







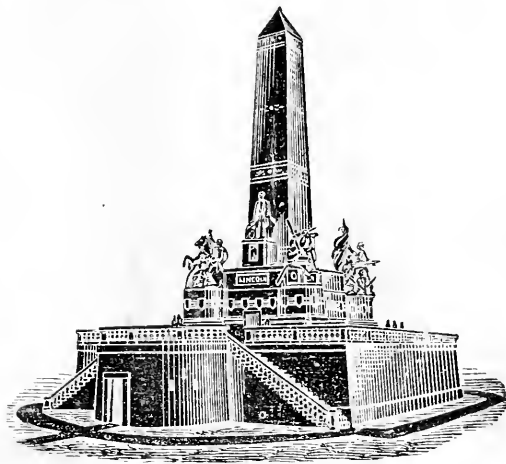




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ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
NATIONAL



Lincoln Monument

By JOHN CARROLL POWER.

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL. :  
EDWIN A. WILSON & CO.

1877.

# Life of Abraham Lincoln.



## Monumental Edition.



The author has spent much time and labor at Lincoln's old home, in collecting materials from every available source, and in divesting it of all extraneous matter. He has given us a concisely written and exceedingly interesting account of the Life, Public Services, Death and Great Funeral Cortege of Abraham Lincoln, with a history and description of the National Lincoln Monument, and includes the history down to the present time.

It is embellished with a fine steel engraving of Lincoln; two maps, one showing the course of his life, from his birth to his final resting place; the other, a fine view of Oak Ridge Cemetery; and eleven engravings connected with the Monument.

It is just such a work as should be in every family in our land. It contains 320 pages, on beautifully tinted paper, in fine cloth, with beveled edges, and will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, \$2.00.

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ADVANCE SHEETS

FROM THE BOOK, ENTITLED:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



HIS

LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, DEATH,

AND GREAT FUNERAL CORTEGE,

WITH A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.



By JOHN CARROLL POWER.



MONUMENTAL EDITION.



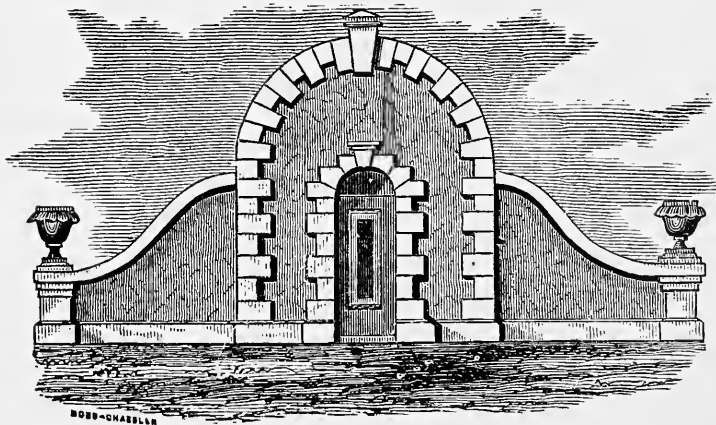
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## CHAPTER XXIII.

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It will be remembered that, on the twenty-fourth day of April, a public meeting was held in Springfield, at which a committee was chosen to make arrangements for the sepulture of the remains of President Lincoln. It will also be borne in mind that the committee resolved itself into a National Lincoln Monument Association.

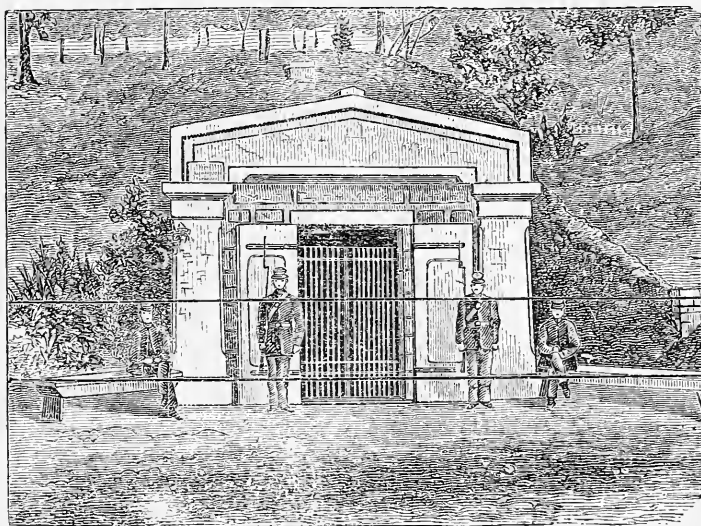
A conditional contract had been made for a plat of ground on which to erect a monument, and the work of constructing a temporary vault, at the expense of the city, had been commenced. It was designed to be a resting place for the remains until the monument could be erected. By the men working night and day,



(Fig. 1.)

Vault on the New State House Grounds.

through sunshine and rain, it was ready for use at the appointed time, although the work was not quite completed on the outside. It was ascertained, on the morning of the fourth, that Mrs. Lincoln objected to the body of her husband being placed, even temporarily, in the new vault, on account of the location of the grounds selected. She having expressed her preference for Oak Ridge Cemetery, it was in compliance with her wishes that the remains were taken



(Fig. 2.)

PUBLIC VAULT AT OAK RIDGE.

there and deposited in the public receiving vault of the cemetery. The new vault was on the grounds that have since been purchased and donated by the city of Springfield to the State of Illinois, upon which the State is now erecting a Capitol, at an expense of three and a half millions of dollars. The vault stood about fifty yards north of the new State House. A cenotaph should, and doubtless will, be

erected on the spot, after the edifice is completed and the grounds put in proper order. Figure No. 1 was engraved from a drawing of the vault, preserved by T. J. Dennis, who was at the time Mayor of the city.

For several weeks after the remains were deposited in the public vault of the cemetery, ropes were extended in front of it, and a guard of soldiers kept there day and night. This was done more as a mark of honor and respect, than from any fear that his tomb would be desecrated. Figure No. 2 was engraved from a photograph taken during that time.

Soon after the remains of Mr. Lincoln and Willie were deposited in this vault, the following entries were made in the register kept by the sexton of Oak Ridge Cemetery :

DATE OF INTERM'T.	NAME.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	REMARKS.
May 4, 1865.	Abraham Lincoln.	Assassinated.	Kentucky.	Receiving Tomb.
May 4, 1865.	Willie Lincoln.		Springf'd, Ill.	Removed from Wash- ington, D.C. Receiving Tomb.

On the ninth of May, a call was sent out to all Sunday schools, to take up collections the second Sabbath, and all public schools, the first Tuesday, in June.

The Association was without legal authority until the eleventh of May, when it was established according to the laws of Illinois governing voluntary societies, under the following

#### ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

We, Richard J. Oglesby, Sharon Tyndale, O. H. Miner, James H. Beveridge, Newton Bateman, John T. Stuart, Samuel H. Treat, Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, James C. Conkling, Thomas J.

Dennis, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, S. H. Melvin and David L. Phillips, all being of full age, and citizens of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, certify that we do hereby associate ourselves under and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act for the incorporation of Benevolent, Educational, Literary, Musical, Scientific and Missionary societies, including societies formed for mutual improvement, or for the promotion of the arts," approved February 24, 1859, by the following name, and for the purpose herein specified.

## ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the "National Lincoln Monument Association," and be located at Springfield, State of Illinois, and shall continue in existence for the term of twenty years.

## ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to construct a Monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, in the city of Springfield, State of Illinois.

## ARTICLE III.

The following persons shall be the Directors of the Association during the first year of its existence: Richard J. Oglesby, Sharon Tyndale, O. H. Miner, James H. Beveridge, Newton Bateman, John T. Stuart, Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, James C. Conkling, Thomas J. Dennis, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, S. H. Melvin, Samuel H. Treat and David L. Phillips.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this eleventh day of May, 1865.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY,	[SEAL.]	SHARON TYNDALE,	[SEAL.]
ORLIN H. MINER,	[SEAL.]	NEWTON BATEMAN,	[SEAL.]
JOHN T. STUART,	[SEAL.]	S. H. TREAT,	[SEAL.]
JESSE K. DUBOIS,	[SEAL.]	O. M. HATCH,	[SEAL.]
JAMES C. CONKLING,	[SEAL.]	S. H. MELVIN,	[SEAL.]
JOHN WILLIAMS,	[SEAL.]	JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,	[SEAL.]
JACOB BUNN,	[SEAL.]	THOMAS J. DENNIS,	[SEAL.]
DAVID L. PHILLIPS, [SEAL.]			

These gentlemen were nearly all occupying high official positions at the time, or had previously been. The first five named in the preamble were, respectively,

Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois at the time. Mr. Stuart was the preceptor and first law partner of Abraham Lincoln, an ex-member of the U. S. House of Representatives, and is yet one of the leading lawyers of Central Illinois; Mr. Treat has been for many years, and is yet, a Judge of the U. S. Court for Illinois; Mr. Dubois is an ex-member of the State Legislature, ex-receiver of the U. S. Land Office, ex-Auditor of State, etc., etc.; Mr. Hatch is an ex-Secretary of State, and a man of wealth and influence; Mr. Conkling is an ex-Mayor of Springfield, ex-member of the State Legislature, a leading lawyer, capitalist, and public spirited citizen; Mr. Dennis was at the time Mayor of the city, and is one of the foremost architects in the west; Mr. Williams and Mr. Bunn are, respectively, at the head of two among the oldest and most wealthy banking houses in the city; Dr. Melvin is a prominent merchant, banker and railroad man; Mr. Phillips was then United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois. All of them had long been on terms of personal friendship and intimacy with Abraham Lincoln.

On the day the Association took a legal form, the Board of Directors organized by electing

Governor Richard J. Oglesby, President.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Vice President.

Clinton L. Conkling, Secretary.

Hon. James H. Beveridge, Treasurer.

A code of by laws was adopted, agents appointed to collect funds, agricultural and horticultural societies called on to contribute, and the Treasurer directed to invest funds—which were already beginning to reach the treasury—in United States securities. Until June, it was the intention of the Association to erect the monument on the plat of ground where the first vault had been built, not doubting that Mrs. Lincoln would give her consent to that arrangement, on a deliberate

consideration of the subject. In a letter to the Association, dated at Chicago, June fifth, Mrs. Lincoln still objected to that location. On the fourteenth day of the month, it was decided by a majority of one, in a full Board of Directors, to build the Monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Six acres of land were donated by the city of Springfield, and conveyed to the Association as a site for the Monument.

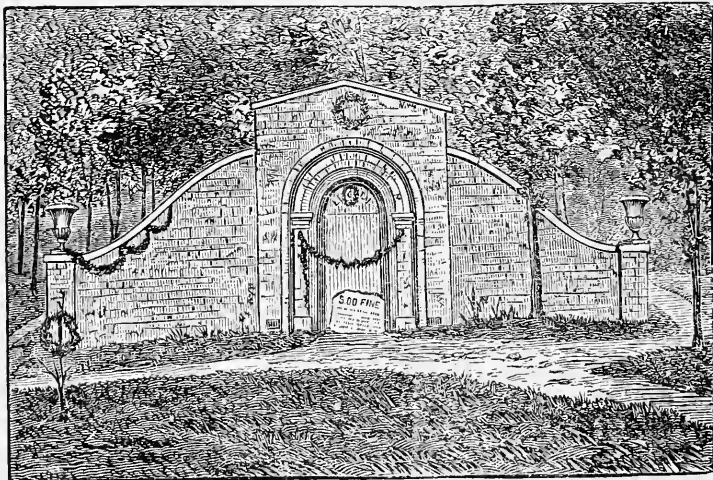
Measures were at once taken to erect a temporary vault, near that belonging to the cemetery. The object in building a temporary vault, was that the remains might be deposited there until the Monument could be completed, and thus vacate the public vault. The temporary vault was completed before winter, and a notice given to Mrs. Lincoln, at Chicago, that the Association was ready to remove the body of her late husband; that it would be done without public display, and asked her to name the time that it would be convenient for her to be present. She replied, saying that December 21, at three o'clock p. m., would suit her. A day or two previous to the time fixed for the removal, Mrs. Lincoln, with her son Robert, came to Springfield, and visited the new tomb. She expressed herself well pleased with what had been done, but a sudden indisposition prevented her being present when the removal took place. In process of transferring the remains, the box containing the coffin was opened, in order that the features of the deceased might be seen, and six of his personal acquaintances filed a written statement with the Secretary of the Association, that it was the body of Abraham Lincoln beyond a doubt. This was deemed advisable, to keep the evidence of identity unbroken through the changes necessary to be made before the completion of his final resting place.

Mr. Lincoln had one son who died in childhood, many years ago, and was buried in Hutchinson cemetery, near the city. His body was removed to the tem-

porary vault also, and it then contained the bodies of the father and two sons, Eddie and Willie. Edward was named for Col. E. D. Baker—who was killed at Ball's Bluff—between whom and Mr. Lincoln the warmest friendship always existed. I must digress here, to say that I have been informed by one who knows, that in one of the finest cemeteries of San Francisco, the grave of that pure and eloquent statesman and brave soldier, is the only one that is neglected. Is there no lover of free institutions, and admirer of genius in that city, who will see that the stain is removed?

Figure No. 3 was engraved from a photograph of the temporary vault. It stood on the brow of the hill, about fifty yards northeast of the monument. It was removed late in the autumn of 1871, and the site where it stood graded down about fifteen feet.

Early in 1868, the Association advertised a "Notice to Artists," offering \$1000 for the best design for a monument, with the usual conditions, and named the



(Fig. 3.)

TEMPORARY VAULT AT OAK RIDGE.



first of September as the day for the examination. Thirty-seven designs, by thirty-one artists—six of them sending two each—were received and placed on exhibition in the Senate Chamber.

They came from the following States: Illinois—Chicago, John Wesley Hooper, Henry L. Gay, H. Schroff, Cochrane & Piquenard, one each, and from L. W. Volk, two; Mattoon, J. E. Hummell, one; Bloomington, J. R. & J. S. Haldeman, one; Quincy, C. G. Volk, two; Springfield, Joseph Baum and E. E. Myers, one each, making a total of twelve. Wisconsin—Milwaukee, N. Merrill, two. Iowa—Jefferson, Henry Goodman, one. Indiana—Logansport, William Emmett, and Indianapolis, J. H. Vrydagh, one each. Ohio—Toledo, W. H. Macher, one, and Cincinnati, Thomas D. Jones, two. Massachusetts—Boston, C. B. Odiorne and Miss Harriet E. Hosmer, one each. District of Columbia—Washington, Miss Vinnie Ream, one. Kentucky—Louisville, M. S. Belknap, one. Missouri—St. Louis, J. Beattie, Charles Bullitt, R. H. Follenius, McLaren & Baldwin, one each. New York—Brooklyn, Horwan & Maurer, two. Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, J. H. Bailey & H. H. Lovie, A. E. Harwicke, J. H. Hazeltine, E. N. Scherr, one each. Connecticut—Hartford, J. G. Batterson, one. Vermont—Brattleboro, Larkin G. Mead, Jr., two; making a total of thirty-seven.

Some of these designs would have cost a million dollars each to put them into execution. Five days were occupied in studying them, when the board adjourned to meet again on the tenth of the month. They re-assembled on the tenth, and continued to the eleventh, when it was

*Resolved*, That this Association adopt the design—one of them—submitted by Larkin G. Mead, Jr., to be constructed of granite and bronze, and that the whole matter be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Those voting in the affirmative were, Bateman, Beveridge, Bunn, Conkling, Dennis, Dubois, Hatch, Melvin, Miner, Stuart, Treat, Williams and Phillips. In the negative, Mr. Tyndale. Absent or not voting, Gov. Oglesby.

The Association then entered into a contract with Mr. Mead, to erect the monument, together with the statuary, and all the accessories necessary to the fulfilment of the design. It was soon after ascertained that it was Mr. Mead's intention to let the contract for the architectural part of the work and return to Italy, where he had been residing for several years. Then it was mutually agreed to annul the existing contract, and a new one was entered into on the thirtieth of December, in which it was stipulated that the Association was to manage the building of the architectural part of the monument, and that it should be done strictly after the drawings and specifications of Mr. Mead. On his part, Mr. Mead was to mould, cast and deliver all the statuary required by and necessary to his design, namely.

1. A statue of Lincoln, not less than ten feet high, for \$13,700.

2. A group representing infantry, containing three figures and appropriate accessories, the figures to be not less than seven and a half feet high, for \$13,700.

3. A group of cavalry, to contain a horse and two human figures, with appropriate accessories, the human figures to be not less than seven and a half feet high, and the horse in proportion, for the sum of \$13,700.

4. A group of artillery, to contain three figures and appropriate accessories, the figures to be not less than seven and a half feet high, for \$13,700.

5. A marine group, to contain three figures and appropriate accessories, the figures to be not less than seven and a half feet high, for \$13,700.

6. The coat of arms of the United States, as shown in the specifications, for \$1,500, making a total of \$70,000.

It was a part of the contract, that the Association was to have the right to order one or more of these pieces or groups at a time, to suit its own convenience, and that it was not under obligations to pay for any piece until a written order was given for the work to proceed. When a written order was given, one-third of the stipulated price was to accompany it, one-third to be paid when the plaster model was delivered at the foundry where it was to be cast, and the remaining third when the work was completed and delivered in good order, at Springfield, Illinois. It was also stipulated in the contract, that if cannon were donated to be used in the statuary, the value thereof should be deducted from the price. It was further agreed, that if any donations of freight were made, it should be to the Association, and not to Mr. Mead.

On the back of this contract, Mr. Mead gave the signatures of five business men of New York city, binding themselves in the penal sum of \$5,000 each, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part. A note, also on the back of this contract, over the signature of John J. Cisco, of New York, expresses the opinion that the bond is good and sufficient.

On the seventh day of May, 1869, the Board of Directors, under the above contract, instructed the Executive Committee to order the statue of Lincoln and the coat of arms of the United States, and to accompany the order with one third of the money, as per contract.

After advertising for proposals to erect the monument—excepting the statuary—and receiving five or six bids, that of W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, was accepted. A contract was then entered into, between the Association and Mr. Richardson, in which he agreed to erect the National Lincoln Monument, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, according to the plans and specifications adopted by the Association, for the sum of

\$136,550. He was to build the foundation during the year 1869, and the superstructure by January 1, 1871. The Association agreed to pay Mr. Richardson the sum above named, and for the purpose designated, by monthly estimates as the work progressed, fifteen per cent of which was to be withheld until the work was completed according to contract, when the total amount remaining should be paid. Mr. Richardson gave ample security, under a penalty of \$50,000, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

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Arrangements having been previously made, the Board of Directors held a special meeting in Oak Ridge Cemetery, September 9, 1869. After calling the roll, a brief but fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Albert Hale, invoking God's blessing on the work they were about to commence. The president of the Association being absent, the vice president, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, at the request of the board, made the following statement of the financial condition of the Association :

U. S. 5-20 bonds, on special deposit with J. Bunn....	\$66,300 00
Premium on said bonds, at present value.....	13,260 00
Cash in bank.....	2,023 46
Notes on individuals.....	80 00
Illinois State bonds, on special deposit with J. Bunn..	17,000 00
Illinois State appropriation.....	50,000 00
Estimated value of cannon donated by Congress.....	5,000 00
Paid to Larkin G. Mead on contract for statuary.....	5,000 00
	\$158,663 46
Total assets.....	

Mr. Dubois also made a statement of all the contracts entered into by the Association, in consequence of which the following liabilities were incurred :

To W. D. Richardson, for building monument.....	\$136,550 00
To Larkin G. Mead, for statute of Lincoln and coat of arms. ....	15,200 00
	\$151,750 00
Total liabilities.....	
Balance, after meeting all liabilities.....	\$6,913 46

Mr. Dubois said that, if no misfortune befel the Association, it could, by January 1, 1871, have the monument completed, except the four groups of statuary, and be out of debt, with a small balance in the treasury. He expressed the hope that the American people, or separate States or cities, would furnish the means to pay for the remaining groups of statuary, that the monument might stand complete and symmetrical, a fitting emblem of the character and virtues of the man it was designed to honor.

Vice President Dubois closed his statement by saying: "In obedience to the order of your board, and to testify their and my approbation of all that has been done, it is my pleasure now to begin the work, by throwing out the first shovelful of earth."

Mr. Richardson had his materials on the ground, and before winter closed in, had the foundation completed, doing all his contract required for the year 1869.

When the work was about to commence, the Association reorganized its Executive Committee, so that it was composed of the Hon. John T. Stuart, Jacob Bunn and John Williams.

Mr. Stuart, as previously intimated, was the preceptor of Abraham Lincoln, in the study of the law, and furnished him the library for that purpose. They were also partners in practice from 1837 to 1840, when the partnership was dissolved, in consequence of Mr. Stuart being elected to a seat in the United States House of Representatives.

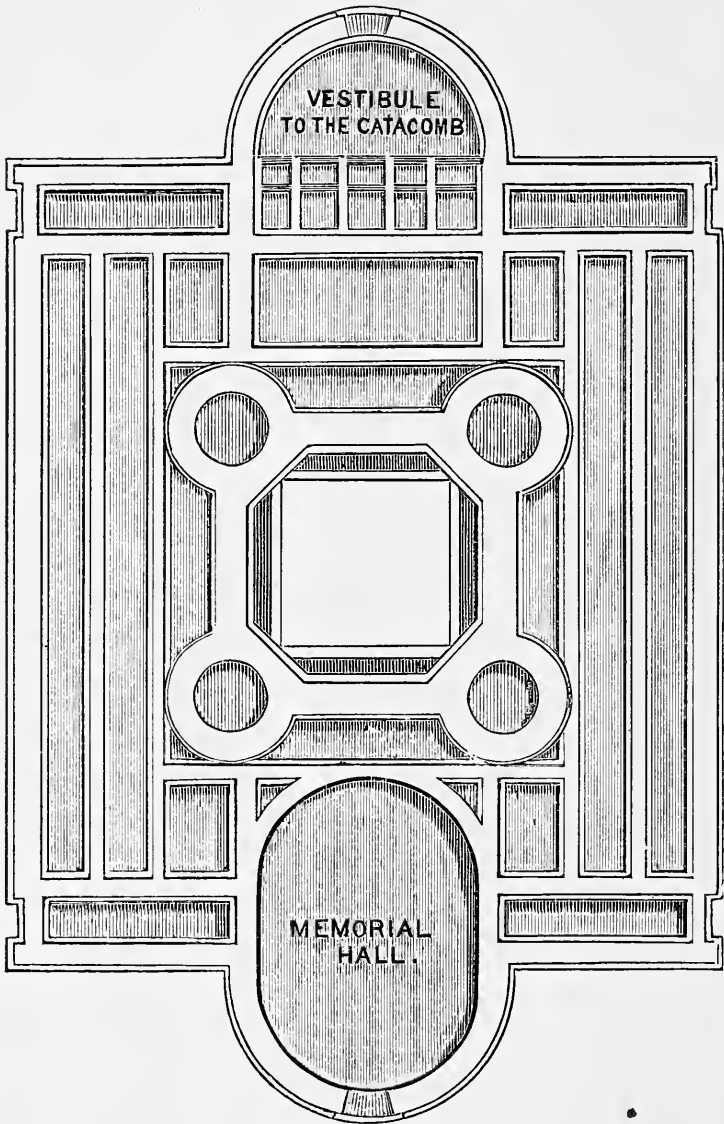
I shall now endeavor to describe the monument. The excavation for the central part, or that on which the main shaft rises, is twenty-three and a half feet deep, and seventeen feet square. The bottom of the excavation is filled with concrete, the whole seventeen feet square, to the depth of eight feet. (See Fig. 7.) On this concrete, the whole seventeen feet square is built up with solid masonry of block stone, to a height of thirty-nine feet and four inches. The stone is all dressed

true and square, and is very heavy, some of the pieces weighing several tons each. The excavations for all the outer walls and piers are six feet deep. The walls commence with two feet depth of concrete. There is a round pier, fifteen feet in diameter—at the bottom—at each of the four corners of the central shaft. These piers are built up to a height of twenty-eight feet and four inches above the ground line, and are tapered to form a pedestal of eleven feet diameter at the top.

There are three straight walls on each side of the central shaft, parallel with its sides, and at equal distances from each other. These walls are all joined to the round piers. The central shaft, pedestals, and walls touching the pedestals, form a square of fifty-four feet, with rounded corners. There is another wall outside of all these, nearly ten feet distant, the whole forming a square of seventy-two feet six inches. In addition to these walls, there is an oval room thirty-two and a half feet long and twenty-four feet wide, in the clear. About half of it projects from the south side, and the other half extends inward, nearly to the base of the obelisk. This room is called Memorial Hall, and is designed to be a repository for articles used by, or in any way associated with the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The interior wall is planed Illinois stone, and inside of that, a few inches, is a lining of Vermont marble in panel work, extending in dome groined arches, to form the ceiling, all supported by a series of Doric columns. This Hall is entered from the ground by a door at the south. (See Fig. 4.)

At the north side there is a similar projection, called the Vestibule to the Catacomb. It is finished inside the same as Memorial Hall, except that the floor is of black and white marble instead of Illinois stone. It is entered by a door from the north. (See Fig. 4.)

The ground plan is one hundred and nineteen and a half feet from north to south, and seventy-two and a half feet from east to west. The walls shown in Fig-



(Fig. 4.)

GROUND PLAN OF THE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.

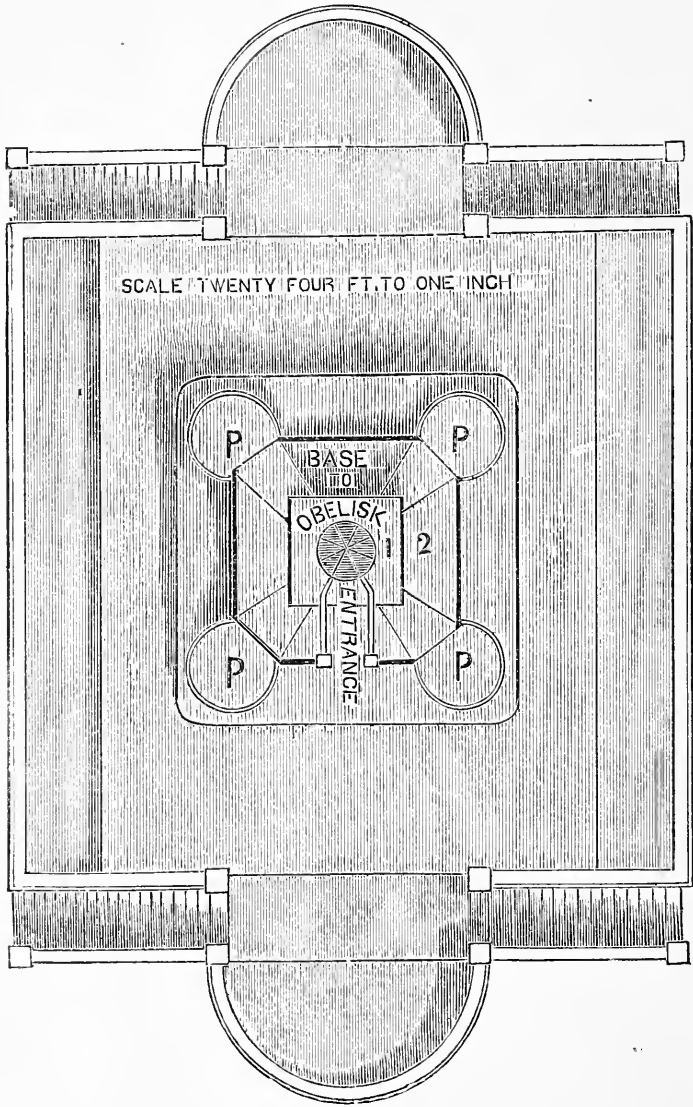


ure 4 are all fourteen feet and four inches high. Arches are sprung from one to another at the top, and heavy iron beams or joists, with flanges on the lower edge, are laid across Memorial Hall and the Catacomb. Arches are sprung from one of these beams to another, beginning on the flanges at the bottom of the iron beams. The upper part of this series of arches is brought to an even surface by filling the depressions with concrete. On top of this, embedded in cement, is a covering of immense slabs of Illinois stone, planed to a uniform thickness of about eight inches, which brings the whole area of seventy-two and a half feet square, and the half circular projections over Memorial Hall and the Catacomb, up to fifteen feet ten inches in height. Figure 5 is an illustration of this area, which is called the Terrace.

You can ascend to the Terrace by either of four flights of granite steps, one at each corner. The two on the south land over Memorial Hall, and the two at the north over the Catacomb. The flagging stone that makes the Terrace, and at the same time a roof for everything below, is laid with sufficient inclination outward to carry off the water.

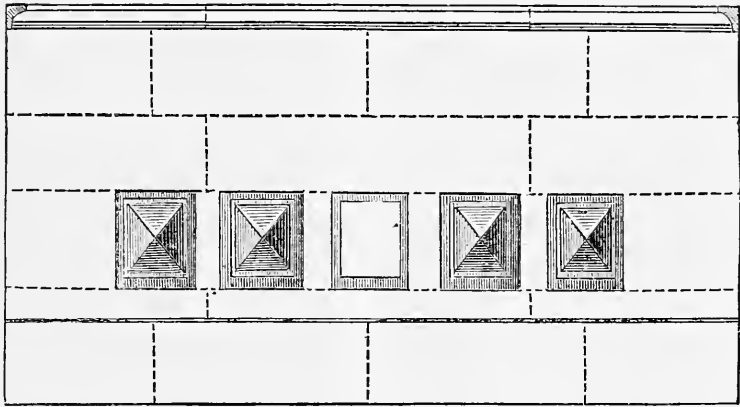
A heavy granite balustrade ascends on the outside of each stairway, and is extended so as to form a parapet around the Terrace and over the Catacomb and Memorial Hall. A small section of the parapet may be seen on each end of Figure 7.

The Catacomb now consists of five crypts, side by side, elevated three feet above the floor of the vestibule. The crypts are three feet square, and seven feet from north to south. Figure 6, is an elevation fronting north, of the five crypts as they appeared before the marble panel work was put in place. Now the central crypt is the only one visible. In it there is a marble Sarcophagus, containing all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln.



(Fig. 5.)

THE TERRACE.



(Fig. 6.)

## ELEVATION OF THE CRYPTS.

The Catacomb and Memorial Hall are each lighted by six openings, and each opening is designed to be closed by a single piece of plate glass, when necessary.

The central shaft, being seventeen feet square at the bottom, as it rises is reduced to twelve feet square on the outside, at the top of the Terrace, and tapers to eight feet square at the apex, ninety-eight feet four and a half inches from the ground. The outside is dressed granite, and the inside hard burned brick. The shaft, or obelisk, is hollow from the terrace to the top, eighty-two and a half feet. The opening is six feet in diameter, and perfectly round. Fastenings were built in the wall, as the work progressed, for the support of a circular iron stairway, which ascends from the entrance, over the Terrace, as shown in Figure 5, and ends in a platform of iron, just near enough the cap stone to leave convenient room for standing erect. Each step is fastened to the wall by two iron bolts, the other end is attached to a central iron shaft, which extends from bottom to top. Figure 7 presents an interior view of the construction of the stairway.

One-third of the way from the Terrace to the top, there is a circular window, one foot in diameter, on each of the four sides. Two-thirds of the way up, there are four similar windows. At the top, and at a convenient height to stand on the platform and look out, there are twelve of these windows, three on each side. Each one was intended to have been closed by a single piece of plate glass, three-fourths of an inch thick, but it has been found necessary thus far to leave them open, to afford ventilation as well as light.

The study of Figure 7 will enable the reader to understand the interior construction of the monument better than a written description only.

It is as though the monument was cut exactly through the centre, from north to south, and you were standing at the west, facing the east, and looking at the eastern half. You see how the arches are sprung from one wall to another, to support the stone flagging which forms the Terrace. The south end, or that to the right, shows the interior of Memorial Hall, and the north end, or that to the left, shows the interior of the Catacomb, without any attempt to illustrate the crypts. The letter S indicates that the material used is stone, and the letter B, brick. It will be observed that the foundation of the obelisk is sunk much deeper than the other walls. The spiral stairway is seen commencing on a level with the Terrace. A small section of the granite parapet, which extends around the Terrace, is seen at each end of the cut. The small light spots in Memorial Hall and the Catacomb, are the small windows previously described. The elevation at the south side is a profile of the pedestal for the statue of Lincoln. It is thirty-five and a half feet above the ground line, and nineteen feet eight inches above the Terrace.

In preparing the granite for the monument, a series of ashlar, two feet by two feet nine inches, are so dressed that each presents the appearance of a raised



shield. The names of the States are engraved on these shields. The shortest are given in full, and the longest abbreviated. These shields form a part of the wall, around the entire base, and the four pedestals, alternating with an ashlar of the same size. On each of these alternating ashlars, are two raised bands, running horizontally, giving to the States the appearance of being linked together, as it were, by an endless chain. The body of the granite is dressed to a true surface, and the bands and letters are polished. To complete a course around the edifice, there were three more shields than the whole number of States. These three are built in at the east side, and left blank, ready to receive the names of any States that may hereafter be admitted. (See Fig. 10.)

The following is the order in which the States are placed, beginning on the east side, at the right of the blanks, and continuing to the right around the monument. The names of the original thirteen States are first given, and then the newer States, in the chronological order of their admission into the Union. As the names of the States are all abbreviated, except two, I first give the abbreviation exactly as it is on the stone, and immediately follow it with the name in full.

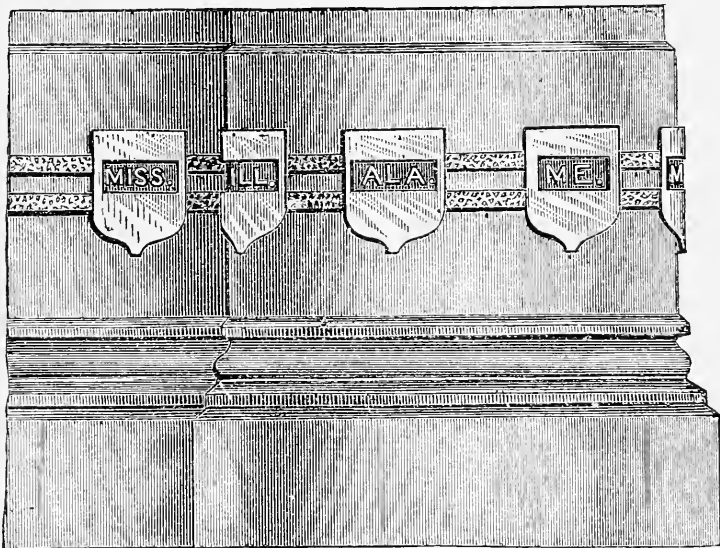
Va. for Virginia; N. Y. New York; Mass. Massachusetts; N. H. New Hampshire; N. J. New Jersey; Del. Delaware; Conn. Connecticut; Md. Maryland; R. I. Rhode Island; N. C. North Carolina; S. C. South Carolina; Penn. Pennsylvania; Ga. Georgia; Vt. Vermont; Ky. Kentucky; Tenn. Tennessee; Ohio; La. Louisiana; Ind. Indiana; Miss. Mississippi; Ills. Illinois; Ala. Alabama; Me. Maine; Mo. Missouri; Ark. Arkansas; Mich. Michigan; Tex. Texas; Fla. Florida; Iowa; Wis. Wisconsin; Cal. California; Minn. Minnesota; On. Oregon; Kan. Kansas; W. Va. West Virginia; Nev. Nevada; Neb. Nebraska; ending at the left of the three blank shields.

This cordon of States is twenty-three feet above the

ground, seven feet above the Terrace, and three feet below the top of the pedestals on which the four groups of statuary are to stand, previously described as representing the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and the Navy. The names of the States, as above described, and

L I N C O L N ,

in raised letters on the front of the pedestal for his statue, constitute the whole of the inscriptions on the monument. Figure 8 is a view of one of the four round pedestals.



(Fig. 8.)

ROUND PEDESTAL.

This is one of the four for the support of the groups of statuary, and is situated at the southwest corner of the monument, showing that part of it above the Terrace. The tablets are all of the same size, but the pedestal being round, as it recedes, Missouri, on the

right, and Illinois, on the left, are apparently diminished in width. The left edge of the tablet—Ill.—forms the inside of the corner, as it joins the square base of the obelisk, which brings Mississippi on a straight surface. The bands or links connecting the tablets are well illustrated.



(Fig. 9.)

U. S. COAT OF ARMS.

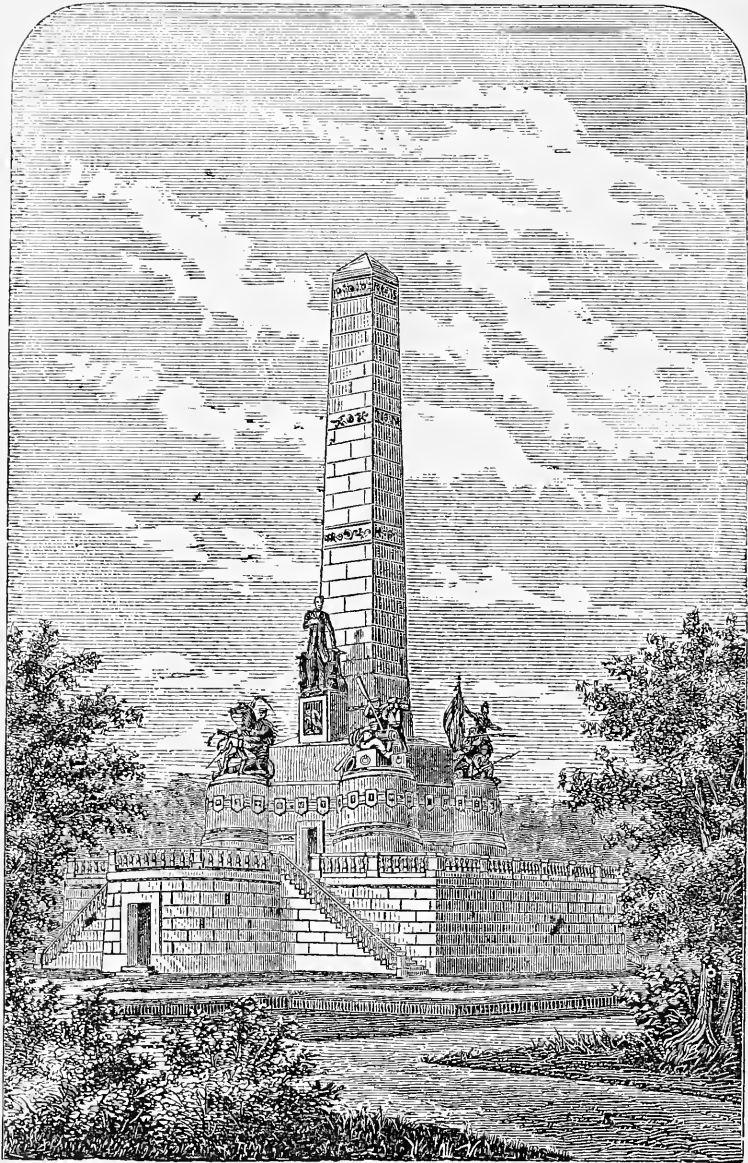
The statue of Mr. Lincoln stands on a pedestal projecting from the south side of the obelisk, seven feet higher than the four round pedestals. The pedestal bearing the statue of Lincoln has the United States Coat of Arms, in bronze, sunk in a recess on its front. The Coat of Arms, as shown in Figure 9, is somewhat modified, and is in bas relief.

It will be observed that the shield, with part of the



stars obscured, supports the American Eagle. The olive branch on the ground shows, that having been tendered until it was spurned by the rebels, it was then cast under foot. Then the conflict began, and raged until the chain of slavery was torn asunder, one part remaining grasped in the talons of the eagle, and the other held aloft in his beak. The coat of arms, in the position it occupies on the monument, is intended to typify the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Lincoln, on the pedestal above it, makes the whole an illustration of his position at the outbreak of the rebellion. He took his stand on the Constitution, as his authority for using the four arms of the war power of the Government—the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and the Navy, which are to be represented in groups around him—to hold together the States, which are represented still lower on the monument, by a cordon of tablets, linking them together, as it were, in a perpetual bond of Union.

The statue of Lincoln is the central figure in the group, or series of groups. There is nothing visible, on all the exterior, except granite and bronze. You enter the shaft, or obelisk, on a level with the Terrace, at the south side, under the statue of Lincoln, and ascend the spiral stairway seventy-seven feet, which brings you to the platform at the top, previously described. The floor of this platform is made of iron, and is ninety-two feet from the ground. The monument being on almost as high ground as any within several miles of the city, affords a fine prospect of Springfield and the surrounding country. Figure 10 is an accurate representation of the monument from the southeast, as it will appear when completed, and as it now appears, with the exception of the statuary. The door on the ground is the entrance to Memorial Hall; that on the Terrace, the entrance to the obelisk. The Catacomb is on the opposite side, and consequently



(Fig. 10.)

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.

does not appear in this picture, but it is entered by a door on the ground, the same as that to Memorial Hall.

In order to make it more easily understood, I will recapitulate the dimensions. The base is seventy-two and a half feet square, and with the circular projection of the Catacomb on the north, and Memorial Hall on the south, the extreme length on the ground from north to south is one hundred and nineteen and a half feet. Height of the Terrace, fifteen feet ten inches. From the Terrace to the apex of the Obelisk, eighty-two feet six and a half inches. From the grade line to the top of the four round pedestals, twenty-eight feet four inches, and to the top of the pedestal for the Lincoln statue, thirty-five and a half feet. Total height from ground line to apex of Obelisk, ninety-eight feet four and a half inches. The above measurements were taken by T. J. Dennis in January, 1872.

## CHAPTER XXV.

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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 Cælian. 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.



(Fig. 11.)

STONE FROM THE WALL OF SERVIUS TULLIUS.

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 furore, 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 so 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. Dur-

ing 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.

# NATIONAL Lincoln Monument.

This entire Edifice was erected by the liberal contributions of those who hold  
in grateful esteem the memory of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The National Lincoln Monument Association would gladly make access to all parts of the Monument free to visitors; but they have no funds to defray the necessary expenses.

When the Monument was dedicated October 15, 1874, the Association had to choose between closing all its doors, leaving visitors to look at the outside and guess at the meaning of the emblems; or to place it in the care of a man, capable of imparting all necessary information, and authorize him to collect a small contribution from each visitor.

On the 29th of October, 1874, the undersigned was placed temporarily in charge of the Monument, and it was opened the next day for the reception of visitors.

At a meeting of the Association, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874, a committee, consisting of Messrs. John T. Stuart, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, O. H. Miner and J. C. Conkling, to whom the matter had been referred, reported in favor of employing a custodian for the Monument, and recommended that J. C. Power be appointed to that office. The report was concurred in and the following adopted as the

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The custodian shall have personal care of the monument and may employ one or more assistants, to be approved by the Executive Committee. Said custodian, or an assistant, shall be in attendance at the monument during the usual business hours of each business day, except in stormy or inclement weather.

2. He shall keep the monument in good order, the steps clean and clear of snow or other obstructions. He shall keep the walks to and around the monument clean, well swept and free from all grass; the carriage drives through the ground in good order, free from weeds and grass, and the grass plats and lawn mown at proper times and free from weeds.

3. It shall be the duty of the custodian to be courteous and polite to visitors, to give all proper information when requested, to keep a visitors' register, and to show all parts of the monument except the catacomb, to which no one shall be admitted without special permit from some member of the Association.

4. To provide for the compensation of the custodian, and expense of the care of the monument and grounds, the custodian is authorized and directed to receive from all persons, except children under twelve years of age, for admittance to Memorial Hall and the Obelisk or both, the sum of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. And he is further authorized to sell at the monument any such books, pamphlets, pictures or other publications concerning Abraham Lincoln or the monument as may be approved by the Executive Committee.

5. The custodian shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, file with the Secretary of the Association a report in writing of all receipts for admissions or for sales during the previous month, and make full payment of all moneys due the Association by virtue of his agreement.

6. The foregoing regulations shall be at all times subject to change, alteration or amendment by the National Lincoln Monument Association.

N. B.—Outside the Monument, the Terrace and Grounds are free to all.

## TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

is required of each visitor for admittance to Memorial Hall and the Obelisk, with full explanation.


Open every day, except Sundays, from...to...A. M., and from...to...P. M.  
Memorial Hall is kept warm by one of A. L. Ide's patent Steam Heaters.

**J. C. POWER, Custodian.**


JAN. 1, 1875.

With the approval of the Executive Committee.

# MEMORIAL HALL.



 The following are some of the articles kept FOR SALE in MEMORIAL HALL:

	PRICE.
THE MONUMENTAL EDITION OF THE LIFE OF LINCOLN; being a life of Lincoln and a History of the Monument combined, - - - - -	\$2 00
PAMPHLET composed of the Illustrated and Descriptive part of the above book,—this pamphlet, - - - - -	25
STEREOSCOPIC VIEW OF THE MONUMENT, - - - - -	30
STEREOSCOPIC VIEW OF LINCOLN'S SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, - - - - -	30
PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CATACOMB AND SARCOPHAGUS after the desecration, - - - - -	30
PHOTOGRAPH OF NEW SALEM, including Lincoln's store and boarding house, - - - - -	30
PHOTOGRAPH OF A PIECE OF LAURA KEENE'S DRESS with blood stains from Lincoln's death wound, - - - - -	15
PHOTOGRAPHS OF LINCOLN'S MONUMENT—	
Card Size, - - - - -	15
Cabinet Size, - - - - -	30
8 by 10 inches, - - - - -	1 00
11 by 14 “ - - - - -	1 50
16 by 20 “ - - - - -	2 00
20 by 24 “ - - - - -	2 50
LINCOLN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, (fac simile) for framing, - - - - -	1 00


 The above will be sent to any address, postage or express prepaid, on receipt of the price.

ADDRESS

**J. C. POWER,**  
*Post Office Box 800,*  
**SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**


 The COAT OF ARMS and STATUE OF LINCOLN were put in position in October, 1874; and the INFANTRY and NAVAL GROUPS in April, 1877. The weight of each piece is as follows:

Coat of Arms, - - - - -	284 pounds.
Statue of Lincoln, - - - - -	4,862 “
Infantry Group, - - - - -	7,609 “
Naval Group, - - - - -	7,826 “













