

## THE SOURCE MONUMENTS OCTOBER 2011 ISSUE 42

Created to be a source of information and inspiration for teachers as they incorporate Library of Congress digitized primary sources and resources into instruction by Teaching with Primary Sources at Eastern Illinois University. Welcome to a new academic year and volume of The Source. There are a few changes to the newsletter that we hope are beneficial to you. As in the past, each issue will have a central theme. The title page features an introduction to the topic and we welcome your suggestions for topics. To support the idea that all history is local, Connecting to Illinois will showcase Library of Congress primary sources and information from various sources relative to our home state. Places to Go and Primary Sources to See will share information about local sites that you can visit in Central Illinois to see primary sources and learn more about this month's topic. If you know of a site, please share and we will add it to the html version. As our country commemorates the sesquicentennial of the Civil War, we have added an area to each connecting between our topic and this period in history called Toeing the Mark. During the Civil War, toeing the mark meant to get the job done. A goal of TPS is to provide resources to educators that support the use of Primary Sources in the Classroom. This section will feature Library of Congress Teacher's Page resources relative to the topic and available now. The Teacher's Page includes Lesson Plans, Themed Resources, Primary Source Sets, Presentations and Activities, and Collection Connections. LOC.GOV offers a glimpse at sample resources from divisions of the Library of Congress site beyond the Teacher's Page. This area draws items from Thomas, Chronicling America, Wise Guide and many more collections found on the Library's homepage for further research and more materials. The final pages provide thumbnails and citations for all primary sources featured in the issue - a primary source set for you!

About Teaching with Primary Sources The Teaching with Primary Sources Program works with colleges and other educational organizations to deliver professional development programs that help teachers use the Library of Congress's rich reservoir of digitized primary source materials to design challenging, high-quality instruction.

Connecting to Illinois: Dictionary.net defines a monument as a building, pillar, stone or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc. Defining a monument can be confusing; monuments can include statues, memorials, sculptures, tombstones and parks. If we included everything considered to be a monument, this issue would quickly become a book, so places described as monuments by state or federal government will be the focus.

Being the Land of Lincoln, monuments to Abraham Lincoln in nearly every stage of his career and life are found across Illinois. The Lincoln Monument in Dixon, Illinois, commemorates Lincoln's service in the Black Hawk War. This stunning bronze form captures Lincoln as a 23 year-old captain wearing his sword and belt with his coat held over one arm. It was sculpted by Leonard Crunelle, who was born in France but later settled in Decatur, Illinois.

In addition to President Lincoln, the people of Illinois honor other people and events. Elijah Lovejoy took a firm stand against slavery writing editorials in his newspaper *The Observer*. Lovejoy faced great resistance to his anti-slavery beliefs. On November 7, 1837, an angry mob set fire to the Alton, Illinois warehouse storing Lovejoy's printing press. The fury of the crowd escalated and shots were fired resulting in the murder of Elijah Lovejoy. The city of Alton chose R.P. Bringhurst, a St. Louis sculptor, to design a monument honoring Elijah Lovejoy. The monument's granite column is 93 feet high, topped with a bronze winged statue of Victory 17 feet high and weighing 8,700 pounds.<sup>1</sup>

Not all monuments commemorate solemn events; some celebrate the fun side of the people of Illinois. In Alton, a life-size bronze statue stands as a monument to Robert Wadlow, world's tallest man. Wadlow was born in Alton in 1918 a normal sized baby, but a problem with his pituitary gland triggered an abnormal growth spurt. By 13, he was seven feet four inches and still growing. He reached a height of eight feet eleven inches.

Places to Go and Primary Sources to See: The Miniature Washington Monument: If there isn't time to visit Washington D.C. and the Washington Monument, take a short drive to Mount Vernon, Illinois to see a miniature replica. Located on Potomac Blvd., this smaller version of the monument has no marker telling who, when or why the replica was created. If you can't get to D.C. this could be the next best thing. The Cross at the Crossroads: Head north from Mt. Vernon to Effingham and at the crossroads of Interstates 57 and 70, you can't miss the Cross at the Crossroads. At 198 feet tall, the cross is surrounded by benches and monuments to the Ten Commandments.<sup>1</sup> The monument was completed in July 2001 and includes a chapel welcome center. The Cross at the Crossroads is maintained by The Cross Foundation, a non-profit foundation relying entirely on private donations.

Monuments: Monuments are created for the public to help current and future generations remember and commemorate events or people. Each monument evokes a unique meaning to a different audience. The sculptor's ideas are not always clear, some pieces require thought and consideration from the viewing public. Today, the Statue of Liberty stands for freedom and liberty but when France gave the statue to America, it was to recognize the friendship the two countries established during the Revolutionary War. The monuments we build are as diverse as our country.

The Statue of Liberty originated as an idea around 1865. Artist Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned to design the sculpture. The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, the official title of the statue, was completed in July 1884 in France, then dismantled and shipped arriving in New York in June 1885. After arriving the statue remained in crates for over a year waiting for the funds to build a pedestal. By fall of 1885, over 120,000 people had donated over \$100,000.<sup>4</sup> The pedestal alone is considered one of the heaviest pieces of masonry ever built. When the pedestal was finished the



statue was reassembled in four months. The Statue of Liberty was declared a monument in 1924.

America's pastime, baseball, has a Hall of Fame in Cooperstown but the New York Yankees took it a step further with Yankees' Monument Park. Here you will find a collection of six monuments, 23 plaques and 15 retired numbers honoring the best baseball players to put on the pinstripes.<sup>2</sup> Monument Park started in 1932, with a granite monument to Yankee's manager Miller Huggins. The Yankees would go on to dedicate monuments to Lou Gehrig, Babe Ruth, Joe DiMaggio, and Mickey Mantle. The park is open to the public on game dates but closes 45 minutes before the first pitch.

Not all monuments are made of stone and metal. The American Antiquities Act of 1906 gave the president power "to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and pre-historic structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments." Some presidents have had a broad interpretation of the Antiquities Act. President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed more than 800,000 acres of the Grand Canyon as a national monument.<sup>3</sup> In 1918, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed more than a million acres in Alaska as Katmai National Monument. The proclamation was rarely used again until 1978, when President Jimmy Carter proclaimed 15 new national monuments in Alaska.<sup>3</sup> The Antiquities Act is not only used to create national monuments but also expand them. President Franklin D. Roosevelt used the Antiquities Act to enlarge Dinosaur National Monument and President Lyndon B. Johnson added Ellis Island to the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Most national monuments are designated by the president but Congress also has the authority to establish monuments. Congress does not get its authority from the Antiquities Act, the congressional process of establishing a monument has to go from introduction to special authorizing legislation and the final enactment. This can take years and explains why Congress has exercised this authority only 38 times.<sup>3</sup>

Toeing the Mark: In 2011, we celebrate the 126th anniversary of the dedication of the Washington Monument. This monument honoring America's first president has a turbulent history. Changes in design, scared homeowners, the Civil War, lack of funding, and an earthquake have all threatened the landmark. The idea of honoring America's first president began in 1783 when Congress proposed a statue of George Washington be erected, but the proposal was followed by little action and the idea began to fade. Choosing how to honor the president was not an easy decision. In 1833, the Washington National Monument Society was formed to decide upon an appropriate memorial. The society held a design competition and in 1836, Robert Mills, was announced as architect. His design was a neoclassical plan with a flat topped obelisk surrounded by a colonnade on which would stand a statue of Washington in a chariot. Inside the colonnade would be statues of thirty prominent Revolutionary War heroes. This plan was one of the most expensive designs submitted to the Washington National Monument Society. Even with the design in place, the cornerstone was not laid until July 4, 1848. A lack of funds and complications with the proposed site for the monument were blamed. Homeowners feared that such a tall structure could fall on their homes or attract lightning and these concerns forced a change in location. When the obelisk reached around 152 feet, the Civil War began.<sup>5</sup> With the country's focus on war, the monument was halted and all support, funding and construction ceased until 1876.

During the Civil War, the grounds around the monument were used as a soldier camp and training area. Livestock used the grounds for grazing and the monument was used as a slaughterhouse with meat hanging inside to cure. Yet even in its uncompleted state, the monument was a tourist attraction as the tallest structure at the time. When not in use, the public was allowed to go to the top of the structure.

The original architect died in 1855 and successor Lt. Col. Thomas Casey greatly revised the design of the monument. The new design would resemble an unadorned Egyptian obelisk. The completed monument weighs 81,120 tons, stands over 555 feet tall, and was built with 36,491 blocks.<sup>6</sup> The walls range in thickness from 15 feet to 18 inches.<sup>6</sup> There is a color change in the bricks due to problems with delivery of the original stone resulting in stone delivered from another quarry. The pyramid at the top of the structure is made of solid aluminum, which at the time was rare and used mostly in jewelry. The pyramid was the largest single piece of aluminum and so unique it was displayed at Tiffany's in New York before being placed on top of the structure.

The monument was finished on December 6, 1884 and opened to the public on October 9, 1888, exactly 40 years after the cornerstone was laid.<sup>7</sup> A government mandate states that the Washington Monument will always be the tallest structure in Washington D.C., but it is also the tallest stone structure and the tallest obelisk in the world. On August 23, 2011, Washington D.C. was hit by a 5.8 earthquake causing damage to the Washington Monument.<sup>8</sup> Inspections by architects and engineers uncovered a four foot long crack in the monument and until the damage can be repaired, the Washington Monument will remain closed to the public.<sup>8</sup>

Primary Sources in the Classroom: The Teacher's Page: The Library of Congress offers classroom materials and professional development to help teachers effectively use primary sources from the Library's vast digital collections in their teaching.

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers>

Lesson Plans: Teacher created lesson plans using Library of Congress primary sources. [www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lesson](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lesson)

America at the Centennial <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons/centennial/index.html> This lesson uses images and texts selected from the digital collections of the Library of Congress to engage students in studying the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. The class will examine the monuments of the centennial.

Primary Source Sets: Sets of selected primary sources on specific topics, available as easy-to-print PDFs. Also, background information, teaching ideas, and tool to guide student analysis. <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/>

Symbols of the United States <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/symbols-us/> Six U.S. symbols are

depicted in this primary source set: the Liberty Bell, the U.S. flag, the bald eagle, the national anthem, Uncle Sam, and the Statue of Liberty.

Collection Connection: Historical content and ideas for teaching with specific Library of Congress primary source collections. [www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections)

Built in America: Historic American Buildings Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record/ Historic American Landscapes Survey, 1933-Present <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/historic-buildings/file.html> This collection include measured drawings, large-format photographs, and written histories for more than 35,000 historic structures and sites in the United States. The Critical Thinking section includes images of the Battle Monument in Baltimore, Maryland, considered the first significant war memorial ever built." Students can also analyze the design of monuments like the State's Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis or Michigan's Monument Park . There are also sample questions to use in analyzing these photographs.

Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933 <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/photos-chicago/file.html> Students can learn about the Chicago Haymarket Affair and the memorial for the martyred protesters. Students can analyze photographs from the Art and Humanities section of monuments found all over Chicago.

Touring Turn-of-the-Century America: Photographs from the Detroit Publishing Company, 1880-1920 <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/touring-america/file.html> The photographs in this collection served as the basis for picture postcards of the time. Prominent subjects include buildings and views in towns and cities, colleges and universities, battleships and yachts, resorts, natural landmarks, and industry. A search on the term "monument" produces hundreds of images of statues and memorials from across the United States.

Washington As It Was: Photographs by Theodor Horydczak, 1923-1959 <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/washington-photos/history.html> There are a large number of architectural photographs, including the monuments, memorials, and outdoor sculpture of Washington, D.C. in this collection. This collection can also be used to give students a sense of the city of Washington, D.C. during a particular time. Theodore Horydczak photographed many monuments in the city of Washington. This collection holds over 300 photographs of the Washington Monument taken by Horydczak.

America's Story: Aimed at children, the Library of Congress, America's Story wants you to have fun with history while learning at the same time through interactive games and stories.

Jump Back in Time:

April 20, 1850: American Sculptor Daniel Chester French was Born [http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/reform/jb\\_reform\\_chester\\_1.html](http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/reform/jb_reform_chester_1.html) Famous for the Lincoln Memorial, Daniel Chester French was considered America's leading monumental sculptor.

December 6, 1884: Washington Monument Completed. [http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/gilded/jb\\_gilded\\_monument\\_1.html](http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/gilded/jb_gilded_monument_1.html) Learn more about the completion of the focal point of the National Mall, The Washington Monument.

June 19, 1885: The Statue of Liberty Arrived in New York Harbor. [http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/gilded/jb\\_gilded\\_liberty\\_1.html](http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/gilded/jb_gilded_liberty_1.html) Find out which country gave the U.S. the Statue of Liberty.

December 11, 1919: The Boll Weevil Honored in Alabama [http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/jazz/jb\\_jazz\\_weevil\\_1.html](http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/jazz/jb_jazz_weevil_1.html) Can you imagine erecting a monument honoring an insect?

American Memory: American Memory provides free and open access through the Internet to written and spoken words, sound recordings, still and moving images, prints maps, and sheet music that document the American experience. It is a digital record of American history and creativity. These materials, from the collections of the Library of Congress and other institutions, chronicle historical events, people, places, and ideas that continue to shape America, serving the public as a resource for education and lifelong learning. <http://www.loc.gov/ammem/index.html>

A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html> Beginning with the Continental Congress in 1774, America's national legislative bodies have kept records of their proceedings. The records of the Continental Congress, the Constitutional Convention, and the United States Congress make up a rich documentary history of the construction of the nation and the development of the federal government and its role in the national life.

An American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadides and Other Printed Ephemera <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/rbpehtml/> As the name would suggest, printed ephemera tends to be transitory documents created for a specific purpose, and intended to be thrown away. The Printed Ephemera collection at the Library of Congress comprises primary sources relating to the key events of American history,

Built in America [http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs\\_haer/index.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/index.html) This online presentation of the HABS/HAER collections includes digitized images of measured drawings, black-and-white photographs, color transparencies, photo captions, data pages including written histories, and supplemental materials.

Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/ichihtml/cdnhome.html> This online collection consists of images of urban life captured on glass plate negatives between 1902 and 1933 by photographers employed by the *Chicago Daily News*, one of Chicago's leading newspapers. Monuments to Stephen Douglas, Abraham Lincoln and the Dearborn Massacre are found this collection.

History of the American West 1860-1920 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/codhtml/hawphome.html> Over 30,000 photographs, drawn from the holdings of the Western History and Genealogy Department of the Denver Public Library, illuminate many aspects of the history of the American west. Many photographs in this collection refer to national monuments such a parks and protected land.

The Nineteenth Century in Print-Periodicals <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/mahtml/snchome.html> This collection presents twenty-three popular periodicals digitized by Cornell University Library and the Preservation Reformatting Division

of the Library of Congress. Designs for monuments, ancient monuments and monuments in other countries are all topics in various periodicals of this collection.

America from the Great Depression to World War II: Black-and-White Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/fsahtml/fahome.html> Monuments are photographed from Washington D.C. to San Jose California in this collection. Monuments honoring presidents, soldiers and American workers are just a sample of the photographs in this collection.

Touring Turn-of-the-Century America: Photographs from the Detroit Publishing Company, 1880-1920 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/touring/index.html> Many images of unique monuments are in this collection. In Philadelphia, there is the Total Abstinence Monument in Fairmount Park, promoting the temperance movement. A monument in Boston commemorates the discovery that the inhaling of ether causes insensibility.

Washington As It Was: Photographs by Theodor Horydczak, 1923-1959 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/horydczak/index.html> One monument stands out in this collection, The Washington Monument. Images of the monument during different seasons, night and day images, and different angles all showing the unique structure of the Washington Monument. Other monuments are included in this collection but the majority are the Washington Monument.

Thomas: THOMAS was launched in January of 1995, at the inception of the 104th Congress. The Congress directed the Library of Congress to make federal legislative information freely available to the public. You can follow bill H.R. 758 which is suggesting changes to the Antiquities Act of 1906. <http://thomas.loc.gov/home/thomas.php>

H.R. 758—National Monument Designation Transparency and Accountability Act <http://thomasd.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?112:H.R.758>:

Wise Guide: A monthly web magazine of historical highlights and fascinating facts from the Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide>

October 2004: It May be the Biggest Statue Ever Copyrighted <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/oct04/statue.html> One of the most famous sculptural works of art ever registered, and perhaps the largest, is the Statue of Liberty.

December 2004: King Cotton vs. The Boll Weevil <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/dec04/cotton.html> No, it's not the name of the latest horror movie. Both cotton and its nemesis, the boll weevil, have been memorialized in monuments.

Prints and Photographs: The collections of the Prints and Photographs Division include photographs, fine and popular prints and drawings, posters, and architectural and engineering drawings. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures>

Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/fsa/> Monuments to Paul Bunyon and Prospector's are a few of the images of distinctive monuments in this collection.

Miscellaneous Items in High Demand <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cwp> This online collection provides access to about 7,000 different views and portraits made during the American Civil War and its immediate aftermath.

Harris & Ewing Collection <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hec/> This collection shows the Washington Monument as a background for Easter egg hunts and Fourth of July fireworks. There are also images from monument dedications.

Architecture, Design & Engineering Drawings <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/ade/> Many different designs for the Washington Monument were produced. This collection holds architectural drawings and different renderings for the Washington Monument and other monuments.

Detroit Publishing Company <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/det/> This collection holds images of the Washington Monument in D.C. , Baltimore, Maryland, and Richmond Virginia. There are other monuments to soldiers, presidents and even a monument to commemorate the discovery that inhaling ether causes insensibility.

Today in History: Each day an event from American history is illustrated by digitized items from the Library of Congress American Memory historic collections. <http://www.loc.gov/ammem/today>

April 20, 1850: Daniel Chester French <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/apr20.html> American sculptor Daniel Chester French was born in Exeter, New Hampshire.

December 6, 1884: The Washington Monument <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec06.html> Workers placed the 3,300-pound marble capstone on the Washington Monument completing construction of the 555-foot Egyptian obelisk.

June 19, 1885: Statue of Liberty <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jun19.html> The Statue of Liberty arrives at its permanent home at Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor.

December 11, 1919: Boll Weevil Honored <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec11.html> The citizens of Enterprise, Alabama, erected a monument to the boll weevil, the pest that devastated their fields but forced residents to end their dependence on cotton.

Exhibitions: Discover exhibitions that bring the world's largest collection of knowledge, culture, and creativity to life through dynamic displays of artifacts enhanced by interactivity. [www.loc.gov/exhibits](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits)

Worthy of Washington <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/tri160.html> In 1833, the Washington National Monument Society embarked on a mission to fulfill a forgotten pledge that Congress had made fifty years earlier to erect a memorial to honor the first U.S. president.

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If you or your school is interested in learning more about the Library of Congress resources, please contact us. Our program offers individualized professional development using the rich resources offered by the Library of Congress.

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