

Stone from Wall of Servius Tullius

DRAWER 15

Springfield Tomb

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The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Springfield Tomb Stone from the Wall of Servius Tullius

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

STONE FROM THE WALL OF SERVIUS TULLIUS

Abraham Lincoln's character similar to King Servius Tullius? There is a stone preserved in Memorial Hall at the National Lincoln Monument in Springfield, Illinois about which J.C.P. wrote in his book MONUMENTAL EDITION of the LIFE OF LINCOLN, December, 1874.

How timely is his dedication: TO THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF ALL STATIONS IN LIFE, THIS VOLUME IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED; WITH THE EARNEST HOPE THAT THEY WILL ADOPT ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS THEIR MODEL, AND STRIVE TO CONFORM THEIR LIVES TO HIS STANDARD OF TRUTHFULNESS, HONESTY AND EXALTED PATRIOTISM.

THE AUTHOR *Power*
[John Carroll Power]

CHAPTER XXV

I have said that Memorial Hall would be the receptacle for articles that had been used by Mr. Lincoln, or in any way associated with his memory. There is a stone preserved in the Hall, which will furnish food for reflection to all lovers of liberty, but to those whose meditative faculties are fully developed, the study of it will be a rich feast.

All historians are aware that much of the early history of Rome is obscure and traditional, and that some of her reputed rulers are regarded, by a portion of the early historical writers, as mere creatures of the imagination, whilst others who are entitled to equal credence, regard what is related of them as, in the main, true.

Taking all the light that can be obtained on the subject, the following is thought to be a correct version of the life of Servius Tullius: He is said to have been the sixth king of Rome. It is stated that he ascended the throne 578 years before the birth of Christ. He was of obscure origin, and his history mingled with pagan mythology. It is intimated that one or both of his parents were slaves. The policy of his reign was to better the condition of the common people by every means he could devise, and to raise them to an equality with their rulers, so far as the right to life and property was concerned. It is even asserted that he was aiming to qualify them to be their own rulers, with a view to abolishing the kingly office. He discharged the debts of his indigent subjects from his own private revenues, and deprived the creditor of the power of seizing the body of the debtor, restricting him to the goods and chattels for the liquidation of his claims.

At the time his reign commenced, the city was composed of but four hills: the Palatine, the Tarpeian--now called the Capitoline--the Aventine and the Caelian. The king manifested his public spirit by adding the Viminal, the Esquiline and the Quirinal, making Rome, at that ancient date, the city of the seven hills. Having enlarged its boundaries, he enclosed it with a stone wall which was ever after called by his own name. His reign was eminently peaceful and tempered with kindness and benevolence. In his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the common people, and confer upon them the right to take part in the affairs of the State, thus, for the first time, making them politically independent, he established a constitution for their government.

Already jealous of his love for the common people, this last act of the king aroused all the latent malignity of the wealthy classes, or those claiming to be the nobility, and they determined upon his destruction. He had no sons, but two daughters, both of whom were married. His daughter Tullia put her husband to death. Lucius Tarquinius, who had married the other daughter, put her to death and then took her sister Tullia to wife. Tarquinius plotted with the nobles, and at the head of an armed mob, in the summer, when the commoners were gathering their harvests, he entered the forum and seated himself on the throne. The king, unconscious of danger, while going from one part of the city to another, was struck down and assassinated in the streets by some of the followers of his treacherous and ungrateful son-in-law. His body was left where it fell until the chariot of his daughter Tullia was driven over it by her own directions. Thus passed away king Servius Tullius, 538 years before the birth of Christ, in the fortieth year of his reign.

What were called the walls of Servius Tullius, were the walls of Rome for about 700 years, or until the reign of the Emperor Aurelius, which commenced in the year 138 of the Christian era.

The constitution given to the Roman people by Servius Tullius, and which is believed to be historical, never came into force, but was swept away with all his other reforms, soon after his successor ascended the throne. Instead of the happy condition in which the good king hoped and labored to place the Roman people, they were plunged into the deepest abyss of woe by Tarquinius, whose oppressions of the poor were so great that many slew themselves, and the historians say, that "in the days of Tarquinius, the tyrant, it was happier to die than to live."

During all the centuries of oppression and tyranny through which Rome has grown hoary, there has been a chosen few who loved liberty and justice. When suffering under the oppressions of the aristocratic classes, they have kept alive by their traditions, as objects of fond regret, the memory of the just laws of king Servius Tullius.

Some of these Roman patriots evidently watched with intense interest for four long and weary years, the struggle in the new world, between liberty on the one side and tyranny and oppression on the other. They saw it terminate in the destruction of the slave power, and the elevation of four millions of the oppressed and downtrodden of the human family, to a equal right with all other men--to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They kept their eyes steadily fixed on the man whose head and heart and hands wielded the power of the great liberty loving nation to consummate these grand achievements. They believed that they saw in him an embodiment of all the virtues of their ancient king, whose memory they so fondly cherished.

After his election as President of the United States for the second time, and in order to show their appreciation of his character, and the parallel between the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Servius Tullius, these Roman patriots took from a fragment of the wall, where it had been placed by human hands more than two thousand four hundred years before, a stone, and placed upon it an inscription and sent it as a memorial to President Lincoln.

Figure 11 is a fac simile of the stone, with its inscription. It was engraved from a photograph, taken for the purpose after its arrival in Springfield.

The following is a translation of the inscription:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President for the second time, of the American Republic, citizens of Rome present this stone, from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave assertors of liberty may be associated. Anno, 1865."

It is a conglomerate sandstone, and Prof. Worthen, State Geologist for Illinois, says that it is possibly an artificial one. It is twenty-seven and a half inches long, nineteen inches wide, and eight and three-quarter inches thick. The lower edge and the side which bears the inscription are dressed true; the opposite side shows the unevenness peculiar to the natural surface of a stone--the upper edge and both ends are broken as if done with a hammer.

By authority of the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and the Congressional Records, I give the following as the American history of the stone: Something like a year after the assassination of President Lincoln, it was discovered in the basement of the Executive mansion, where it had been run over, covered with rubbish and somewhat defaced. The attention of President Johnson was called to it, and he caused diligent search to be made by the clerks of the Executive mansion, to ascertain if any letters had been received giving a clue as to how or when it came. Not a word of anything connected with it could be found, and all that is positively known of its history is the inscription it bears on its face; yet no person acquainted with the circumstances doubts that it really came from the wall of Servius Tullius at Rome.

It is believed that it arrived before the death of Mr. Lincoln, and to avoid a newspaper furor, he quietly placed it where it was afterwards found. When the stone was discovered it was removed to the Capitol and placed in the crypt in the basement, still depriving the public of any opportunity to see it. Early in June, 1870, a joint resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington, instructing the architect of the Capitol to transfer it to an appropriate place in a conservatory of the United States Botanical Gardens. Upon its coming before the House, Mr. Cullom moved the following substitute: "Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert that the architect of the Capitol be, and he is hereby directed to cause the stone presented to the late Abraham Lincoln by the patriots of Rome, to be transferred to the possession of the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Illinois, to be placed by said Association in the monument now being erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

In a brief speech, Mr. Cullom presented some very forcible reasons why the stone should be placed in the monument, and when he closed, the resolution was adopted. Passing both Houses, this action of Congress was completed on the 17th of June. The stone was boxed and shipped to this city and placed in the office of Vice President Dubois, Sept. 15, 1870, where it remained until August, 1871, when it was removed to Memorial Hall.

That stone was prepared and shipped to Abraham Lincoln because his life had thus far been similar to that of Servius Tullius. Both sprang from the common people; both, in their official capacity, did all they could to elevate and improve the condition of the common people; both incurred the hatred of those claiming to be the nobility, because they were of and for the common people; and both were assassinated because they were endeavoring so to administer their respective governments, as to increase the freedom, happiness and prosperity of the common people. Little did those who put the inscription on that stone think that the parallel in the lives of those two rulers would be soon be complete, even to the closing tragedy of assassination. The death of our martyred President sealed the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every human being on American soil; but it required twenty-four centuries for the blood of Servius Tullius to produce its legitimate fruits, in severing the manacles which held in bondage the Roman people. King Victor Emanuel is deserving of all honor for the part he has taken in their elevation; but they must make another stride by educating the masses until they are prepared to set aside a kingly government for that of a republic, and then they will be acting in the true spirit of their ancient ruler.

There is no beauty in that stone to make it attractive, but the association of ideas that cluster around it will always cause it to be an object of interest. During the time that has elapsed since it was placed by human hands in the wall surrounding the city of Rome, continents have been discovered; empires have risen and fallen; and more than seventy generations of human beings have sprung from the earth, acted their busy parts and sunk back into its bosom. Servius Tullius at the beginning and Abraham Lincoln at the close of that long period of time, were influenced by the same spirit of humanity. Both loved and trusted the common people, and both were loved and trusted in return; and because of that mutual love, both were assassinated by the minions of tyranny and oppression. The object of the Roman patriots is attained--the names of "those brave assertors of liberty" are and will be associated from this time henceforth.

In May, 1869, orders were given by the Association for Mr. Mead to proceed with the work of preparing the models for the statue of Lincoln and the coat of arms of the United States. A newspaper called *La Riforma*, published in Florence, Italy, in its issue of February 22, 1870, criticises Mr. Mead's work on the model of Lincoln, then far advanced towards completion. Following is part of the translation:

"The statue which will arise in colossal proportions from the monument holds in the left hand a scroll upon which is written 'Emancipation,' and in the other the pen with which Lincoln blotted from human history the stain of slavery. As a symbol of Union, to which he devoted his existence, the fasces are placed near the statue, upon which is thrown, in relief, the glorious banner of the republic * * * At the foot of the fasces reclines a crown of laurel, that crown which mankind has unanimously placed upon the head of the great citizen.

"But art stops when life is to be infused into inert matter, and then inspiration must be summoned to express the feeling and sentiment of a soul, which reflects, as in a mirror, the grandeur of the hero whose figure she would model. * * * In this work, Mr. Mead has surpassed our expectations. * * * The Florentines admire the works of Mr. Mead, and desire to do homage to the memory of Lincoln, who no longer belongs exclusively to America, but to the whole world, an honor to the human race."

1932



A FOREIGN TRIBUTE

Probably The First From The Old World

LINCOLN CALLED LIBERATOR.

Servius Tullius, King of Rome about 578 B. C., unlike many rulers of his time, had some regard for the rights of the oppressed. Tradition has it, that his forefathers were slaves. He abolished prison for debt and established a constitution which for a while gave political independence to the unfortunates. His acts of justice lead to his assassination. Later day citizens of Rome in recognition of Lincoln's efforts in the cause of humanity sent a stone from the wall of Rome that had been erected by Servius Tullius. Upon it was carved the Latin inscription which when translated reads as follows:

"TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT FOR THE SECOND TIME OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, CITIZENS OF ROME PRESENT THIS STONE, FROM THE WALL OF SERVIUS TULLIUS, BY WHICH THE MEMORY OF EACH OF THESE ASSECTORS OF LIBERTY MAY BE ASSOCIATED. 1865."

This historic treasure weighing nearly two hundred pounds was found in the basement of the White House after Mr. Lincoln's death. No one seemed to know about it. A bill was introduced in Congress providing that it be placed in one of the Washington parks. Realizing that it would be lost to the public, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, offered an amendment that it be sent to Lincoln's tomb. For sixty years it was one of the greatest historical attractions at Memorial Hall and was viewed with interest by over two million visitors. This was one of the first, if not the first, recognition of Lincoln's efforts in the cause of freedom, given by a foreign people.

Compiled from the official records by Herbert Wells Fay, Custodian Lincoln Tomb, January, 1932.

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ITALIAN'S GIFT TO LINCOLN IS SEEN BY ENVOY

Commemorative Stone at Governor's Home.

BY PERCY WOOD.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]

—An extra courtesy for the Italian Ambassador, Signor Augusto Rosso, who spoke here last Tuesday on Lincoln's birthday, was made possible by Gov. Henry Horner, his director of public works, Robert Kingery, and State Historical Librarian Paul M. Angle.

In the years that he has collected Lincolniana, the governor has acquired a considerable portion of the enormous literature of the martyred President. His Lincoln library of 6,000 items is installed in the executive mansion and whenever possible, Mr. Horner spends an afternoon or evening there cataloging new books, letters, or holographs which have come into his possession. It is a hobby he indulged during his years on the Cook county probate bench and one he has not relinquished since becoming governor.

Recalls Gift of Stone.

So when he learned that Ambassador Rosso was to be his guest for the Lincoln memorial, the governor recalled that citizens of Rome once presented Mr. Lincoln with a stone from the wall of Servius Tullius, a much beloved emperor who ruled about 500 B. C. Mr. Horner knew the stone was in Springfield, but where?

He recalled H. W. Fay, eustodian

of the Lincoln tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery. Mr. Fay remembered that the stone had been part of his collection at the tomb before it was remodeled in 1930 when the stone was removed with other relics. The governor summoned Mr. Kingery whose duties include supervision of the monument. Mr. Kingery knew that some of the collection had been stored in a warehouse. The stone might be there. Well, would Mr. Kingery try to locate it? Mr. Kingery would, and did.

A few hours later, investigators in the dusty warehouse stumbled over a rough, rectangular rock. On its face was a Latin inscription and the date "Anno 1865." Soon it had been transferred to the governor's mansion and placed on a pedestal. Librarian Angle's research told the rest of the story.

Rock Defaced Slightly.

The stone is "travertine"—tiber rock—and is 27½ inches long, 19 wide and 18¾ inches thick. About a year after Lincoln's assassination, it was found in the basement of the White House, covered with rubbish and somewhat defaced. President Johnson's attention was drawn to it and executive clerks made a search to see if any letters had accompanied it, but none were found.

However, it was believed that the stone had arrived before Mr. Lincoln's death. It was removed to a crypt in the basement of the Capitol and remained there until early in June, 1870, when a joint resolution was introduced in congress instructing the capitol architect to transfer the stone to an appropriate place in the United States Botanical gardens.

When the resolution reached the house, Congressman Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois proposed an amendment providing that instead of remaining in Washington, the stone should be sent to the National Lincoln Monument association at Springfield to be placed in the tomb. Both houses approved and the stone reached the tomb in August a year later, where it remained until the 1930 remodeling.

Will Be Placed In Lincoln Tomb



This stone, from the wall of Servius Tullius in Rome, will be placed in the Lincoln monument on Sunday, Oct. 11. It was sent to Abraham Lincoln by citizens of Rome in 1865. The inscription reads in English: "To Abraham Lincoln, president for the second time of the American republic, citizens of Rome present this stone from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave advocates of liberty may be associated. Anno 1865."

*Stone From Ancient Wall, Sent
To Abraham Lincoln By Roman
People, To Be Placed In Tomb*

An ancient stone from the wall of Rome will be permanently placed in the Lincoln monument on Sunday, Oct. 11, the department of public works and buildings announced today.

Appropriate ceremonies, in which Governor Henry Horner and a number of prominent citizens are expected to participate, will be held under the auspices of the Lincoln Memorial commission.

The stone is from the wall of Servius Tullius, one of the early kings of Rome and legendary defender of popular liberties. In 1865 it was sent by citizens of Rome to Abraham Lincoln to commemorate his re-election to the presidency and to express their sympathy with the democratic ideals for which he stood.

After Lincoln's death the stone was transferred to the Lincoln monument in Springfield, where it remained until the monument was rebuilt in 1931. Not long ago the existence of the stone was brought to the attention of Governor Horner, who ordered it to be placed permanently in the monument.

The ceremonies at the monument will take place on the afternoon of

Sunday, Oct. 11. Logan Hay, chairman of the Lincoln Memorial commission, will preside. The complete program has not yet been announced.

Stone From Roman Wall to Be Placed at Monument



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The translation of the inscription follows: "To Abraham Lincoln, President for the second time of the American Republic, citizens of Rome present this stone from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave advocates of liberty may be associated, Anno 1865."



Mario Carosi, royal Italian consul general in Chicago, left, and Governor Horner, right, will be principal speakers at ceremonies dedicating the Servius Tullius stone as a part of the Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery at 1 p.m. today.

Horner, Italian Consul to Dedicate Old Roman Stone At Lincoln's Tomb Today

Italian and civic leaders from Illinois and other states will participate in ceremonies dedicating an Italian stone as a part of the Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery at 1 p.m. today.

Governor Horner, a Lincoln authority and Mario Carosi, royal Italian consul general in Chicago, will be the principal speakers. Other guests will include Bishop James A. Griffin, Bishop John Chanler White, and Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, head resident of Hull house, Chicago.

Greetings to Be Read

Greetings will be read from Governor Bottai of Rome; President Roosevelt; Cardinal Daugherty, Philadelphia; Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, New York; Frank N. Belgrano, former national commander of the American Legion; Gugelimo Marconi, inventor of the radio; presidents of several large universities, and others. Logan Hay, chairman of the Lincoln Memorial commission, will preside.

The program will open with the playing of the Star Spangled banner and Italian Royal March by the Spring Valley municipal band. Bishop Griffin, a grand official of the Crown of Italy, will give the invocation. The greetings will be read and Consul Carosi will speak.

Following unveiling of the stone, the band will play the Governor's March, Governor Horner will speak, the band will play Inno D'Garibaldi, and Bishop White will give the benediction. The program will be concluded with playing of The Stars and Stripes Forever.

Mario Marchi, Italian consul in St. Louis, and Dr. V. A. Lapenta, Italian consul in Indianapolis, will head delegations from their states.

Members of the Springfield G. A. R., legislature, state supreme court, federal and state officials, congressmen, civic and religious organizations, and leaders of historical and Italian groups from various sections have been invited to have places of honor at the ceremonies.

Stone Sent to Lincoln

The exercises will mark the unveiling of the Servius Tullius stone, which was sent to President Lincoln in 1865 by citizens of Rome who wished to express their sympathy with the ideals of democracy and national unity which Lincoln represented. The stone was taken from the wall built by Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome, who ruled 25 centuries ago.

On June 17, 1870, congress adopted a joint resolution, proposed by Senator Shelby W. Cullom of Illinois, directing that the Servius Tullius stone be placed in the Lincoln tomb at

Springfield. The terms of the resolution were carried out, and the stone remained in the Lincoln tomb until its reconstruction five years ago. The stone is now being placed in the tomb in such a way that it will become an integral part of the structure.

Children to Attend

School children of the sixth and more advanced grades of the public and parochial schools have indicated they will attend the ceremonies, as have the Springfield Knights of Columbus. Avinere Toigo is in charge of arrangements.

The translated inscription on the stone reads:

"To Abraham Lincoln, president for the second time of the American republic, citizens of Rome present this stone from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave advocates of liberty may be associated. Anno 1865."

A large group of Boy Scouts of Abraham Lincoln council will attend the dedication in full uniform.

Leo Mantalbano, president of the society of Concord Frates, Saturday night urged all members of the organization to attend the ceremonies. A regular meeting of the society will be held at 419½ East Monroe street afterwards.



Stone From Roman Wall, Liberty Symbol, Dedicated As Part of Lincoln Tomb

Stone from the wall of Emperor Servius Tullius in Rome, sent to President Lincoln in 1865, today is a permanent part of the Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery.

Tens of thousands of persons gathered today to witness the formal unveiling of the stone and to hear tributes paid to Lincoln and Emperor Servius Tullius. Governor Horner and Dr. Roberto Carosi, Italian consul general in Chicago, shared speaking honors.

Governor Horner traced contributions of Italian leaders to history, science and other fields. He said the United States has benefited by admitting Italians to make their homes in this nation.

Compares Lincoln, Emperor

Servius Tullius at the beginning of the Roman Republic, and Abraham Lincoln at the close of the long period of time were influenced by the same spirit of humanity, he said. "Both loved and understood the common people, and were loved and trusted in return; and because of that mutual understanding of the Roman patriots, who sent the stone to us, the names of 'those great assertors of liberty' are and will be associated from this time forth."

These are not common stones. One which we now place permanently here in the Lincoln tomb is in it the power to quicken the imaginations of men to strengthen their faith in democracy, to make them firm their belief in an order of things which each man shares the burdens of state according to his abilities. Lincoln's tomb which these stones form, stirs in all mankind the deepest reverence and gratitude."

Dr. Carosi also spoke of co-operation of Italians and Americans in building world development, and expressed "deep appreciation for this memorable ceremony in which the name of Rome and the name of Abraham Lincoln have served to bring closer together the people of Italy and the people of the United States and create between them one great tie of their ever-lasting friendship."

Messages Read

Messages from President Roosevelt; Governor Bottai of Rome; Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless; and other leaders were read by Clarence Toigo, chairman of arrangements for the celebration.

"I am gratified to learn of plans for unveiling the stone from the wall of Servius Tullius presented to Lincoln by the citizens of Rome as a symbol of their sympathy with the ideals of the Great Emancipator," President Roosevelt wrote. "It seems indeed fitting that this historical

momento sent to Lincoln personally by his Italian admirers should find a permanent place in his memorial.

"This stone symbolizes our great indebtedness in common with the rest of the world to the institutions and culture which derive from the Roman Empire, and being a gift to Lincoln from contemporary Roman citizens it associates modern Italy with our own nation in which citizens of Italian blood are such a strong and forceful factor."

Governor Bottai wrote:

"While the fatherland of Abraham Lincoln is celebrating its great genius, Rome with her new and old civilization wishes to be present at your solemn ceremonies and through me she sends her thoughtful felicitations to Americans and Italians who today bow their souls and their flags before the great spirit, becoming greater and greater with the passing of ages."

The message of Marconi read:

"Nothing seems to me more appropriate than the gift offered by the citizens of Rome, namely a stone from the walls of Servius Tullius to the sixteenth president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln."

Cites Symbolism

"May I be allowed, while the stone symbolizing the glorious history of Eternal Rome is finding its place in the Lincoln monument in Springfield, to emphasize the deep meaning of the ceremony. It is young Italy, inspired by the spirit of ancient Rome, that pays homage to one of the greatest sons of the American Union, who, in abolishing slavery, in saving his beloved country from secession and welding it in a union never to be impaired, in accepting the role of dictator in exceptional circumstances only to be interpreter of the will of the people and a builder of the greatness of his country, gave the best proof of the universality of the spirit of Rome of which he was a splendid incarnation."

A wreath was laid on the tomb by Scott P. Squyres, senior vice commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who, with numerous other civic, legislative and Italian-American leaders, was a guest of honor.

Miss Anna Vizzini unveiled the stone; the invocation was given by Bishop James A. Griffin, and Bishop John Chanler White gave the benediction. Mrs. Kenneth Rich, Chicago, also spoke. The Spring Valley municipal band played. Logan Hay presided.

Participating in the ceremonies were Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and members of the Society of Concord Frates, Society of Vittorio Emanuele of Wood River, and the Society of Giuseppe of Streator.

Dedication Program

- 9:15 A.M.—Arrival of President Hoover's party at Wabash station. The party will be met by Gov. and Mrs. Louis L. Emmerson, Mayor John W. Kapp and leaders of the legislature, and taken immediately to the executive mansion.
- 10:15 A.M.—President Hoover and Gov. Emmerson will visit Lincoln's home.
- 11:00 A.M.—The legislature will meet in joint session to greet the president and his party. Admission to the arsenal will be by ticket only.
- 12:00 noon—Lunch at the executive mansion for the presidential party.
- 1:00 P.M.—Pre-dedication musical program begins at Oak Ridge cemetery, by the Lincoln Anniversary chorus under the direction of William Dodd Chenery; the University of Illinois Concert band, directed by Albert Austin Harding and the Lincoln Liberty chorus under the direction of James A. Mundy, Chicago.
- 2:10 P.M.—The presidential party will leave for Oak Ridge cemetery, traveling on Fifth street, North Grand avenue and Monument avenue.
- 2:25 P.M.—As the president's car enters the cemetery, the University of Illinois Concert band will play "Hail to the Chief," and continuing until the president has alighted from the car and entered the tomb with Mrs. Hoover, Gov. and Mrs. Emmerson.
- 2:40 P.M.—As the president emerges from the monument and proceeds to the speaking platform, the band will merge "Hail to the Chief" into the "Star Spangled Banner," which the assemblage will sing.
Invocation—Dr. John T. Thomas.
Song, "Land of Mine," Hamilton Club chorus, Harry Walsh directing.
Song, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," plantation melody, by Lincoln Liberty chorus, with James A. Mundy, Chicago, directing.
Introduction of the chief executive by Gov. Emmerson.
Rededication address by President Hoover.
Song, "Unfold Ye Portals," Lincoln Anniversary chorus, directed by William Dodd Chenery, with Helen Nettleton, accompanist.
Song, "Illinois," Hamilton Club chorus and University of Illinois band.
Benediction by Msgr. M. A. Tarrent.
Taps, William Lobdew of the University band standing on the deck of the tomb.
Memorial march, "The Golden Star," by the University band as the presidential party leaves the cemetery.
- 3:00 P.M.—The presidential train leaves for Washington.

UNITING THE AGES

By M. R. McLAREN

"THAT'S reminiscent of the days when chariot wheels clattered over cobblestones," remarked a bystander.

"Or over men's necks!" added his companion.

The occasion was the unveiling of a two thousand five hundred year old stone; a stone taken from the wall of Servius Tullius, Rome, Italy. The place was Lincoln's tomb, Springfield, Illinois. The hour and date, one P. M., October 12, 1936.

Governor Henry Horner was saying: "Servius Tullius and Abraham Lincoln were influenced by the same spirit of humanity. Both loved and trusted the common people, and both were loved and trusted in return; and because of that mutual love of the Roman patriots, who sent this stone to us, the names of those 'brave asserters of liberty' are and will be associated from this time henceforth. This stone, which we now place permanently here in the Lincoln tomb, has in it the power to quicken the imaginations of men, to strengthen their faith in democracy, to make more firm their belief in an order in which each man shares the burdens of state according to his ability."

Just as Lincoln freed slaves in America so Servius Tullius, several hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, attempted to free down-trodden humanity from bondage.

Little is known of the origin of Servius Tullius; the general consensus, however, is that he, himself, was born of slave parents. Probably they were slaves in the household of Tarquin.

Servius Tullius married Tarquin's daughter



and, consequently, became the sixth emperor of Rome. To this union, two daughters were born. One, Tullia, murdered her own husband in order to marry her brother-in-law, Tarquinius, who had slain his wife.

At the instigation of this couple's plotting, the empire of Servius Tullius was seized and he was killed. At this his own daughter shrieked with delight and drove her chariot wheels over the dead body of her father who had so endeared himself to the populace. The reign of Tullia and Tarquinius was short-lived.

For generations. Romans told their



Dr. Mario Carosi and Governor Henry Horner at the dedication service.

Wall. So well was this wall built that it served its purpose seven hundred years.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States the second time, some patriotic citizens of Rome, looking on from a distance at the terrible struggle in which our Union found itself, saw in these two leaders a kindred spirit. In appreciation, a block of the original Servius Tullius Wall was shipped to Lincoln. It bears the following inscription: TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT FOR THE SECOND TIME OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, CITIZENS OF ROME PRESENT THIS STONE FROM THE WALL OF SERVIUS TULLIUS, BY WHICH THE MEMORY OF EACH OF THESE ASSERTERS OF LIBERTY MAY BE ASSOCIATED.

1865

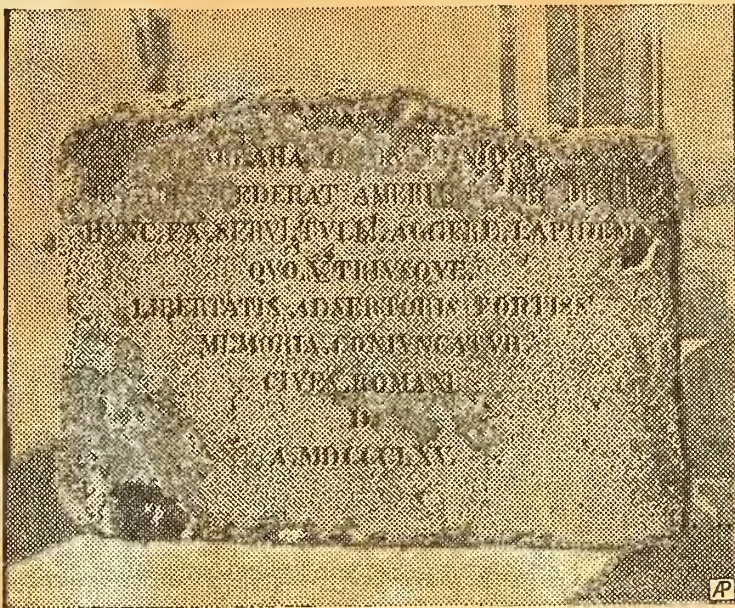
The stone itself is of a conglomerate sandstone measuring twenty-seven and a half inches long, nineteen inches wide and eight and three-fourths inches thick.

No doubt President Lincoln greatly appreciated this gift. It was characteristic of him, however, not to flaunt it. Eventually, it was discovered in the White House basement. In 1870, Senator Shelby M. Cullen, of Illinois, introduced an act in Congress recommending that it be moved to the tomb in Springfield. Here it remained on display among many other dust-covered trophies until the tomb was remodeled in 1931, at which time the exhibits were placed in a museum several hundred feet removed.

Recently, Governor Horner's attention was attracted to this Roman gift and all it stands for. At his suggestion, it was replaced in the tomb proper where, with fitting ceremonies, it was unveiled upon the above mentioned occasion.

Many hundreds of people attended this dedication service and a number of dignitaries served with Governor Horner. Dr. Mario Carosi, Italian Counsel General from Chicago, said: "I feel deep appreciation for this memorable ceremony in which the name of Rome and the name of Abraham Lincoln have served to bring closer together the people of Italy and the people of the United States and create between them one more tie of their everlasting friend-

ROMAN STONE IN LINCOLN TOMB



This ancient stone, carved in Latin, was placed in the tomb of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield Sunday. Originally presented to Lincoln by citizens of Rome on his second election to the presidency, it has been in a storage room at Springfield for years. Translated, the inscription reads: "To Abraham Lincoln, president for the second time of the American republic, citizens of Rome present this stone from the walls of Servius Tullius, by which the memories of those brave advocates of liberty may be associated. Anno 1865."

Oct. 12, 1936
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12.—(P)—A stone from the Roman wall of Emperor Servius Tullius was made a part of Abraham Lincoln's tomb here Sunday night. It was dedicated Sunday by Gov. Henry Horner.

The stone was sent to the United States in 1865 by citizens of Rome and was in the Lincoln tomb until five years ago, when the tomb was reconstructed.

Recently Governor Horner was advised that the stone was in storage, and he ordered it reinstalled in the tomb.

Tributes were paid to Lincoln at the dedicatory services by Governor Horner, Dr. Mario Carosi, Italian consul general at Chicago, and Logan Hay of Springfield. A telegraphed tribute was received from President Roosevelt.

LINCOLN AND ITALY

Compiled by HERBERT WILLES FAY, Custodian Lincoln Tomb

On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, 1936, the stone from the walls of Servius Tullius, the Roman liberator, and sent to Lincoln a few days before his death was unveiled at Lincoln's tomb.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Gov. Henry Horner, a famed collector of Lincoln books and an authority on Lincoln history. In his speech he not only outlined the special privileges hitherto not enjoyed, were granted to the common people by Tullius, but outlined the services that men of Italian blood had in one way or another rendered to the American people. He gave a long list of Roman descendants honored in this land. They included discoverers, men of science and art, education, music and about every line of human endeavor. Italians helped in our wars for liberty and millions of her sons have become our neighbors and patriotic citizens. The traditions of Roman glory and freedom are cementing the ties between the two peoples.

Logan Hay, president of the Abraham Lincoln Association, presided and spoke encouragingly of the ties of friendship engendered by such recognition. Those taking part in the program announced by the chairman were Gov. Henry Horner, Dr. Mario Carosi, Italian consul general of Chicago; Avinere Toigo, who read telegrams from President Roosevelt, Marconi and others. Bishop James A. Griffin, Bishop John C. White. The unveiling was by little Miss Anna Vizzini. Music was furnished by the Spring Valley (Ill.) band.

The stone which is twenty-six inches long, 18 inches high and six inches thick, and is of manufactured composition that has stood the test all these years. It was found in the basement of the White House after Mr. Lincoln's death. A resolution was introduced in congress to place it permanently among the historical treasures of Washington, but Shelby M. Cullom amended the bill to put it in the collection at Lincoln's tomb,

which was adopted without debate.

For over sixty years the translation was given by the custodians of Lincoln's tomb to those interested as follows:

"TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"President for the second time of the American republic, citizens of Rome present this stone from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave advocates of liberty may be associated. Anno 1865."

In the 1931 reconstruction of the tomb more attention to architectural grandure was paid than to historical significance and the stone was stored. Its presence was located by Governor Henry Horner and it was placed temporarily in the executive mansion where it attracted so much attention that it was decided to give it again a prominent place at the tomb. Not to mar the superb beauty of the marble walls, it was placed in the doorway where the guest under the first two constructions went to the top of the spire. As there is no stairway now in the obelisk, this doorway has not been used by the public. It is on the second story. About 2000 people attended the ceremony.

Servius Tullus Stone Springfield Tomb



original in sale



original in safe

