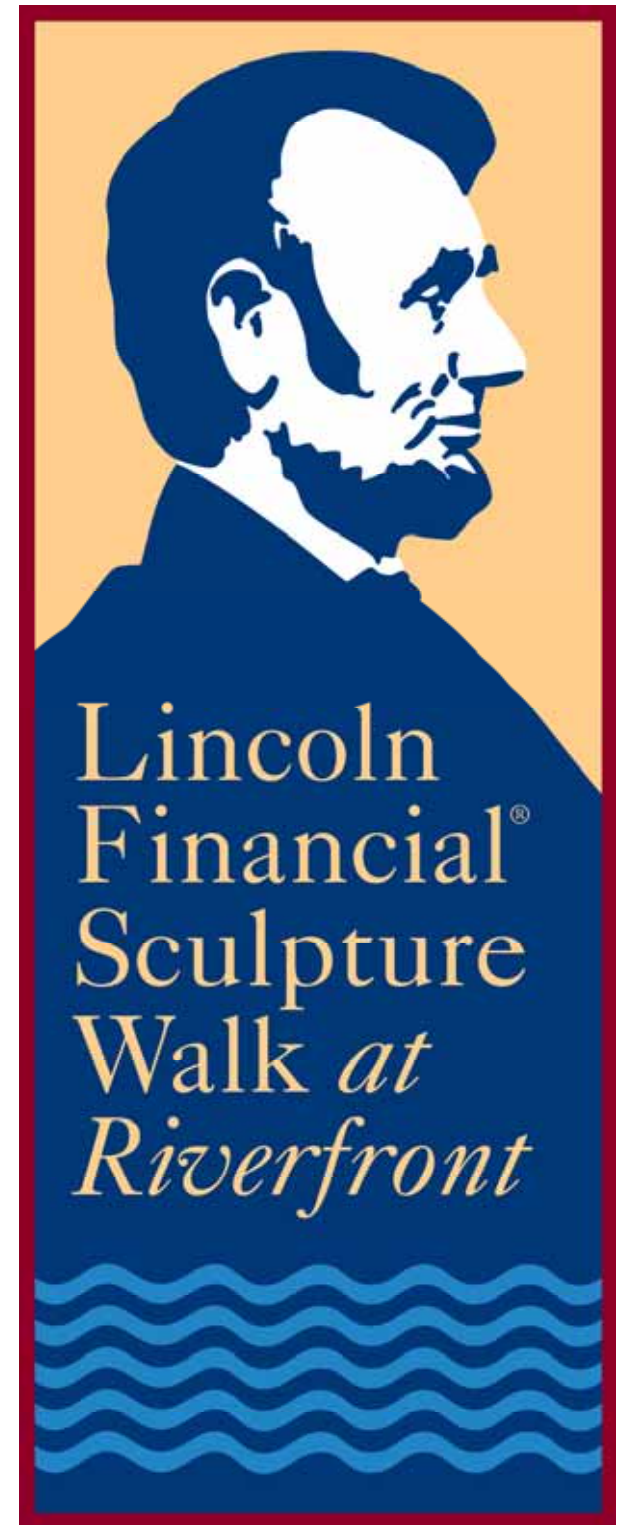
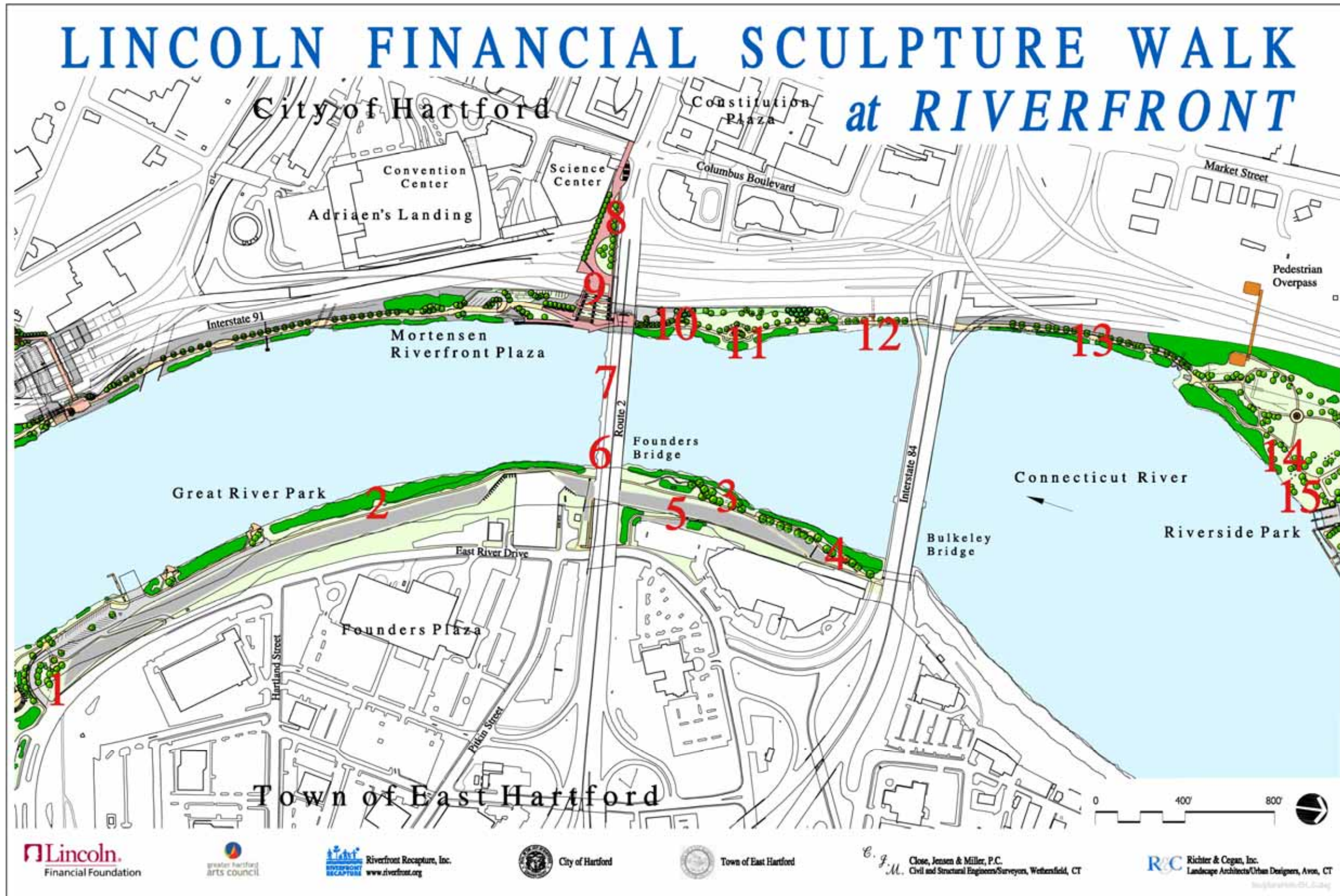


Sculpture Walk locations are numbered, and correspond to the photos on the reverse side.



- Riverfront Park System •
- Hartford & East Hartford



The Lincoln Financial Sculpture Walk at Riverfront
Celebrating the art of leadership, a president for the ages, and a legacy that inspires generations.
Visit riverfront.org for more information and sculpture descriptions.



1. Equality
Del Giest - 2007



2. The Circuit Rider
Peter Busby - 2008



4. Career Column
Gar Waterman - 2007



5. A Welcome Conversation
Dan Sottile - 2007



6. Emancipation
Preston Jackson - 2006



7. Union
Peter Chinni - 2006



8. Tete à Tete
Howard Fromson - 2006



9. Lincoln Meets Stowe
Bruno Lucchesi - 2006



10. Toward Union Lines
Preston Jackson - 2007



11. Frontier Life
Neil Goodman - 2008



13. Jack
Phillip Gausman - 2008



15. Steamer
Jonathan Kirk - 2007



3. Transcontinental
Carole Eisner - 2008



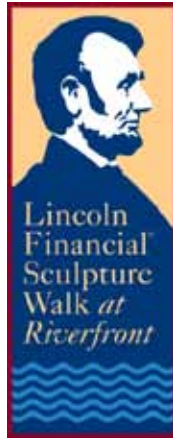
12. Secession
Virginia Seeley - 2006



14. Perseverance
Darrell Pettitt - 2008



The **RED** numbers correlate to the sculpture location numbers on the park map on the reverse side.



The red numbers correspond to the locations of the sculptures on the map.

1. Equality

Del Geist, 2007

“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.”

Although Abraham Lincoln considered himself antislavery, he did not readily embrace social and intellectual equality between the races. Lincoln was, however, a man who was open to change and over the course of his presidency his opinion on race evolved. He was so impressed with the role black troops played in winning the Civil War that as the war ended he reversed his original position and advocated on their behalf for retroactive equal pay. He proudly and publicly acknowledged his friendship with and admiration of Frederick Douglass, who had actively recruited black soldiers. Early in his political career Lincoln had spoken out against granting citizenship to former slaves. He launched his second term as president by supporting the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery and set the stage for the 15th Amendment, which gave African American men the right to vote.

2. The Circuit Rider

Peter Busby, 2007

“Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can.”

At 6’4”, Lincoln was nearly a foot taller than the average American man in the mid-1800s and, although very lean, he had a great physical strength built through years of manual labor as a farmer, boatman and rail-splitter. His strength and endurance were great assets when he became a lawyer and spent nearly three months each spring and fall traveling the 11,000 square miles that comprised the old Eighth Judicial Circuit in Central Illinois arguing cases in local county courthouses. Lincoln became a bit of a celebrity, and farmers and local townspeople would gather to listen to his stories and watch his prowess in the courtroom. He and his horse, Old Bob, were welcomed to their homes, offered food and places to sleep. Most lawyers would ride the circuit for a few years and then establish a law practice in their hometowns, but Lincoln rode the circuit for more than 20 years. Many of these courthouses are still standing today and are marked with commemorative plaques.

3. Transcontinental

Carol Eisner, 2005

“No other improvement that reason will justify us in hoping for, can equal in utility the rail road.”

Early in his career as an Illinois state legislator, Lincoln understood the great economic and military advantage a transcontinental railroad would provide as well as the sense of unity it would bring the burgeoning country. He envisioned a time when the country would be linked from coast to coast by a national railroad system. Lincoln’s presidential platform in 1860 included a commitment to building a railroad to the Pacific and he signed the Pacific Railway Acts in 1862 and 1863. Unfortunately, the president never lived to see the railroad completed, but his body was carried by train from Washington D.C. to Springfield, Illinois for burial in May 1865.

4. Career Column

Gar Waterman, 2005

“The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself every way he can.”

Abraham Lincoln’s road to the White House was paved with a variety of careers. In addition to farming, he worked as a rail-splitter, flatboatman and manual laborer. Later, he was hired as a clerk for a store in New Salem, Illinois and soon opened his own store. When the Black Hawk War broke out in 1832, Lincoln captained a volunteer company. After serving as postmaster and deputy surveyor, he was elected to the state legislature in 1834 and began studying the law. He received his law license in 1836 and went into practice in 1837. Lincoln was reelected to the legislature in 1836, 1838 and 1840 and was elected to Congress in 1846. After serving in Congress, Lincoln set aside his political aspirations to practice law, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (allowing the expansion of slavery) ignited a passion that ultimately led to his presidential run in 1860.

5. A Welcome Conversation

Don Sottile, 2006

“Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men...”

In his early 20s, Abraham Lincoln settled in the village of New Salem, Illinois. He gained immediate attention as a hard worker and natural leader and was known for his wit and honesty. As the town’s postmaster, he was always ready to please his customers and would go out of his way to meet their needs, sometimes walking miles to deliver mail. He also was viewed as the town’s storyteller and would entertain townspeople with jokes, tales and self-effacing campaign speeches. His colorful phrases and backwoods humor helped him connect with people as well as win their trust and admiration.

6. Emancipation

Preston Jackson, 2006

“As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy.”

Abraham Lincoln insisted that slavery was a “monstrous injustice” and “an unequalled evil.” He believed the nation’s founding fathers agreed with his position and that the restrictions they had placed on slavery’s expansion would ultimately bring slavery to extinction. However, with the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, Lincoln re-entered politics, protesting that the law would allow for the expansion of slavery. Lincoln’s

moral condemnation of slavery raised his profile before a national audience, and his election to the presidency in 1860 prompted seven states to form the Confederate States of America in February 1861. Within months, four more states seceded to join the Confederacy and the American Civil War began. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, freeing the slaves in the rebel states and changing the war to save the Union to a war that would ultimately destroy slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation paved the way for 200,000 black men, most former slaves who had risked their lives to escape plantations, to serve in the Union Armies and Navies. In August 1863 Lincoln wrote “the emancipation policy and the use of the colored troops constitute the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion.”

7. Union

Peter Chinni, 2005

“We shall not only have saved the Union; but we shall have so saved it, as to make and to keep it forever worthy of the saving.”

Lincoln was committed to the ideals of the country’s founding fathers, especially the principles established in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Although he wanted to see slavery contained during the first two years of the war, he maintained that saving the Union was his first and foremost concern. Lincoln believed that the United States was testimony to the idea that people could govern themselves freely long-term and that slavery was the antithesis of democracy. After issuing the Emancipation Proclamation on New Year’s Day 1863, he transformed the mission of the war from saving the Union to one that also extended freedom to the slaves. Ultimately, Lincoln believed the union of the states and freedom for all were indispensable to the great American experiment.

8. Tete a Tete

Howard Fromson, 2005

“With malice toward none; with charity for all...”

Abraham Lincoln was known for his magnanimous response to clemency requests. Even during wartime, the public had open access to the White House, so he was frequently approached by citizens seeking favors or wishing to discuss their hardships. There are multiple accounts of how the President, upon hearing a mother or father’s sympathetic story, pardoned Union soldiers sentenced to death for desertion or falling asleep on sentry duty, even though his generals claimed it undermined their discipline. “I guess he can serve his country better above the ground than under it,” Lincoln reportedly responded to one request. Lincoln’s mercy also was extended to his enemies - he granted amnesty to nearly 90% of the Confederate troops.

9. Lincoln Meets Stowe

Bruno Lucchesi, 2006

“In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free - honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.”

This sculpture commemorates the 1862 meeting of Abraham Lincoln and Hartford resident Harriet Beecher Stowe in Washington, D.C. Stowe’s novel, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, was widely credited for increasing opposition to slavery and she had written the president urging him to sign the Emancipation Proclamation. Upon meeting this tiny powerhouse, Lincoln purportedly quipped, “So you’re the little lady who started this big war.”

10. Towards Union Lines

Preston Jackson, 2005

“Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves...”

Mary Lincoln's dressmaker, Elizabeth Keckly, was a former slave. Through Keckly, the President and First Lady learned of the troubles "contrabands" (escaped slaves) faced when they risked their lives to cross military lines from the south into the north in search of freedom.

Mary Lincoln became an advocate for the Contraband Relief Association, of which Keckly was founder and president, and urged her friends to contribute to the organization which collected funds and clothing for poor former slaves and helped them acquire the skills needed to live in an urban environment.

11. Frontier Life

Neil Goodman, 2005

"You can find the whole of my early life in a single line of Gray's Elegy: 'The short and simple annals of the poor.'"

Thomas Lincoln moved his family to a heavily forested area of Spencer County, Indiana in the autumn of 1816. Although only eight years old, young Abraham was given an ax to help clear the land and build the family's new log cabin home. As a young man, chopping wood was an activity that consumed his days when he was not plowing or harvesting the family farm. The Lincolns moved outside Decatur, Illinois in 1830 and, once again, Lincoln helped build the family log cabin and hewed miles of rails to fence their 10-acre farm. The image of a young Abraham Lincoln as a rail-splitter has become an iconic depiction of the future president.

12. Secession

Virginia Seeley/Neighborhood Studios, 2006

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

This mural was created by students in the Neighborhood Studios program under the tutelage of artist Virginia Seeley. The jagged shape in the center represents South Carolina - the first state to secede from the Union in December 1860, shortly after Lincoln won the presidential election. The shape also suggests a soldier with a bayonet. This shape is repeated six times in the upper left corner, representing the six states that seceded shortly after South Carolina. The four states that seceded after the Civil War began in April of 1861 are represented in the lower left corner. These eleven jagged shapes also are aligned to suggest the left half of the Confederate flag. The large star on the right represents the Union, and the smaller stars and red and white stripes represent the Union flag. The blue and gray colors represent the uniforms of both armies and the red represents the blood spilled in battle. The marbles throughout the mosaic represent bullets and cannon balls.

13. Jack

Philip Grausman, 2006

"We reached our new home (in Indiana) about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals, still in the woods. There I grew up."

Abraham Lincoln spoke with regret about the first time he shot and killed a wild turkey at age 8. Perhaps as a result of this traumatic event, he became the first president to issue a "Presidential Pardon" to a turkey when his son, Tad, became attached to a bird named Jack intended for dinner. Tad interrupted a cabinet meeting weeping and begging for his father's intervention and returned to the cook with the president's handwritten order of reprieve. Ironically, Lincoln also issued a proclamation in October of 1863 establishing the last Thursday of November as "a day of Thanksgiving and praise," inaugurating a long tradition of both turkey dinners and presidential turkey pardons.

14. Perserverance

Darrell Petitt, 2005

“...you cannot fail if you resolutely determine that you will not.”

Lincoln is often regarded as a model for overcoming life's little adversities. He experienced many setbacks including:

- Defeated in his first run for the Illinois state legislature
- His first business, a store, failed
- His sweetheart died
- Defeated to be Speaker of the Illinois State House
- Defeated for nomination to Congress
- Defeated for U.S. Senate
- Lost two sons - one at nearly four years of age, one at age 11
- Publicly maligned for his political positions

Despite these stumbling blocks, and perhaps because of them, Abraham Lincoln is widely regarded as one of the most revered presidents and possibly the most admired American in U.S. history.

15. Streamer

Jonathan Kirk, 2005

“Man is not the only animal who labors; but he is the only one who improves his workmanship.”

Abraham Lincoln is the only U.S. President to hold a patent. After years of both working as a hired hand on flatboats and traveling on rivers, he designed a method of lifting vessels over shoals and through shallow waters. The patent was issued in May, 1849. Although Lincoln never built a full-size version of the flat-bottomed boat, the U.S. Military used the design to create one type of ship that landed on the beaches on D-Day in 1944.