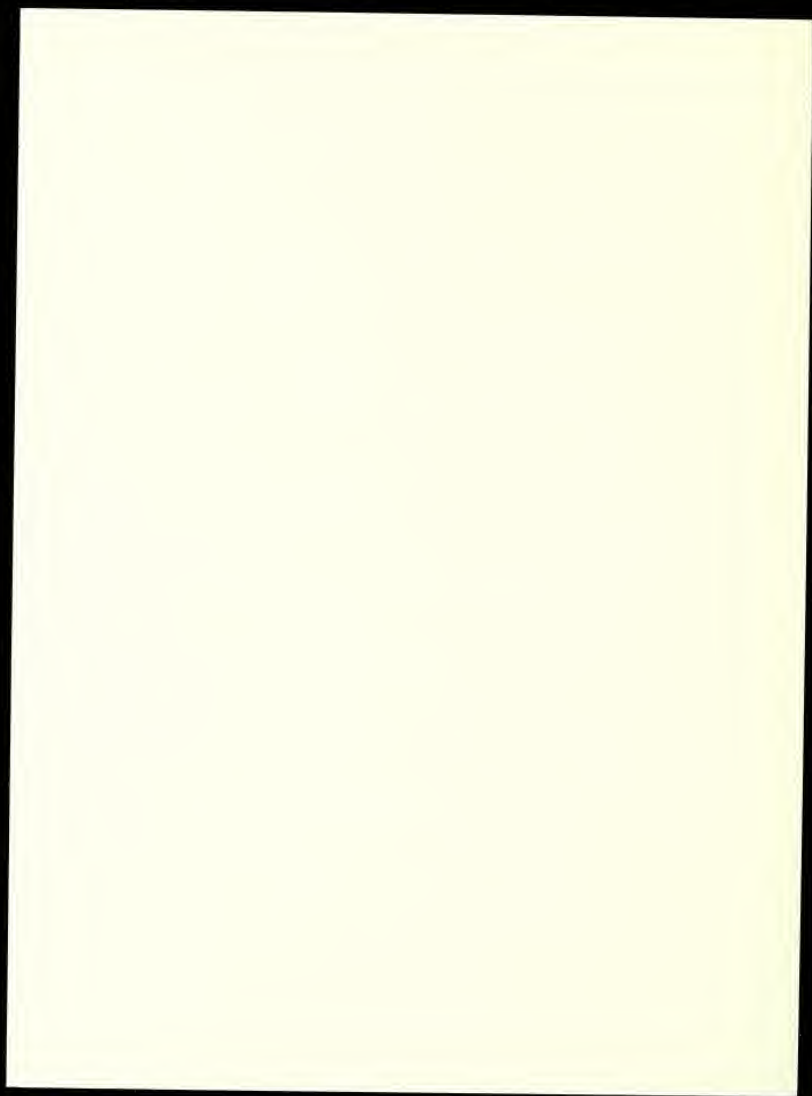
LINCOLN—THE ORATOR (SECOND INAUGURAL)

NEW YORK, NEW YORK — SCULPTOR — HENRY KIRKE BROWN

LINCOLN SHRINE
BOY SCOUT
PILGRIMAGE
FEBRUARY 12



SPONSORED BY
THE LINCOLN
NATIONAL LIFE
FOUNDATION



wuta

Washington University Technology Associates

CONSERVATION GROUP NEWSLETTER

WINTER 1990

WUTA'S CONTINUED PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK CITY'S "ADOPT-A-MONUMENT" PROGRAM

In 1987 WUTA treated Stanislaw Ostrowski's *King Jagiello*, one of the first statues treated as part of the "Adopt-A-Monument" program. In 1989 WUTA continued its participation in this program, by treating Henry Kirke Brown's statue *Abraham Lincoln* located in Prospect Park in Brooklyn. This statue, erected in 1869, is the earliest known statue of Lincoln in the United States. The project was supported by funds provided by the Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

The statue was rededicated on a beautiful Friday afternoon preceding the Fourth of July weekend in 1989. Julius Spiegal, Brooklyn Parks Commissioner, welcomed the gathering. Wayne Stemmer, President of the Lincoln Savings Bank, which supported the project, and Kent Barwick, President of the Municipal Art Society, which sponsored the project, made remarks after the unveiling. The Flatbush Choral Group of the Senior Citizen's League sang the national anthem. A reception followed at the Oriental Pavilion.

The "Adopt-a-Monument" program was initiated by the Municipal Art Society in conjunction with the City Art Commission and the Department of Parks and Recreation in 1987. Its purpose is to save and maintain public art in the five boroughs of New York City. By "adopting" a monument, a corporation, foundation, private group or individual finances the conservation/restoration or maintenance of a city monument.



Abraham Lincoln, Prospect Park, Brooklyn



CARPEAUX/DAPHNIS AND CHLOE Revealed as Terracotta During Treatment



*Terracotta sculpture *Daphnis and Chloe**

A small sculpture group by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux entitled *Daphnis and Chloe* was recently treated in the WUTA conservation lab for the Dixon Gallery in Memphis, Tennessee. This piece has been described in previous publications as painted plaster; however, removal of two nonoriginal coatings during treatment revealed the work to be a cast terracotta. These later coatings covered localized structural damage and obscured original, subtle surface textures.

Daphnis and Chloe, based on the Greek mythological romance by Longus, depicts a male and a female figure in an embrace. This piece, which is signed and dated, was made in 1875 towards the end of Carpeaux's life.

U-505 SUBMARINE RESTORED

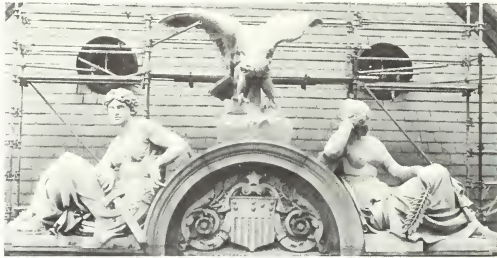
Treatment of the U-505 Submarine on display outside the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago was undertaken in an effort to stabilize its condition. The German submarine, captured by the Americans during World War II, was installed outside the museum in 1953. Since that time, the submarine has endured exposure to weather, pollution, and handling by the public. Limited efforts to restore the submarine were undertaken in 1978. When WUTA's work commenced in 1988 the submarine was in a highly deteriorated condition.

WUTA's recent treatment focused on long-term stabilization of the submarine and facility of future maintenance procedures. Treatment included cleaning and repair of the superstructure and installation of ballast tank vents and drains. A new wooden deck was installed and a durable coating was applied to the metal. Original markings were restored to the submarine's sail.

PEACE, VIGILANCE, AND AN EAGLE - PHASE ONE

WUTA has removed the Daniel Chester French "Peace," "Vigilance," and "eagle" figures from the top of the Old Post Office building in downtown St. Louis. The combined weight of the three sculptures is approximately 43,000 pounds. Removal by crane and preparation for storage complete the first phase of work. Phase Two will include conservation of the sculptures, replication using molds taken from the originals, installation of replicated sculptures on top of the building, and installation of the conserved sculptures indoors.

Technical and historical studies in preparation for this project included a condition survey and technical analysis performed by WUTA's conservation staff in collaboration with: Dan Kremser, Department of Earth and Planetary Science, Washington University; Frank Matero, Director, Center for Preservation Research at Columbia University; Michael Richman, Editor of the D. C. French papers; and St. Louis Testing Laboratories. Analyses and documentation included photogrammetry, radiography, photography, core sampling, scanning electron microscopy with microprobe, and petrographic study.



Top : D. C. French's *Peace, Vigilance, and an Eagle*. Bottom Left: "Vigilance" and "eagle" figures atop Old Post Office Bottom Right: Removal of "eagle" sculpture

REGILDING OF THE TEJAS WARRIOR, DALLAS, TEXAS

The Dallas Historical Society employed WUTA to perform a conservation survey followed by conservation treatment of the *Tejas Warrior* by the sculptor Allie Tennant. The "warrior" is a gilded bronze sculpture depicting an Indian warrior. It is 11 feet tall and is situated in a niche 20 feet above the main entrance to the Texas Hall of State building in Dallas. The statue was cast in 1936 by Roman Bronze Works of New York.



Tejas Warrior, Dallas

By 1988 the mordant gilding was found to be highly deteriorated and corrosion products were forming on the metal surfaces. WUTA regilded the statue in place using 24 karat XXD double thickness gold leaf.

LONG-TERM STABILITY OF TREATED OUTDOOR BRONZE SCULPTURE ENCOURAGES FURTHER COMMITMENT TO TREATMENT OF OUTDOOR SCULPTURE

In 1981 four colossal, multi-figure, bronze sculpture groups, a statue of Abraham Lincoln, and a relief of an eagle, all located on the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, were treated by WUTA under contract to the architectural firm of Fischer-Wisnosky. Corrosion products were removed using glass microspheres under low pressure. WUTA then patinated the figures using hot patination techniques to achieve a traditional statuary brown patina consistent with documentation found in the state's library. A protective coating of Inralac was applied by spray.

After nine years, bronze surfaces remain in good condition despite the fact that minimal or no maintenance has been performed. The success and long life of this treatment have encouraged the state to make a further investment in the treatment of bronze sculpture. WUTA has completed the first phase of a project to treat the bronze sculptures located in front of the State Capitol Building in Springfield.

REPLICATION TO SAVE DETERIORATED ST. LOUIS LANDMARK

George Julian Zolnay's *Gates of Opportunity* are popularly known as the "Lion Gates" because of the "lion" and "tiger" figures on top of the two gate pylons. Located in University City, these sculptures are a familiar St. Louis landmark. The condition of the figures has been a source of much concern in recent years. The colossal concrete "lion" and "tiger," measuring 16 feet long by 10 feet high by 6 feet wide, have been installed on top of their 40 foot high stone pedestals since they were cast in place in 1909. Structural deterioration was noted as early as 1930. Prior treatment campaigns proved ineffective in halting deterioration for a sufficiently long period of time.

In preparation for this project, WUTA performed a full conservation and engineering survey in 1987 that included a condition report describing material and structural analyses. WUTA was subsequently hired by University City to replicate the "lion" and "tiger."

Actual work commenced in 1988 when the sculptures were prepared and the mold-making process was performed in situ. Both rigid and flexible materials were employed to construct the molds. Stainless steel armatures were designed, fabricated, and installed inside the new castings which were made of polymer concrete. Each of the self-bases and each figure were cast in a single pour. The pour for a single figure required 6 cubic yards of concrete.



Replica of Zolnay's "lion," *Gates of Opportunity*

REMOVAL AND TREATMENT OF 1/5 SCALE REPLICA OF STATUE OF LIBERTY, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

After 30 years atop the Liberty National Life Insurance Building in downtown Birmingham, exposed to weather and pollution, Archer Lawrie's 1/5 Scale Replica of the Statue of Liberty was in need of conservation treatment. The original verde patina had turned a dark brownish black and surfaces were covered with soot from the gas-lit torch held in the statue's proper right hand. It was suspected that structural repair of the internal armature might also be required.

In preparation for treatment, WUTA planned and supervised the removal of the 24,000 pound cast bronze sculpture which measures 31 feet in height. It was removed by crane from the top of the Liberty National Life Insurance Building.

Technical analyses of the metal included atomic absorption, spectroscopy, chemical analysis, and classic metallography. Cleaning tests of the monument exterior were performed to determine optimal cleaning methods. Tests were performed to determine a formulation and application of a suitable green patina. Treatment included: removal of the sculpture by crane from the building top, cleaning, patination, removal of a lead-based paint on the sculpture interior, replacement of selected ferrous elements, repair of defective elements, fabrication of additional elements, re-painting of the monument interior, and re-installation at a new site.

On July 4, 1989, the sculpture was rededicated at its new location in Liberty Park, just outside of Birmingham. The statue is a 1/5 scale replica in bronze of the original sheet copper statue by Bartholdi which is located in New York Harbor. In 1952, sculptor Lee Lawrie and son Archer Lawrie were commissioned to create a smaller version of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. The father and son team spent five years preparing the clay model which was later cast in bronze using a lost-wax technique. The replicated statue was cast in France in 1958 at the foundry of A. Durenne et du Val d'Osne.



Installation of statue in Liberty Park

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION



Manhattan
Supreme
Court
Building

SURVEY OF ARCHITECTURAL METALS AT THE MANHATTAN SUPREME COURT BUILDING

Under contract to the architectural firm Wank Adams Slavin Associates (WASA), WUTA conducted a technical examination of architectural metalwork at the Manhattan Supreme Court Building in New York City. This Beaux Arts style building, dedicated in 1927, was designed by Guy Lowell of Boston.

The purpose of the project was to identify original and later finishes, general conditions, and to provide recommendations for the restoration of metals to their origi-

nal appearance. Objects were examined on site and further investigation was performed at WUTA's facilities in St. Louis. Items surveyed included examples of interior and exterior metalwork such as light fixtures, windows, railings, directory boards, mailboxes, grilles, doors, and door enclosures. Recommendations for treatment were developed for execution by a specialty contractor and sample finishes were provided. Outline specifications for replication of missing light fixtures were also included.

PAINT AND MORTAR ANALYSES AT HARRIET DEAN HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The Harriet Dean House in Springfield, Illinois, is located within the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Sections of the house date back to 1839; however, there have since been numerous modifications to the building. In 1978 the United States government purchased the house and has included it in the National Register of Historic Places.

A program to restore the house to its 1861 appearance, when Mr. Lincoln departed from Springfield to accept the presidency, will be developed based upon the evidence gathered during investigative phases of the work. WUTA assisted Fischer-Wisnosky Architects in this investigation by performing a paint analysis of interior and exterior coatings as well

as a mortar analysis, and by developing specifications for replacement mortar. Fischer-Wisnosky is under contract to the National Parks Service.



Harriet Dean House,
Springfield

CONFERENCES/LECTURES

Phoebe Dent Weil, Chief Conservator and Technical Director of the Conservation Group, was a lecturer at the Symposium on Bronze Conservation for Museum Curators, held 15-17 September 1988, at the Kajima Foundation in Tokyo. The symposium was organized by Masako Koyano and sponsored by the Kajima Foundation and the Japanese Council of Art Museums. Lecturers included: W. T. Chase, "Conservation and Examination of Chinese Bronzes" and Maurizio Marabelli, "Characterization and Conservation Problems of Outdoor Metallic Monuments." Ms. Weil presented the following papers: "Technical and Theoretical History of Western Bronze Sculpture," "Corrosion and Deterioration of Metal Sculpture," and "Conservation of Western Bronze Sculpture." The formal sessions were followed by informal workshop sessions conducted by Arthur Beale, W. T. Chase, M. Marabelli, and P. D. Weil. The symposium papers are to be published in both Japanese and English.

Following the symposium, Ms. Weil attended meetings of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC) held in Kyoto, Japan, September 1988.

Ms. Weil chaired a session on conservation practices for the NACE Dialogue '89 in Baltimore, July 1989. The session topic was "Conservation of Bronze in the Outdoor Environment."

In September 1989 Ms. Weil was a guest lecturer at the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, where she presented a lecture titled, "Observations of Technology and Theory on Western Bronze Sculpture."

Phoebe Dent Weil and Caroline Black Blydenburgh, Director of the Conservation Group, attended the 1989 AIC meeting in Cincinnati. Peter Wollenberg, Architectural Conservator, and Caroline Blydenburgh attended the first formal meeting of the Architectural Specialty Group of the American Institute of Conservation (AIC).

Phoebe Dent Weil spent two weeks of January 1990 in Bologna, Florence, and Rome, Italy, visiting colleagues and work in progress. In Bologna, St. Louis' Sister City, Ms. Weil visited the laboratory of sculpture conservator Giovanni Morigi where she observed and participated in treatment of Giambologna's Neptune Fountain (1563-1567) located in Bologna's main piazza. She also visited bronze conservator Edilberto Formigli at his farm near Sienna. Mr. Formigli treated the Riace bronzes.

RECENT VISITORS

Recent WUTA laboratory visitors include: Maurizio Marabelli, Chief Chemist of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome, Italy; Giovanni Morigi, Conservator of Metal Sculpture, Bologna, Italy; Takeo Kadokura, Chemist, Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, Tokyo; and Gunnel Werner, Conservator of Metals, the Central Board of National Antiquities and the National Historical Museums, Stockholm, Sweden.

CONTINUING PROJECTS

WUTA has provided conservation assistance to two new sculpture gardens in recent years: the Cullen Sculpture Garden of the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston that opened in 1986, and the Minneapolis Sculpture Garden, adjacent to the Walker Art Center, that opened in September 1988. WUTA provided: conservation treatments; preparation treatments for outdoor display; advice and, in some cases, design for mounting; maintenance training for on-site personnel; and regular scheduled maintenance.

WUTA continues to consult with museum clients on mounting techniques for sculpture, preparation of sculpture for outdoor display, maintenance of works on an ongoing basis, and maintenance training. WUTA also provides conservation assessments and collection care surveys to museums and private collectors.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Staff additions since fall 1988 include:

Caroline Black Blydenburgh, formerly Collection Management Consultant to the Armand Hammer Foundation in Los Angeles, as Director of the Conservation Group;

Gretchen Voeks, formerly Metals Conservator Grade 2 at the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney, Australia, as Assistant Conservator working with Phoebe Dent Weil;

Peter Wollenberg, formerly with Geier Brown Renfrow, Architects in Washington, D.C., as Architectural Conservator; and

Victoria Reich, a recent graduate of the Engineering School at Washington University, as Project Engineer.

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