Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address Memorials

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

Ornamental

From the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection (Formerly described as: Binder 6, p. 57-65)
FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is rather for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that

"government" of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."
City Honors Lincoln To-day—Edison Celeb

ourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a large sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln

GIFT TO PRESIDENT. This memorial parchment, illuminated in several colors by Antonio and Giuseppe Mungo, New York artists, will be presented to-day to President Coolidge by the Italian Republican League of New York in one of several ceremonies in which residents of New York will honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln.
A recent issue of "Lincoln Lore," published by the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind., contained an interesting account and description of the six autographed copies of the Gettysburg address made by President Lincoln, and accompanying the issue there was what appeared, at first glance, to be one of the original autographed copies of the address. However, a note in the publication disclosed that it was a photograph of the original.

The photographic copy appeared on paper that bore every evidence of an age-old document. Both sides were streaked with a musty-looking brown, wrinkles were cleverly reproduced in the coloring and the edges of the paper appeared to be frayed from handling. All in all, it bore the appearance of a paper ready to crumble with age, yet, upon close scrutiny, it proved to be of firm texture.

Inquiry as to the nature of the process that simulated old age in paper brought a statement from the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation that "the paper on which our Gettysburg addresses are printed is aged by a special Kentucky process." It seems that this art—and it certainly is an art—is accomplished by a Louisville concern by the use of tobacco.

Long before prohibition, there were concerns in Kentucky and elsewhere engaged in the business of aging liquor by certain processes, to save the time and expense of waiting for the product to acquire age naturally in charred barrels. Since then these processes have been even more highly developed, according to reports, to meet the evergrowing demands of a liquorless age.

"Antique furniture, aged over night, has been on the market for years, and the imitation of decrepitudes is so clever that it takes a connoisseur to tell whether it was made in the time of King Louis the Steenth or the latest president of Nicaragua—which may be today. Putting age on documents is new to us, but we are glad Kentucky discovered how to do it."
The illuminated Gettysburg Address in this frame is a facsimile of the priceless original Mungo parchment, which was presented to President Coolidge, for permanent exhibition in Washington, on Lincoln's Birthday, February, 12, 1927.

The above photograph, taken on the White House lawn, shows the President and the delegation from the Society of Fine Arts at the presentation ceremonies.
Abraham Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg

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

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

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate-we can not consecrate-we can not hallow-this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us-that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion-that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain-these dead shall not have died in vain-these dead shall not have died in vain that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom-and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Gettysburg address, delivered by President Lincoln at the dedication of the National cemetery, at Gettysburg, Pa., November 15, 1863. The above is a reproduction of a transcript engrossed in ink by hand by R. C. King of Minneapolis, for The Tribune. Rines, in his history of the United States, says: "Of Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) as an orator, the last of the great anti-slavery group, it is unnecessary to speak at length. The Lincoln-Douglas debates, the Cooper Institute speech, the Gettysburg oration, and the second inaugural need no comment beyond the reminder that the general consensus of mankind is that neither England nor America has furnished more perfect English or purer literature than are contained in the two last-named orations."
F OURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new Nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

... we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—That this Nation, under God shall have a new birth of freedom and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth.

... from Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg address, November 19, 1863

to commemorate his 126th birthday

THE WHITE HOUSE
true to tradition
will remain closed today, February 12

RAPHAEL WEILL & COMPANY SINCE 1865

San Franc. Examiner
2-13-35
Immortal Twain

By Norman Daly,
2505 Amherst ave.
The Bronx.

FOURSCORE AND EIGHT YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH UPON THIS CONTINENT A NEW NATION CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION OR ANY NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLE FIELD OF THAT NATION WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE. IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS BUT IN A LARGER SENSE WE CANNOT DEDICATE WE CANNOT CONSECRATE WE CANNOT Hallow THIS GROUND. THE BRAVE MEN LIVING AND DEAD WHO STRUGGLED HERE HAVE CONSECRATED IT FAR ABOVE OUR POWER TO ADDUCE THE WORLD WILL NEVER HATE, NOR LONG REMEMBER WHAT WE SAY HERE, BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE. IT IS FOR US THE LIVING, RELUCTED TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FELL HERE HAVE SO WONDROUSLY ADVANCED. IT IS NOT FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US. THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN: THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

NORMAN DALY

Five dollars will be sent the artist of the above.
THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.