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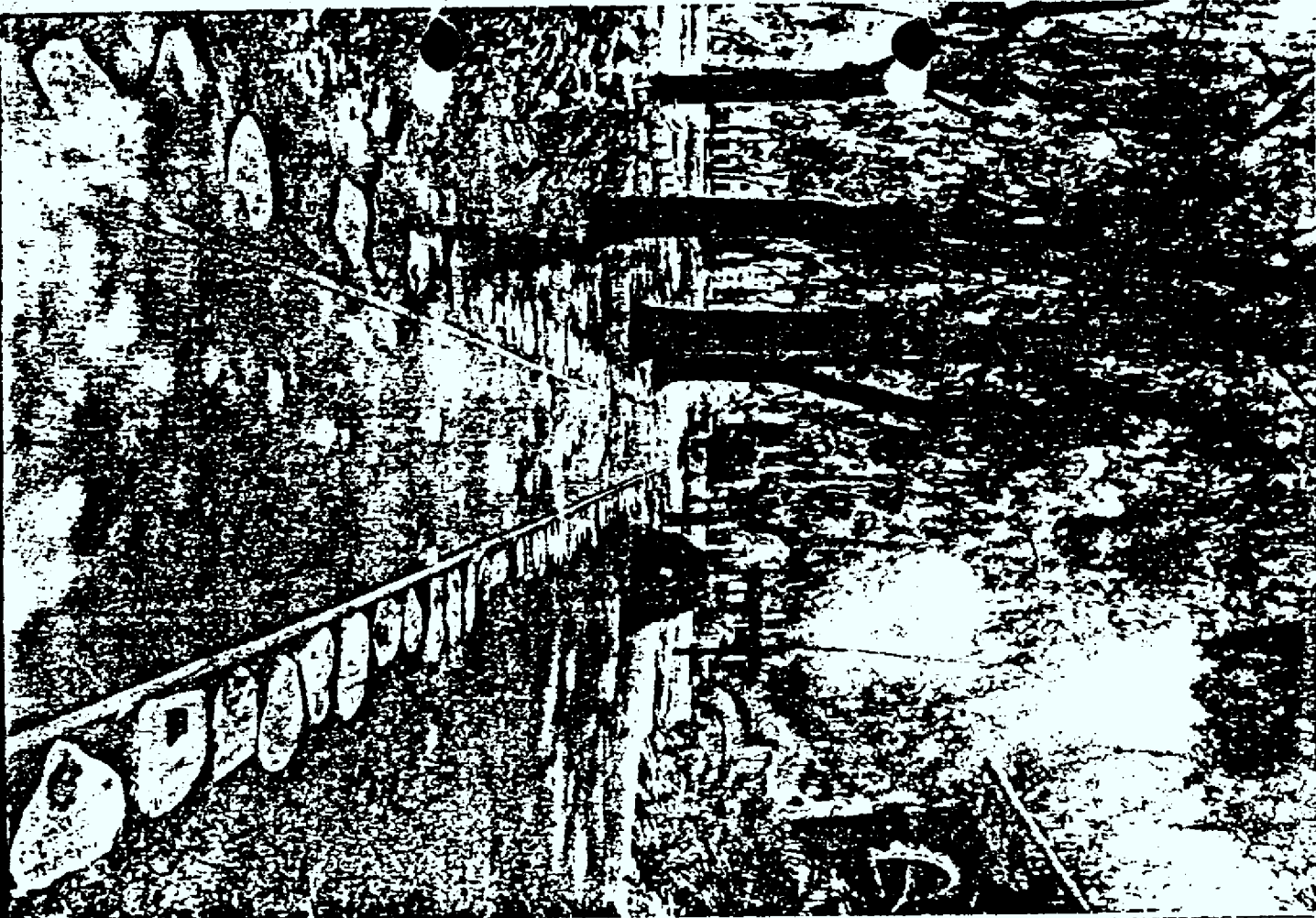
THE WALK OF FAME

"SERMONS IN STONES AND GOOD IN EVERYTHING"

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THE WALK OF FAME

A PATH OF MANY MEMORIES

With an Introduction

By

HAMILTON HOLY
President of Rollins College

*Being a brief account of how it
happened, and the story of how
each stone came to the Rollins
Campus to memorialize the
names of those who have left
their "footprints" on the "Sands
of Time".*

ROLLINS COLLEGE
Winter Park, Florida

← Entrance to the "Walk of Fame"

"Stones serve many purposes. They build houses and fences, and paths to walk upon. When we come to die they keep the lasting record of our fame, whether we be great or small. They are kind and loyal friends of man."

THE WALK OF FAME

By HAMILTON HOIT
President of Rollins College

ON THE campus of Rollins College, situated in Winter Park in the center of the lake region of Central Florida, is a shaded walk traversed all day long by the faculty and students as they go to and from the college classrooms. It is flanked on either side by a row of flat stones of all colors and contours averaging about 18x12 inches in length and breadth. Each stone is engraved with the name of a famous man or woman and his or her home or place from whence the stone was taken. Whenever I glance out of my office window I am almost sure to see visitors on the Walk, with faces down deciphering the inscriptions on the graven stones.

This Walk, as far as I know, is unique in conception and execution. It began this way: Some ten years ago my father suggested that we take some motor trips together during my summer vacation. The older one grows the more one appreciates a father's companionship and my father was then nearing the end of his life. I asked him where he would most like to go. He replied: "When I was a boy, I used to drive about with my father on his rounds as a country doctor, and on these drives he used often to tell me about ancestors and point out the old farms and homesteads from which some of them came. I suggest that we try to find and visit these old homesteads, all of which are situated in Connecticut and Massachusetts."

It so happens that I own an old colonial Connecticut home, filled with antiques which in Revolutionary days was a tavern on the stage-coach turnpike between Boston and Hartford. As in many old New England homes, the side door of the house is more often used than the front door. This side door is approached over a lawn from the gate, and I had decided to lay down some stepping-stones across this lawn. It occurred to me to get a stepping-stone from each of the ancestral homes and then carve on them the family name of the ancestor, the town in which the homestead was

situated, and the date when the family first settled there. So during the several trips that my father and I took together that summer, I brought back a dozen or more stones and made them the basis of an "Ancestral Walk". My sons and I with hammers and cold chisels carved the names, places, and dates on these stones and set them in the walk. Since we were not masons and did not know how to carve well, our lettering was as crude as could be found on the tombstones in any old New England church-yard.

This walk was naturally interesting to my family and friends, but who else could get very much excited over a row of stones carved with such old New England family names as Holt, Bowen, Elliot, Corbin, Chandler, Aspinwall, Eaton, Tappan, etc. It then occurred to me to collect stones from the homes of men and women whose names would be known to everybody and fit them into another walk on my farm.

Therefore, the next summer when my colleague, Professor A. J. Hanna, and I were motoring through New England raising money for Rollins, we decided to start a collection of stones from the homes of celebrities. Thus if we saw a sign at a crossroads pointing to the right and saying, "one mile to the birthplace" of Daniel Webster, or Franklin Pierce, or Ralph Waldo Emerson, we would detour down that road and obtain a stone.

After we had collected about twenty stones, the great moral debate began. Collecting, I fear, is something of a selfish, man-glorious, exhibitionist, and egocentric pursuit (note how every collector "glorials" over his collections and with what pride he insists on showing them to all and sundry who visit him). So Mrs. Holt and I had many a debate as to whether or not we should keep these stones for ourselves or donate them to Rollins College. Finally generosity prevailed and we presented them to Rollins. Then we discovered what everybody discovers who puts the precept into practice—that while it is blessed to receive, it is more blessed to give. Accordingly I found my interest in developing the "Walk of Fame" at Rollins to be far more absorbing than would have been my interest in developing the same walk on my own homestead.

That nucleus of some twenty stones that we got the

first year has now grown to about 600, and more are coming in almost every day. We have to make it an invariable rule that only stones of nationally or internationally known men and women can be admitted to the Walk—no local celebrities. For instance, we would accept no stone from the home of an eminent Floridian who would not be similarly known in Maine or Oregon, and no stone from Massachusetts that would not be known in Texas. Of course there is a borderline, but as a rule we accept stones from only the homes of men and women whose names come up, or nearly come up, to being "household-words." I find, even so, that some of the stones are seldom known by our visitors, though they ought to be. For instance, almost no visitor to the Walk knows that Paul Morphy of New Orleans was the greatest chess player that ever lived, that Professor Willard Gibbs of Yale was undoubtedly the greatest modern mathematician of pre-Einstein times, or that Doctor Morton of Sterling, Massachusetts, discovered ether (my father told me that when my grandfather, the old country doctor, heard of the discovery of ether, he wept to think that he would never have to torture people again when operating on them). I was once explaining the Walk to a large group of students, and when I came to the Adelina Patti stone I asked how many had never heard of her. About thirty hands were raised.

Everybody at Rollins is now a committee of one to bring in stones. I think we have virtually all of the Americans of undisputed first rank, and we have all but about 30 or 40 of those of the second rank. All the Presidents and Chief Justices of the United States are represented and half the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. But Kings and United States Senators are not admitted ex-officio. They have to be Kings and Senators plus. . . . Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania, Mary Queen of Scots, Senators Elihu Root and Charles Sumner are typical exceptions that prove the rule. Already we have many stones from foreign countries, but this is a field which naturally is nowhere nearly so complete as is our collection from the United States.

It is a curious fact that only two men of the 600 in the "Walk of Fame" got there as a result of material achievement and success. These are Rockefeller and Carnegie.

Every other man and woman had to achieve supremely in the realm of the mind or the spirit. To be immortal, one must found a republic, win a war, paint a Sistine Madonna, compose a Parsifal, write a Hamlet, fly over the Poles, discover the law of evolution, or preserve the human voice in wax. We have these particular immortals.

It is also a curious fact that we have had only two refusals when asking for stones. One was from Miss Mabel Choate, who wrote she did not care to contribute a stone from her father's birthplace in Salem, Massachusetts. Thus Joseph H. Choate, leader of the American Bar, Ambassador to Great Britain, American Delegate to the First Hague Conference, Prince of After-Dinner Speakers, etc., etc., will not be found by pilgrims visiting our shrine. The other was from the Secretary of the "Dionne Quintuplet Guardianship", who wrote expressing his regrets that he could not accede to our request, thus explaining his refusal of sending a stone carved with the names of Marie, Emilie, Yvonne, Cecile and Annette. So many women, he said, have come to believe that stones from the hospital grounds are "an aid to fertility", that there has been a veritable "flood of requests" for these stones, and it has been necessary to make a "rigid rule" that no stones can be sent away.

Several of our stones are the only ones I could find on the premises. The Longfellow, Emerson, John Adams and Louisa Alcott stones cannot, I believe, be duplicated without replicating the foundations of their homes.

Almost every stone in our "Walk of Fame" has its romantic. Dickens' stone was a piece of jagged flint I picked up at Gad's Hill near the wooden cross that the great humanitarian-novelist erected over the grave of his pet canary bird. The Thomas Gray stone is a piece that fell from the tower of the village church "Where the moping owl to the moon complained". The Mohammed stone was taken from Mecca at the risk of fine and imprisonment by a sister of one of our foreign exchange students at Rollins. It came from the cave where the Prophet saw his visions. The stone inscribed, "Confucius", came from the school-house in China where the sage taught his pupils. The Columbus stone was taken from the floor of the very crypt in the Havana Cathedral on which the bones of the discoverer

of America rested before they were taken to Spain. "The Dodworth stone came from the well in which the "Old Oaken Bucket" hung. The Jupiter stone came from the top of Mount Olympus where the "blessed" gods dwelt when not off to Ethiopia for a banquet. The Apollo stone came from the cave at Delphi from which the oracle spoke. The Shakespeare stone was from the roof of the shed adjoining his birthplace, and the Milton stone from the kitchen hearth in the pretty "Box" in which the poet composed "Paradise Regained".

We have two Wagner stones—one from his home in Munich and one from the mountain chalet across the Swiss Border in Mornex, France, where he wrote the "Walkyrie" and where at another time John Ruskin lived. The Woodrow Wilson stone is actually a front step of his home in Princeton, New Jersey, and one of the George Washington stones is a rectangular piece of flagging from the East Portico of Mt. Vernon, brought over from the sandstone quarries at St. Bees Head on Lord Lonsdale's estate in Cumberland, England. The Byrd stone was presented by the Admiral himself and was brought by dog-sled from the mountains at the South Pole. The Stephan Foster stone comes from a corner of the Old Kentucky Home. The Jane Addams stone was a part of Hull House. The Buffalo Bill stone was taken from the doorsill of the stable of the Pony Express in St. Joe, Missouri. One Lincoln stone came from the well near the Kentucky log-cabin where he was born. The other came from the Illinois village where he courted Ann Rutledge.

Perhaps my most unusual find was the stone I obtained from the residence of Millard Fillmore. Once on a trip to Buffalo, N. Y., I called on my Yale classmate, William Olmstead, and said,

"Billy, I want to get a stone from the home of Buffalo's greatest citizen except Grover Cleveland. Will you get in your car and take me to President Fillmore's home so I can obtain a stone for our 'Walk of Fame'?"

"It can't be done", he replied, "the house no longer exists."

"Do you know where the site of it is?" I asked.

"Sure," he said, "the house was demolished forty years ago and the Statler Hotel is now erected on the spot."

"Well," I said, "let's motor to the Statler Hotel, go down to the cellar and find a loose stone there or pry loose a brick or a piece of the foundation."

"You don't have to do that," he said. "Just after you and I left college, I was going home from a party late one night and passed the Millard Fillmore house which was in the process of demolition. I got out and 'swiped' a brick and brought it home. It has been on my desk ever since as an oversized paper weight. For thirty years my wife has urged me to throw it away. She says it looks like any other old brick and spoils the looks of the room."

Now I suppose that of the 120 million people living in the United States, Billy Olmstead was the only one that had a stone from the home of Fillmore. I leave it to the reader to explain what was the coincidence by which I happened to meet and broach the subject of my quest to the only man who could help me.

Many, if not most of those whose names are inscribed on the stones, may have actually handled or stepped upon the stones. I saw personally Sinclair Lewis, Charles M. Sheldon, and others do so. Oliver Wendell Holmes washed his face every day during his summer vacations on a marble-topped washstand in his sister's home at Salem, Mass. A broken piece of that marble is in our "Walk".

Perhaps the most fascinating fact about these stones is that although they are of no intrinsic value, yet each one of them is eloquent with suggestion and inspiration. Certainly these "rocks their silence break". No human being can walk amidst these symbols of immortality without something stealing over him akin to the spirit pervading the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey. And, by the way, we have a stone actually from the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, but there are so many names that could be carved on it that we have simply inscribed the place.

Geologically speaking, there are no two stones alike. One who is not a geologist imagines, I dare say, that stones are hard grayish substances, all more or less alike. But nothing is farther from the truth. No two stones in the "Walk" have the same texture or color. Indeed, every color

of the rainbow is represented—from the white marble stones of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle from the Agora, the Academy, and the Lyceum at Athens, the pink stones of St. Paul from Mars Hill, the yellow stones of Robert E. Lee, the red stones of John Muir, the blue stones of Benjamin Franklin, to the black stone of Jose Rizal, the Filipino patriot.

At the head of the "Walk of Fame" is an upright millstone weighing several tons which I obtained from a mill in the neighborhood of my summer home in Woodstock, Connecticut. On this stone is carved in large letters "Walk of Fame", and under it the famous quotation from Shakespeare, "Sermons in stones and good in everything".

If you, gentle reader, have any stones you can send us—stones from the homes where people of recognized fame were born, lived or died—we shall most gratefully receive them. Our ambition is to have every man or woman, living or dead, whose services deserve the eternal remembrance of mankind, represented in our Walk.

A LIST OF THE STONES And Where They Came From

JOHN ADAMS—Quincy, Mass., (1735-1820)

This home was purchased by John Adams, second President of the United States, and was bequeathed to his son, John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. The stone is from the brook which bounds the place, where the West Point cadets bathed when they visited the Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Quincy, Mass., (1767-1848) Same as above.

JANE ADAMS—Hull House, Chicago, Ill., (1860-1935)

The stone is a part of Hull House. It was engraved there for the "Walk of Fame" and presented to Rollins by Miss Adams, an honorary alumna of the College.

LOUIS AGASSIZ—Nahant, Mass., (1807-1873)

The picturesque home still contains pictures and some furniture dating from the days of Agassiz, the great naturalist.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ—Cambridge, Mass., (1835-1910)

Agassiz Hall is erected on the spot where his house was situated, now the campus of Radcliffe College. The stone was found about two hundred feet from the Hall. Naturalist and son of Louis Agassiz.

LOUISA M. ALCOCK—Concord, Mass., (1832-1888)

The stone is from the home of the author of "Little Women" and was found to the right of the front door and under the eaves, enough to prevent rainwater from washing away the earth.

JOHN AND PRISCILLA ALDEN—Plymouth, Mass.,

JOHN ALDEN—(1580-1687)

The little old wooden home where John and Priscilla Alden spent the later part of their lives is now a public shrine. The stone is from the foundation of the barn.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDICH—Portsmouth, N. H., (1836-1907)

The old farm-house on a side street, where some of his novels were written, is now a shrine. The stone came from under the back kitchen doorstep.

ETHAN ALLEN—Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., (1737-1789)

Ethan Allen captured the Fort from the English "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The stone is from the "bullet-proof wall" inside the Fort.

ALVARADO—Antigua, Guatemala, (1495-1541)

Alvarado left Spain in 1510 for Santo Domingo where he remained until 1518. He was with Cortez in his conquest of Mexico, and in 1523 he conquered Guatemala and became its governor. He was killed fighting Indians, and is buried in Antigua.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON—Odense, Denmark, (1805-1875)

The stone from the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen was a gift to Rollins College from the City of Odense, Denmark, and was sent through the good offices of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, former U. S. Minister to Denmark, and an honorary alumna of Rollins College.

FRA ANGELICO—Florence, Italy, (1387-1455)

In the same Monastery where Savonarola had his cell were the cells of Fra Angelico and Fra Bartolommeo, the two great Florentine religious painter monks. The stone was taken from the courtyard of the San Marco Monastery.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY—Rochester, N. Y., (1820-1906)

The stone came from her home in Rochester where Susan B. Anthony the great woman suffragist died.

APOLLO—Delphi, Greece

The night watchman at the Temple of Apollo was "feeling" to obtain this stone. The original stone had a design on it but it was broken to be handled conveniently. What it was is not known.

COUNT ALBERT APPONYI—Budapest, Hungary, (1840-1933)

This stone comes from the permanent residence of Count Apponyi in Budapest, Verboczy u. 17. It was taken from the pergola of this house, a favorite meeting place of the late Count.

LODOVICO ARIOSTO—Ferrara, Italy, (1474-1533)

The stone is from the house of Ferrara where Ariosto lived. His chief work was "Orlando Furioso" which won for him the title "the Divine".

ARISTOTLE—The Lyceum, Athens, Greece, (384 B.C.-322 B.C.)

This marble slab was obtained and inscribed in the vicinity of the Lyceum where it may have been seen if not trodden upon by Aristotle. The Lyceum was possibly situated near the present American School of Classical Studies, and famous as the school founded by Aristotle in imitation of his master's academy.

MATTHEW ARNOLD—Oriel College, Oxford, England, (1822-1888)

Matthew Arnold was educated at Winchester, Rugby and Balliol Colleges and was a Fellow at Oriel, Oxford. He was later pro-

feast of poetry at the University. The stone came from the main quadrangle of the college.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR—Fairfield, Vt., (1830-1888)

The State of Vermont has placed a large granite monument on the site of the house where Arthur was born, now a cow pasture. A stone near the railroad monument, and which looked as if it had been part of the foundation, was the best that could be found for the "Walk of Fame."

KING ARTHUR—Tintagel, Cornwall, England. (Probably 6th Century)

The stone is from King Arthur's Castle (*legendary*). Tennyson places many of his Idylls of King Arthur in this region.

KING ARTHUR AND QUEEN GUINEVERE—Glastonbury Abbey, England.

The stone came from the Abbey where there is a deep grave in front of the High Altar marked as the grave of this King and Queen.

LADY ASTOR—Charlottesville, Va., (1878—)

This stone came from the old garden back of the ancestral home of this famous Lady Astor, formerly Nancy Langhorne, the first woman member of the British Parliament.

GERTRUDE AVERETON—San Francisco, Calif., (1857—)

The stone is from the author's home and was given by her to a former Rollins teacher who gave it to Rollins.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON—Harlem, New York City. (1785-1851)

The stone is a piece from the mantle fireplace in the second story of Audubon's old house on the banks of the Hudson. In the basement of this home Samuel F. B. Morse perfected his first telegraph experiment. The old house was torn down in 1936 and an apartment erected on its site.

JANE AUSTEN—Winchester Cathedral, England, (1776-1817)

The stone was found in the yard of Winchester Cathedral, where Jane Austen is buried.

NEWTON D. BAKER—Cleveland, O., (1871-1937)

The stone is from his home in Cleveland, Ohio.

BALBOA—Jerez, Spain, (1476-1517)

Because Seville was the port of his departure for his famous discovery of the Pacific Ocean, the stone for Balboa was found near the "Tower of Gold", the seaman's great landmark of Seville.

Jerez, birthplace of Balboa, is an ancient frontier town not far from Seville.

LORD BALTIMORE II—St. Mary's City, Md., (1606-1676)

This stone was one of a number brought over from Plymouth as ballast in 1634 and later used as the floor of the first State House built in 1646 in Maryland.

BALZAC—Paris, France, (1799-1860)

The tile was picked up from the floor of the room where Balzac lived and where he worked at his printing presses. The house is now used as an art school.

GEORGE BANCROFT—Worcester, Mass., (1800-1891)

On the site of the original house there is not a flat stone to be had, but this stone was picked up across the road on what was then the old Bancroft farm.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGE—Ogunquit, Me., (1862-1922)

The stone is from a terrace near the humorist's house which overlooks the ocean. The house is a mile or two from Ogunquit.

FREDERICK BARBAROSSA—Nuremberg, Germany, (1123-1190)

This piece of stone was picked up in the castle built by Barbarossa at Nuremberg.

JOSEPH BARTLETT—Kingston, N. H., (1789-1796)

The great grandson of the first governor of New Hampshire, former president of the colony and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, now lives in the original farmhouse and gave the stone to Dr. Hobb.

FRA BARTOLOMEO—Florence, Italy, (1475-1517)

In the same Monastery where Savonarola had his cell were the cells of Fra Bartolomeo and Fra Angelico, the two great Florentine religious painter monks. The stone was taken from the courtyard of the San Marco Monastery.

CLARA BARTON—North Oxford, Mass., (1821-1913)

The stone is from the stone wall in front of the tiny farmhouse where she was born. Owen D. Young, an honorary alumnus of Rollins College, has made it possible to convert this home into a Boy Scout summer camp and the barn has been remodeled for a boys' dormitory.

JOHN BARTHAM—Philadelphia, Pa., (1699-1777)

The stone was found near the great botanist's home.

KATHERINE LEE BATES—Wellesley, Mass., (1860-1929)

The stone is one of the marble tiles from the center of College Hall, Wellesley College's first building, destroyed by fire in 1914.

The stone was given to Miss Bates for use in her garden, and at her death was given to her niece who presented it to the "Walk of Fame."

EMILIA BAZAN—La Coruna, Spain, (1862-1921)

The 1921 occupant of the house where Emilia Bazan was born presented this small stone. Bazan was one of the most influential women of Europe during the latter part of the 19th Century. She was a novelist, sociologist and critic. In 1908 she was created a Countess.

DANIEL CARTER BEARD—Covington, Ky., (1860—)

The stone is from the boyhood home in Covington, Kentucky, of the founder of the Boy Scouts. The people of the city have placed a bronze tablet on the house.

GENERAL. PIERRE BKAUVERGHE—New Orleans, La., (1818-1883)

The stone came from the handsome old mansion where Beauvergard lived for many years on Chartres Street, opposite the Ursuline Convent. It is now used as a home for homeless and unfortunate men and boys.

THOMAS A. BECKET—Canterbury, England, (1118-1170)

This stone, part of Canterbury Cathedral, was found near the front door. Thomas A. Becket, the most famous man of Canterbury, was murdered in the Cathedral.

HENRY WARD BECHTOLD—Litchfield, Conn., (1818-1887)

The home has been turned into a modern estate, and the place where the house once stood is now a lawn. The stone was found at the fence near the front driveway.

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN—Vienna, Austria, (1770-1827)

When the building in which the great composer lived between 1824 and 1825 was repaired in 1932, this stone was replaced by a new one.

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN—Heiligenstadt, Austria (1770-1827)

This stone came from Beethoven's home in Heiligenstadt, where he wrote "Eroica".

EDVARD BENES—Kozlany, Czechoslovakia, (1884—)

The stone is from the ruins of an ancient castle, the birthplace of Edvard Benes, former President of the Republic. It was procured for us by the Mayor of Kozlany.

BUFFALO BILL—St. Joe, Mo., (1846-1917)

This stone is the door sill of the stable of the "Pony Express"

and Buffalo Bill's pony undoubtedly stepped on it hundreds of times.

DR. A. C. T. BILMORH—Vienna, Austria, (1820-1894)

The tile came from the bathroom of the house where the famous surgeon lived from 1889 until shortly before his death in 1894.

WILLIAM BLACKSTONE—All Souls College, Oxford, England, (1723-1780)

Blackstone went to Pembroke College, Oxford, and was a fellow of All Souls College, the highest academic honor to be won by a Englishman. His law lectures at Oxford were the foundation for his famous "Commentaries". The stone was found behind the kitchen of All Souls College.

Boccaccio—Florence, Italy, (1313-1375)

The stone was picked up in the Garden of the Villa Palmieri where the scene of "Decameron" was laid and where Boccaccio wrote some, but not all, of the chapters.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE—Bordentown, N. J., (1768-1844)

This stone was taken from the estate just out of Philadelphia where the brother of Napoleon and former King of Spain lived in regal style.

J. B. BONHAM—The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas (1836)

Part of the wall of the famous Franciscan Mission.

BONIVARD—Lake Geneva, Switzerland, (1496-1760)

The stone came from the very prison room at Chateau of Chillon where Bonivard, made famous by Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon", was imprisoned. The floor of the dungeon is part of the actual ledge rock and at the column where he was chained, this loose stone was pulled up from the ledge not five feet away. If the prisoner's chains were five feet long, he must have stepped on this stone many a time.

DANIEL BOONE—Boonesborough, Ky., (1735-1820)

Boone lived at the Fort at one time. No stone could be found in the Fort but this one came from the edge of the road, a few feet from the spring where the old fort stood.

EDWIN BOOTH—Grammercy Park, New York City, (1833-1893)

This piece of tile is from one of the halls in the Players' Club in Grammercy Park, where Booth spent his last days and where he died.

EDWIN BOOTH—Boston, Mass., (1833-1883)

The stone is from Booth's home on Chestnut Street, Boston.

JAMES BOWWELL—"Cheshire Cheese Tavern", London,

England, (1740-1706)

The stone was found in the sub-cellar of the old tavern which had originally been used as a monastery. It had once been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

JAMES BOWIE—The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas,

(1700-1830)

Part of the wall of the famous Alamo Mission, from which Bowie fought the Mexicans with his famous "Bowie knife".

ANN DUDLEY BRADSTREET—Ipswich, Mass., (1612-1672)

The stone came from the home of Ann Dudley Bradstreet, the first American poetess, whose husband was Governor of Massachusetts.

CHARLOTTE BROOKS—Haworth, England, (1816-1856)

The stone is from the garden of her home. The house is now kept as a museum and is filled with relics and manuscripts and books, both hers and her sister's.

PHILLIPS BROOKS—Boston, Mass., (1835-1893)

The stone is from Trinity Church where Phillips Brooks preached. It was found in the cellar and was part of the ledge made when excavating.

JOHN BROWN—North Elba, N. Y., (1800-1859)

This stone came from the grave of John Brown, abolitionist leader, whose farm is in North Elba. It was sent to Rollins College through the courtesy of the late Melvil Dewey.

ROBERT BROWNING—Hon. Fellow, Balliol College, Oxford,

England, (1812-1880)

The stone is from the garden of Balliol College.

ROBERT AND ELIZABETH BARNETT BROWNING—50 Vinpale

Street, London, England, Robert (1812-1880), ELIZABETH (1806-1861)

This stone is from the fireplace of the sitting room at 50 Vinpale Street where Elizabeth Barrett lived during the years of her courtship. The house was torn down in 1936.

ROBERT AND ELIZABETH BROWNING—Florence, Italy.

The stone came from the backyard of the home where the Brownings lived in Florence.

ROBERT BRUCE—Dunfermline Abbey, Scotland, (1274-1282)

This stone was taken from the Abbey which is the burial place of the Kings and Queens of Scotland.

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ROBERT BRUCE—Cardross, Dumbartonshire, Scotland,

(1274-1282)

King Robert the Bruce died at his palace at Cardross on the 7th of June, 1292, in the 55th year of his age and 24th of his reign. Of the palace not a vestige remains, but this stone was picked up on its site.

BRUNELLESCHI—Florence, Italy, (1377-1440)

This piece of rock was lying loose in one of the corridors between the two domes of the Cathedral in Florence. The two domes are built one inside of the other and built without scaffolding. When Michelangelo went to Rome to build the dome on the Cathedral, he said, "I might equal but never excell Brunelleschi's dome."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN—Miami, Fla., (1800-1895)

The stone is from Mr. Bryan's home in Miami, and was presented by his daughter, Ruth Bryan Owen, an honorary alumna of Rollins College.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT—Cummington, Mass.,

(1794-1878)

The stone is from the wall surrounding the ruins of the old house in which William Cullen Bryant was born.

JAMES BYRCE—British Embassy, Washington, D. C.,

(1838-1892)

This piece of marble was found among the debris after the Embassy had been torn down. Evidently it had been a part of some of the trimmings on the Legation.

JAMES BUCHANAN—Mercersburg, Pa., (1791-1868)

Buchanan's birthplace is in a deep valley marked by a bronze tablet commemorating many reasons for immortalizing his memory. The stone was found about fifty feet from the monument.

JOHN BUNYAN—Elstow, England, (1628-1688)

The stone is from the home where Bunyan began his married life and where his two daughters were born.

LUTHER BURBANK—Lancaster, Mass., (1849-1890)

The birthplace of Burbank is a decrepit house on a run-down farm several miles from Lancaster. The stone was found behind the big barn.

EDMUND BURKE—Beaconsfield, England, (1729-1797)

The home is a beautiful middle-class English country homestead. The gardener procured the stone, but from where—no one knows.

ROBERT BURNS—Dumfries, Scotland, (1759-1796)

The stone is from the tomb of Burns.

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ELIUS BUSHNETT—New Britain, Conn., (1810-1870)

This stone is from the home of "The Learned Blacksmith", presented to Rollins College by the American Legion of New Britain.

JOHN BURROUGHS—West Park, New York, (1837-1921)

This rock was found near the house, "Slab Sides", which overlooks the Hudson. Burroughs' son, John, who now lives in the house, gave this stone to a Rollins student.

HONACY BUSHNETT—Hartam, Conn., (1802-1876)

The stone was found in the back yard of the home where Bushnet, the famous author and preacher, lived.

ADMIRAL RICHARD BYRD—The South Pole, (1888—)

This rock is from the Queen Maud Range, the southernmost range of mountains in the world, 180 nautical miles from the South Pole. It was picked up by Stuart D. Paine, who was a member of the Geological party which made a journey of 1410 miles by dog team and sleds, the longest trip ever made in the Antarctic, which required an absence from the main base at Little America of three months. On account of the limited amount of supplies which could be carried, comparatively few rocks could be brought back and these necessarily had to be small ones. Those that were brought back replaced food. The stone was presented to Rollins College by Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

LORD BYRON—Missolonghi, Greece, (1788-1824)

Permission was obtained from high officials to take this stone from Byron's shrine which is now maintained by the Greek government.

LORD BYRON—Lake Geneva, Switzerland, (1788-1824)

This stone came from the old Swiss Chateau overlooking Lake Geneva, where Byron wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon" and the "Mansions of Childe Harold".

LORD BYRON—Chillon, Switzerland, (1788-1824)

This stone came from the Castle Chillon on the island off the shores of Lake Geneva which Byron visited and made the theme of his immortal poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon".

GEORGE W. CABLE—New Orleans, La., (1844-1895)

The stone was secured from Cable's home. His birthplace was difficult to locate because the people of New Orleans are bitter against him for his pictures of Creole life, which they claim are untrue.

SEBASTIAN CABOT—Venice, Italy, (1466-1507)

The stone came from the wall of Sebastian Cabot's home in Venice. The house is on a main street adjoining a canal.

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JULIUS CAESAR—Palatine Hill, Rome, Italy,

(102 B.C.-44 B.C.)

This piece of marble was found near the site of the palace on the Palatine Hill and was evidently a fragment of the walls.

JOHN C. CALHOUN—Clemson, S. C., (1782-1850)

A former Rollins College professor, H. E. Silver, now a teacher at Converse College, helped secure this stone from the old Calhoun mansion.

JOHN CALVIN—Geneva, Switzerland, (1509-1564)

This was a cobblestone from the gate of Calvin's home, near the old church where he preached.

THOMAS AND JANE WELSH CARLYLE—24 Cheyne Row, London, England, THOMAS, (1795-1881), JANE, (1801-1866)

The stone is from the garden of the house where the Carlyles spent their mature life and where Carlyle's writings were composed. Jane died here in 1866, and Thomas in 1881.

ANDREW CARNEGIE—Skibo, Scotland, (1837-1919)

The "Factor" of Skibo Castle, Scotland, at Mrs. Carnegie's request, sent to granite stone which was inscribed in Scotland. Mr. Carnegie donated Carnegie Hall to Rollins College, after President Holt, then editor of *The Independent*, had introduced President Blackman of Rollins to Mr. Carnegie.

LEWIS CARROLL—Christ Church College, Oxford, England, (1832-1898)

Carroll attended Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. He taught mathematics and wrote many works on that abstruse subject. He is immortal however as the author of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass". The stone is from the main quadrangle of Christ Church College.

BENVENUTO CELLINI—Florence, Italy, (1500-1571)

The tile and iron implement came from Cellini's workshop on the Ponte Vecchio Bridge in Florence. The tile came from the floor of the shop and the iron from an old cabinet in the attic room, where Cellini apparently kept his tools. This workshop has not been changed since Cellini used it.

CERES—Eleusis, Greece

The stone commemorating the Goddess Ceres is a piece of marble from Argina used in the pre-Roman strata of the old temples at Eleusis, and is one of the pieces unearthed in the process of excavations there.

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Mourel de Cervantes—Alcala de Henares, Spain

(1547-1616)
The stone was found in the yard of the church, near Madrid, where Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote" was christened.

GOVERNOR SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN—Quebec, Canada,

(1607-1686)
The stone came from the foot of a small tower built high on the banks of the St. Lawrence and which is now the only remnant of the house where Samuel Champlain lived while Governor of Quebec. The Chateau Frontenac is now built over the same spot and the tower has become a part of the foundation at the outer edge of the boardwalk around the front of the Chateau.

WILLIAM CHANNING—Concord, Mass., (1780-1842)

The stone was found in the back yard of the Sandborn-Channing home, for the famous Sandborn had also lived there.

OLIVER E. CHAPMAN—Winter Park, Fla., (1830-1937)

The brick comes from the chimney of the Chapman house on Interlachen Avenue. Chapman and Loring A. Chase discovered, conceived, planned and promoted the City of Winter Park.

SALMON P. CORNISH—Cornish, N. H., (1808-1873)

The stone came from the fireplace of the Chief Justice's home in Cornish.

FRANCOIS RENE CHATEAUBRIAND—Paris, France,

(1768-1848)

The stone is from the courtyard of the French author's home, where he and Roland lived. His son lives in the house now.

CICERO—Bala, Italy, (106 B.C.-43 B.C.)

The stone was found among the ruins of Cicero's summer home at Bala, near Naples.

EL CID—Diaz de Vivar—Burgos, Spain, (1040-1099)

El Cid, the greatest traditional hero of all Spain, was born in Vivar del Cid near Burgos, the first capital of Spain. The stone was found near a beautiful little brook. It is more than probable that the great Spanish conqueror had at least seen the stone.

CIRCUS VATICANUS—Rome, Italy

The stone was taken from the Circus Vaticanus which was begun by Caligula and completed by Nero.

ABRAHAM CLARK—Elizabeth, N. J., (1720-1794)

The stone representing one of the Signers of the Declaration was taken from the earth on the approximate site of the original Clark estate, which is no longer intact.

GEORGE ROBERTS CLARK—Fort Harrold, Ky., (1762-1818)

Clark settled in Harrodsburg in the spring of 1775 and it was from here that he took his initial step in the conquest of the Northwest which added a vast, rich territory to the United States. This stone, part of the old fort, was presented to Rollins College by the late Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard of Louisville.

HENRY CLAY—Ashland, Va., (1777-1852)

The stone is from the farm on which Henry Clay was born.

CLEOPATRA—Alexandria, Egypt, (69 B.C.-30 B.C.)

According to a professor of archeology, this piece of marble was part of the spoils brought in from Alexandria after Cleopatra had been defeated. This piece was picked up at the side of an old temple in Rome.

GROVER CLEVELAND—Caldwell, N. J., (1837-1908)

The stone was obtained from Cleveland's birthplace. It was one of the original doorsteps of the house and was broken off by the caretaker and presented to Rollins College.

DE WYCK CRINTON—Little Britain, N. Y., (1760-1828)

The stone was found near the base of the monument to the Clinton family, erected by the Sons of the American Revolution.

RICHARD COBDEN—Midhurst, England, (1804-1862)

The stone was taken from the base of a memorial to Richard Cobden the English statesman, at Pendean, near Midhurst.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE—Devonshire, England,

(1772-1834)

The stone is a fragment of the coping of the parish house where Coleridge was born and where he lived for many years. His father preached in this church.

ADMIRAL COLIGNY—Paris, France, (1510-1572)

A magnificent statue of Coligny, erected on the very spot where he was murdered by order of Catherine de Medici, stands in the rear of an ancient church, formerly one of the royal chapels. The janitor found this stone among other ruins. Without doubt it belonged to the exterior decorations of the church.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—Havana, Cuba, (1446-1506)

The bones of Columbus were interred in a crypt in the cathedral of Havana for many years, and were taken back to Spain only when Spain relinquished Cuba. This was probably one of the stones upon which the casket rested.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—Palos, Spain, (1446-1506)

It was from Palos that Columbus set out in 1492 on his memor-

able voyage of discovery. Two colossal statues of Columbus guard the entrance to the River Tinto near Palos. The Franciscan monastery served as his refuge when his project was first rejected by Queen Isabella. The stone came from Palos.

JOHANNES AMOS COMENIUS—Uhersky Brod, Czechoslovakia, (1632-1671)

The stone came from the birthplace of the great Czechoslovakian.

CONFUCIUS—Shantung, China, (551 B.C.-478 B.C.)

This stone was found inside the house where Confucius taught his three thousand students some three thousand years ago. It was obtained by Dr. Wu-chi Liu, the brother of a Rollins graduate, Wu-tai Liu.

CALVIN COOLIDGE—Plymouth, Vt., (1872-1933)

The stone is from the field back of the house where the President lived. When Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge visited Rollins in 1930 they inspected the "Walk of Fame" and looked at this stone.

JAMES KENIMORE COOPER—Cooperstown, N. Y., (1780-1851)

A grandson of the novelist gave the stone to Miss Ruby Quick, a Rollins Graduate, stating that it came from the foundation of Onsego Hall.

PETER COOPER—Coopers Union, N. Y., (1791-1883)

The stone was found in the basement of Coopers Union, Cooper Square, New York. It apparently had been part of the flagging in some part of the building.

DAVID COPPERFIELD—Canterbury, England

The stone came from the road adjoining Canterbury School where, in Dickens' immortal story, David Copperfield studied.

JEAN BAPTISTE COROT—Paris, France, (1796-1828)

The stone was found in the cellar of the home of this great landscape painter.

HENRANDEO CORTEZ—Seville, Spain, (1485-1547)

The stone came from the bank of the Guadalquivir River in Seville. It was this small but important river that bore Cortez out to the Atlantic and on to America for his epoch-making exploits in Mexico, among the boldest expeditions in history.

HENRANDEO CORTEZ—Coyoacan, Mexico, (1485-1547)

This stone is from the site of the original palace erected by Cortez in 1530.

STEPHEN CRANE—Hartwood, N. Y., (1871-1900)

The stone was taken from the foundation of Crane's home near the

Ontario and Western railroad track at Hartwood. A great part of his work was written there, but the house was destroyed by fire and many of his manuscripts were lost.

ARCHBISHOP CRANMER—All Souls College, Oxford, England, (1480-1556)

Archbishop Cranmer aided King Henry VIII in getting his divorce from Catherine of Aragon and was high in favor with Henry VIII and his son, Edward VI. He had much to do with the church reformation during these two reigns. In 1554 he was imprisoned, with Latimer and Ridley, and finally burned at the stake. He was a Fellow of All Souls College. The stone was found behind the kitchen of All Souls College.

DAVID CROCKETT—San Antonio, Texas, (1780-1836)

A fragment of the walls of the Alamo mission.

LUCY CROSBY—Orlando Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, (1830-1927)

This stone was placed here by the D. A. R. in honor of Lucy A. Crosby, the "mother" of Rollins College. It was her agitation that brought about the founding of Rollins.

CHARLES CURTIS—Topeka, Kans., (1800-1886)

The stone came from his home in Topeka where he lived from 1901 until his death. The Vice-President was born in Topeka.

WILLIAM CUSHING—Scituate, Mass., (1732-1810)

As Senior Associate Justice, Cushing administered the oath of office to Washington at his second inaugural in 1793, in the absence of Chief Justice Jay. The stone came from the wall in front of the Cushing place in Scituate.

DANTE—Florence, Italy, (1265-1321)

The stone came from Dante's birthplace in Florence. The house is on a very narrow side street and is now used as a shrine.

DANTE—Ravenna, Italy, (1265-1321)

Dante was living in exile in Ravenna when he died, having buried at Florence, his native city, the inventive "Ungrateful mother country, thou shalt not have my bones." 509 years after his death, Florence asked for his bones but was refused. This stone is from his tomb.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO—Venice, Italy, (1864-1938)

This piece of marble was found in the small formal garden between the Grand Canal and the house which had been occupied by D'Annunzio during the war.

RUFEN DARIO—Leon, Nicaragua, (1867-1916)

The stone was taken from Dario's tomb in the cathedral of Leon. Born at Metapa, he was the greatest poet the Hispanic world has produced. His masterpiece was probably "La Marcha Triunfal." He died in 1916 after a notable journalistic and diplomatic career.

CHARLES DARWIN—Cambridge England, (1809-1882)

The stone is from the rock garden on the Darwin estate in Cambridge.

JEFFERSON DAVIS—Beauvoir, Miss., (1808-1889)

Davis and his family settled in a small cottage on the Beauvoir estate, where he wrote his "History of the Confederacy." The estate belonged to Mrs. Dorsey, who left the mansion to Davis and then to his daughter. At her death it was converted into a home for the Veterans of the Confederate army. Lying very near the steps at the back of the house was this stone, apparently a fragment of an old table top which was probably part of the furniture of the house when Davis lived there.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS—Philadelphia, Pa., (1804-1916)

Richard Harding Davis was born in Roxborough, a suburb of Philadelphia, and lived there a good part of his life. The stone was secured near his grave in the Roxborough cemetery.

STEPHEN DECATUR—Philadelphia, Pa., (1779-1820)

This stone was found within a foot of his grave in Old St. Stephen's Churchyard, Philadelphia.

REGINALD DE KOVEN—Middletown, Conn., (1801-1920)

The home had burned and the lot was still vacant. This stone was probably part of the foundation of the home.

MARGARET DERAND—Kennebunkport, Me., (1857—)

This stone came from her summer home and was presented by the author of "Old Chester Tales" to the "Walk of Fame."

SIMON DE MONTFORT AND JOHN DE GAVANT—Kenilworth Castle, England; Simon, (1200-1265), John, (1340-1399)

The stone is a fragment of the Castle wall.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Montpelier, Vt., (1837-1917)

This stone had evidently fallen out of the foundation of the house back of the kitchen. There are no Dewey relics in the house at this time, and none of the family lives there.

JOHN DEWEY—Burlington, Vt., (1859—)

This stone is from the home of America's Number One Philosopher.

BENAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO—Antigua, Guatemala.

(1493-1593)

This stone was secured at his home where he wrote his masterpiece, *Castillo* was a daring Conquistador and noted historian. He was born in Medina del Campo, Spain. In 1514, he came to America, Central America, Panama and Mexico where he served under Cortez. At the age of 70 he began his *Conquest of New Spain*, a most remarkable document and a classic in style.

A. V. DICKEY—Trinity College, Oxford, (1836-1922)

He was the Constitutional Lawyer and historian of the last century in England. He was a Fellow of Balliol, Trinity, and All Souls colleges. The stone came from his room at Trinity College.

CHARLES DICKENS—Gad's Hill, England, (1812-1870)

This piece of flint was part of the border of one of the flower beds in the garden of Dickens' home, now a girls' school. The pet canary's grave, marked with a wooden cross, is in this garden.

CHARLES DICKENS—48 Doughty Street, London, (1812-1870)

This stone is from the front garden of the novelist's birthplace in Portsmouth, which is now used as a museum.

EMILY DICKINSON—Amherst, Mass., (1830-1886)

The stone is from the poet's birthplace in Amherst, Mass. It was secured by Ray Stannard Baker and brought to Winter Park by Dr. Fred Lewis Pattee of Rollins College.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI—Huglienden, England, (1804-1881)

The stone is from the garden of one of the most beautiful estates in England, owned by Victoria's Great Prime Minister.

DONATELLO—Florence, Italy, (1386-1466)

The workshop of Donatello was down in a cellar adjoining a shop where wrought iron filigree work is sold. The place was Piazza del Duomo 9, Florence, and the original forge of Donatello was still there. The proprietor hunted around until he found this stone which he took out of the wall.

JEAN HENRI DUNANT—Geneva, Switzerland, (1828-1910)

The stone came from the cellar of the home of Jean Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR—Dayton, O., (1872-1906)

The stone is from the Negro poet's birthplace. The house was torn down to make way for the Paul L. Dunbar High School.

ALBRECHT DUNER—Nuremberg, Germany, (1471-1528)

This brick was taken from the cellar of the painter's old home in Nuremberg, built in 1420.

ELEONORA DUE—Venice, Italy, (1860-1924)

The stone was presented to Rollins College by the lady occupying Eleonora Due's former home on the Grand Canal.

MARY BAKIN EDDY—Bow, N. H., (1831-1910)

The stone is believed to be the keystone of the old well which was near the barn and which must have been there for 150 years.

THOMAS A. EDISON—Fort Myers, Fla., (1847-1931)

This stone is from the rim of the little artificial lake that Mrs. Edison made near the water front of the great scientist's winter estate. She was so impressed by the "Walk of Fame" that she asked permission of President Hoft to start a "Friendship Walk" composed of stones representing friends of the Edison family, and asked him for the first stone. He sent her one from Sunset Hill, Woodstock, Connecticut.

JONATHAN EDWARDS—Stockbridge, Mass., (1703-1758)

The stone was one of the foundation stones of his old home.

EL GRECO—Toledo, Spain, (1542-1614)

El Greco, one of the world's great painters, was born in Crete about 1542. He studied in Italy and established himself in Toledo in 1578. His fine old house, where this stone was found, is preserved as a museum.

CHARLES W. ELIOT—Cambridge, Mass., (1834-1926)

The stone is from the house where the ex-President of Harvard lived after he retired.

GEORGE ELIOT—Whitley, England, (1819-1880)

George Eliot lived here for several years and wrote "Middlemarch" at this home. The stone is from the garden back of the house.

JOHN ELIOT—Woodstock, Conn., (1604-1690)

John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians, came to Woodstock in 1674, twelve years before the town was founded, and preached to the Wabesquait Indians from "Eliot Rock". The stone was dug up at the base of this rock.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH—Windsor, Conn., (1745-1807)

The stone is from the Chief Justice's home on the road from Windsor to Hartford, Conn.

RALPH WALDO ELMERSON—Concord, Mass., (1803-1882)

The two old ladies who now occupy the house gave their permission to pick up the only loose stone in the yard which was found against a tree near the driveway.

LEIF ERIKSSON—Vikingsborg, Iceland, (11th century)

Through the good offices of the Prime Minister of Iceland, this stone from the birthplace of Leif Eriksson was sent to Rollins College by Miss Kitty Cheatham, the operative diva.

ADMIRAL FARAGUT—Portsmouth, N. H., (1801-1870)

Admiral Faragut passed the last few months of his life at the navy yard in Portsmouth, and died in the house now occupied by the Admiral of the Yard. The place was so well kept that no stone in that yard could be found, but this one is from nearby.

CYRUS W. FIELD—New York, N. Y., (1810-1892)

The stone came from the cellar of an apartment hotel in Gramercy Park, erected where the Cyrus W. Field house once stood.

EUGENE FIELD—St. Joe, Mo., (1850-1895)

This stone was from Field's home across from the "Tonole Opera House" of which he sings in his poem, "With Brains in St. Joe".

MILLARD FILLMORE—Buffalo, N. Y., (1800-1874)

The stone was picked up when the Fillmore residence was being demolished, by George W. Olmstead, a classmate of Dr. Hoft, and presented by him to Rollins College. Mr. Olmstead had it on his desk as a paper weight for over thirty years.

JOHN FLETCHER—Rye, England, (1679-1625)

John Fletcher, the English dramatist and poet and collaborator with Beaumont, was born at Rye, Sussex. This stone was secured from the house where he was born.

JOHN GOULD FLETCHER—Little Rock, Ark., (1886—)

The stone is from the home of Albert Pike and John Fletcher, the poet, where the sister of John Gould Fletcher now lives.

WILLIAM FLOYD—Mastic, L. I., (1734-1821)

The stone came from the home of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence and is apparently part of an old doorstep.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER—Bardonia, Ky., (1826-1864)

The stone is from the stepping stones at the edge of the Old Kentucky Home where the greatest song composer America has produced wrote many of his famous songs. The house is preserved as a shrine. In the back yard was an aged Negro, son of the original "Old Black Joe", playing Foster's tunes on his harmonica when President Hoft obtained this stone.

JOHN FOX, JR.—Blestone Gap, Va., (1863-1919)

The stone came from the home of the novelist John Fox, Jr., and was presented by a former teacher at Rollins College.

ANATOLE FRANCE—Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire, France, (1844-1924)

The stone came from his charming home in France.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—Philadelphia, Pa., (1706-1790)

This stone is from the cellar wall of the old printing shop where Franklin worked and where he often slept under the counter. The building is now used as a machine shop and factory.

ROBERT FROST—South Shaftsbury, Vt., (1876—)

During the remodeling of an old farmhouse which Frost had purchased, a friend who was staying there donated this white marble stone.

MARGARET FULLER—Groton, Mass., (1810-1850)

The stone is from the top of the wall along the roadside of the beautiful grounds surrounding Margaret Fuller's home.

MELVILLE W. FULLER—Augusta, Me., (1833-1910)

The stone came from the home of the former Chief Justice.

ROBERT FULTON—Philadelphia, Pa., (1765-1850)

The stone is from the old foundation on the site of Fulton's home.

GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON—Fort Sam Houston, Texas, (1865-1917)

General Funston commanded this fort and the stone is from the Commandant's residence.

GALILEO—San Miniato, Italy, (1564-1642)

This piece of rock was picked up at the tower where Galileo, the great Italian astronomer, made a great many of his observations.

GALILEO—Florence, Italy, (1564-1642)

The stone was picked up at the home of Galileo. From the windows of the house can be seen his astronomical observatory and laboratory a quarter of a mile away on a distant hill.

AMELIA GARCI CANCELI—Highmount, N. Y., (1889—)

Mr. Samuel, husband of the famous singer, presented the stone which came from the garden of her home.

VASCO DA GAMA—Lisbon, Portugal, (1460-1524)

This stone is from a secret room of the castle erected early in the 16th century and said to have been built on the very spot from which da Gama sailed to make his great discovery. This castle is one of the best known structures in Portugal.

JAMES A. GARFIELD—Orange, O., (1831-1881)

This stone is from the birthplace of President Garfield in Chagrin Falls, Ohio. It was not more than one hundred yards from the site of the log cabin.

GIUSEPPE GARIBOLDI—Caprera, Italy, (1807-1882)

The piece of granite is from the rock which stands behind the

tomb of Garibaldi in Caprera near Sardinia, and was sent by his grandson.

GIUSEPPE GARIBOLDI—Florence, Italy, (1807-1882)

At Borgo S. Lorenzo 2, Florence, is an old house where both Mazzini and Garibaldi stayed. The stone on the street is now a baker's shop, and a clerk from the shop brought the stone from the cellar for Dr. Holt.

DAVID GARRICK—London, England, (1717-1779)

The stone was found in the cellar of the old Cistercian (Cistercian) Tavern which had originally been a monastery. It had been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—Newburyport, Mass., (1805-1879)

The stone is from the back yard of Garrison's birthplace, which stands behind a steeped church on an old street of the town.

GAZPARILLIA—Boca Grande, Fla., (10th century)

This stone came from the spot where the pirate was supposed to have camped.

HENRY GEORGE—Philadelphia, Pa., (1830-1897)

This stone was taken from the walk in the back yard of the house where Henry George was born. The home is now owned and maintained by The Henry George Foundation of America.

HENRY GEORGE—New York City, (1830-1897)

The pieces of marble are from the Union Square Hotel in New York City, where he died.

ELBRIDGE GERRY—Cambridge, Mass., (1744-1814)

The stone came from the home of the "Signer".

JOSIAH WILLARD GILMAN—New Haven, Conn., (1830-1903)

The stone came from the foundation of the great mathematician's home.

CANS GILBERT—Hudleyfield, Conn., (1850-1924)

The stone was found in the front yard of the famous architect of the Woolworth and other buildings.

DANIEL C. GILMAN—Norwich, Conn., (1831-1908)

This stone is famous for three reasons: Lydia Huntley Sigourney was born in the house from which it came; Daniel Coit Gilman died there, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman occupied the house when the stone was obtained. The stone was found in the Garden while Mrs. Gilman was transplanting tomato plants.

GIOTTO—Florence, Italy, (1266-1337)

This stone was a piece of the Tower built by Giotto in Florence.

It was picked up on the third or fourth level of the Tower. At the time this campanile was built it was the glory of Florence.

GIOTTO—Florence, Italy, (1266-1337)

This is a piece of the green marble from Giotto's most famous tower in the heart of Florence.

LADY GODIVA—Coventry, England, (1040-1080)

The stone is from the street where Lady Godiva started out on her memorable "bare back" ride.

OLIVER GOLDBARTRIN—London, England, (1728-1774)

The stone was found in the cellar of the old Cheshire Cheese Tavern, which had originally been a monastery. It had been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

MAXIMO GOMEZ—Havana, Cuba, (1831-1905)

General Maximo Gomez was the General Grant of the Cuban War of Liberation. The tile is from the piazza of the house where he lived. The home is now used by the nuns as a girls' school.

GOYA—Zaragoza, Spain, (1746-1828)

The stone is from the garden of the Goya home in Puendetodos, thirty-nine miles from Zaragoza.

HENRY W. GRADY—Athens, Ga., (1850-1889)

This stone from Grady's birthplace was procured through the good offices of Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

LYVASSES S. GRANT—White Haven, St. Louis Co., Mo., (1822-1885)

This flagstone is from "White Haven" where General Grant courted and married Miss Julia Dent in 1848. The house belonged to him from 1844 to 1884. It was built in 1806.

LYVASSES S. GRANT—Vicksburg, Miss., (1822-1885)

This piece of loose cement is from the pedestal of a large bronze equestrian statue of the General, erected at the exact spot where he had his tent during the entire siege of Vicksburg.

ASA GRAY—Cambridge, Mass., (1810-1888)

The stone evidently came from the mantelpiece of Gray's house. The home had been moved across the street where the Harvard Botanical Gardens are now situated.

THOMAS GRAY—Stoke Poges, England, (1716-1771)

Gray wrote "The Elegy in a Country Churchyard" in the Manor House adjoining this churchyard. The stone fell from the ivy-mantled tower of the church where "the moping owl to the moon complained."

HONORÉ GREVILLE—Amherst, N. H., (1811-1872)

This stone was found back of the barn at the homestead where Horace Greeley was born. A bronze inscription on a stone in front of the ramshackle house said it was the birthplace of America's most famous editor.

THOMAS HULL GREEN—Balliol College, Oxford, England, (1836-1882)

This great English philosopher of the 19th century was educated at Rugby and Balliol, then elected to a fellowship at Balliol. The stone is from the garden of Balliol College.

GENERAL NATHANIEL GREEN—Anthony, R. I. (1742-1786)

The stone was taken from the garden wall of the homestead to which the Revolutionary General's parents moved and where he lived for a great many years.

SIR WILLFRED GRENFELL—St. Anthony, Newfoundland, (1865—)

The marble slab comes from Sir Willfred's own front walk in St. Anthony and was presented by him to Rollins College.

WALTER Q. GREHAM—Lanesville, Ind., (1832-1895)

The stone is from the foundation of the house in which Greham was born.

EDVARD GRIEG—Trolldaugen, Norway, (1843-1907)

This stone was procured from "The Composer's Hut", near Bergen, where his last composition was written.

NATHAN HALE—Coventry, Conn., (1755-1776)

This stone is from the wall in front of the old Nathan Hale home.

LYMAN HALL—Midway, Ga., (1724-1790)

A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Hall was born in Connecticut but later lived on a plantation at Midway, Ga. The stone is from his plantation.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK—Guilford, Conn., (1780-1867)

The old house where Halleck lived for a few years, and died, is on a side street. "Marco Bozaris" was written in this house. The stone was found in the rear of the lot of his home.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON—New York City, (1757-1804)

The stone was taken from beneath the front stoop of the Alexander Hamilton Grange, which is now the property of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of America. It is used as a museum for relics and furniture belonging to Hamilton.

HANNIBAL HAMILAN—Paris, Me., (1809-1891)

The stone is from the Vice-President's beautiful old colonial man-

sion. The present owner procured the stone, had it carved, and presented it to the "Walk of Fame."

JOHN HANCOCK—Quincy, Mass., (1797-1798)
The Y. M. C. A. building now occupies the site of Hancock's old home. This stone is from the back yard.

WARREN G. HARDING—Marion, O., (1865-1923)
The stone was in the foundation wall under the kitchen, and was removed when changes were made following President Harding's death.

ARTHUR STURGEONE HANBY—Doodstock, Conn., (1847-1930)
Poet, novelist, mathematician and diplomat, Hardy lived the latter part of his life in Woodstock and died there. He was born at Andover, Mass. The stone was taken from the stone wall south of the barn.

THOMAS HANBY—Higher Backhampton, England, (1840-1923)
The stone is from the cottage yard of his birthplace.

HARUN-AL-RASHID—Bagdad, (765-809)
This brick came from the birthplace of Harun-Al Rashid. It could be obtained only after permission of the authorities of the Iraq Museum, as well as from the Government, when it was taken from the building. It was secured for the "Walk of Fame" by Miss A. Aristakes, who is connected with the Ministry of Education in Bagdad, and who is a sister of Yervant Aristakes, a former student of Rollins College.

BENJAMIN HARRISON—Indianapolis, Ind., (1833-1901)
The stone came from the home of President Harrison and was occupied for the "Walk of Fame" by William R. O'Neil, an honorary alumnus and Rollins trustee.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—North Bend, O., (1773-1841)
The stone is from the homestead of President Harrison, which he occupied at the time of his election in 1840. The place burned in 1858, and the stone still has the marks of the fire on it. Harrison was born in Virginia and died in the White House, just one month after his inauguration.

JOHN HART—Hopewell, N. J., (1708-1780)
The stone is part of the spring wall. This wall is a portion of the original domicile as Hart had it built. A Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

BETHE HART—Albany, N. Y., (1836-1902)
Hart was born at 35 Columbia Street, which is near the Hudson

River. This triangular stone was found on the site where the house is thought to have stood.

JOHN HARVARD—Cambridge, Mass., (1607-1636)
The stone is from his home.

ANN HATHAWAY—Stratford-on-Avon, England, (1556-1623)
This stone was taken from a walk in the garden of the Ann Hathaway cottage which still contains the old furniture and which was occupied by Shakespeare's sweetheart and wife.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE—Lenox, Mass., (1804-1864)
William Tappan, a great uncle of Dr. Hottel, lived in the Little Red House at Lenox. He was a friend of Hawthorne, and a man of some literary pretensions. He loaned the poet the Little Red House where "Tanglewood Tales" and other stories were written. This stone is from the foundation of the house.

JOHN HAY—Salem, Ind., (1838-1905)
This stone is from the house where John Hay, Abraham Lincoln's secretary, was born.

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN—Vienna, Austria, (1732-1809)
The stone is from the house where the composer lived after his first trip to England in 1793 until his death. It is now the Haydn Museum of Vienna.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES—Fremont, O., (1822-1893)
This stone was taken from the steps leading down into the vault, on the homestead grounds where President Hayes is buried.

LAFRANCISCO HEARN—Cincinnati, O., (1850-1904)
Hearn lived and worked at 1028 John Street in Cincinnati for eight years when he was known only as an eccentric reporter. The stone was found at this address.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS—Indianapolis, Ind., (1819-1885)
The Elm Garage is now the site of the home of the former Vice-President. The stone was picked up at the garage.

JOSEPH HENRY—Albany, N. Y., (1797-1878)
The stone comes from the very building where the marvellous experiment of ringing a bell through two miles of wire was first made. It was in the big chapel of Albany Academy. Henry invented the electro-magnetic telegraph in 1830.

PATRICK HENRY—Studley, Hanover Co., Va., (1736-1790)
The brick was taken from the foundation of the house in which Patrick Henry was born.

PRINCE HENRY, THE NAVIGATOR—Oporto, Portugal,
(1594-1600)

The stone is from the birthplace of Prince Henry, Father of European over-seas Expansion. He devoted his life to maritime enterprises and founded a maritime college where he assembled the foremost geographers, map makers, and naval architects of the day.

HERAKLES—Mount Kyllene, Corinth, Greece

This was a loose field stone from Mount Kyllene near Corinth, where the god was supposed to abide.

MYRON T. HERRICK—Cleveland, O., (1864-1929)

The rock is from the home of Ambassador Herrick in Cleveland.

ROBERT HERRICK—Dean Prior, Devonshire, England,
(1591-1634)

The stone is from the churchyard of Dean Prior where Herrick wrote "Hesperides" and "Noble Numbers".

THOMAS HEYWARD—Charleston, S. C., (1740-1809)

This stone came from under the back porch of the home in Charleston of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

THOMAS HOBBS—Fellow, Hertford College, Oxford, England, (1658-1679)

Hobbes was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was later a Fellow at Hertford College. His greatest work, the "Leviathan", is the first great book written by a modern philosopher on Political Philosophy. He laid the groundwork upon which Locke and others later built. The stone came from the main quadrangle of Hertford College.

RICHARD P. HOBSON—Los Angeles, Calif., (1870-1938)

This stone is from the home of the hero of the "Miramonte" and was presented to Rollins College by his brother, Major Hobson.

ANDREAS HOFFER—Innsbruck, Austria, (1767-1810)

The stone was taken from the tomb and monument of Andreas Hoffer. He completely freed his country from foreign dominion, but through the treachery of one of his followers he was captured in 1810, sent for trial, and executed twenty-four hours later by order of Napoleon. His memory is venerated as Father of his Country.

JOSEF HOFMANN—Camden, Me., (1876—)

This stone was from one of the ledges in front of the maestro's summer home.

HANS HOLBEIN—Augsburg, Germany, (1487-1533)

This stone was found in the courtyard of the marked house where the painter was born. A brook ran in front of the door.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—Salem, Mass., (1809-1894)

This stone was a part of the marble-top washstand in the Autocrat's room in his sister's home in Salem. The home is now used as a permanent boarding house, located at 313 Essex Street. Holmes is said to have written some of his best known works in this house.

GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER—Hadley, Mass., (1814-1879)

A relative of General Hooker, who is now occupying his old home, presented this stone to Rollins College.

HENRIET HOOVER—Palo Alto, Calif., (1874—)

The stone came from the Hoover home on the Stanford campus and was procured for the "Walk of Fame" by Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Stanford University and President Hoover's old college president.

MARK HOPKINS—Stockbridge, Mass., (1802-1887)

The stone is from the educator's birthplace, which is now the summer home of a New York physician.

STEVEN HOPKINS—Providence, R. I., (1707-1785)

The stone was found in the back yard of Hopkins' home in Providence, now a museum. Signer of Declaration of Independence.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON—Bordentown, N. J., (1737-1791)

The stone is from the back yard of the home of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACUS—Tivoli, Italy, (65 B.C.-8 B.C.)

This stone is from the foundation of the Sabine Farm where Horace drank his Falernian wine and wrote his Odes.

EDWARD M. HOUSE—Austin, Texas, (1868-1938)

This stone was sent to Rollins by Colonel House from his former home in Austin, Texas. Col. House, together with Woodrow Wilson, Walter H. Page and Herbert Hoover fought the quadrumvirate of American immortals developed by the Great War.

SAM HOUSTON—Huntsville, Texas, (1793-1863)

The stone was taken from the front walk of the General's home. The property now belongs to the State and is a part of the campus of Sam Houston State Teachers College.

ELIAS, WILLIAM, AND TYLER HOWE—Spencer, Mass.

The old Howe homestead, several miles south of Spencer, is now a ruin. Only the cellar is left, where this stone was secured. In

front of the house was a bronze tablet on which were the names of the three Howes: Elias Howe, (1819-67), inventor of the sewing machine, and his two uncles—William Howe, (1803-50), inventor of the truss bridge, and Tyler Howe, (1800-80) inventor of the spring bed.

JULIA WARD HOWE—Boston, Mass., (1810-1910)

This stone came from the foundation of the Old Perkins Institution in South Boston. The Howes lived in an apartment in the same building and the stone was one of the supports for a column just outside their apartment.

SAMUEL GRADLEY HOWE—Boston, Mass., (1801-1876)
Same as Julia Ward Howe.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS—Kittery Point, Me., (1837-1920)
The stone came from Howells's home and was presented to Rollins by his son, John Mead Howells.

ELBERT HUBBARD—Hudson, Ill., (1856-1915)
The stone came from the birthplace of Elbert Hubbard in Hudson.

HENRY HUDSON—Stuyvesant, N. Y., (P-1611)
The stone came from the spot marked as the place where Hudson camped when he discovered the river that bears his name.

CHARLES EVANS HUONER—Glens Falls, N. Y., (1862—)
The stone was found on the site of the birthplace of the Chief Justice.

VICTOR HUGO—Paris, France, (1802-1885)
This stone came from the stairway of the novelist's Paris home, where he lived for twenty years. The house is now a museum for his furniture, paintings, and books.

SAMUEL L. LINTINGTON—Windham, Conn., (1731-1799)
This stone is from the signer of the Declaration's home, near the site where Rochambeau and the French had winter quarters.

BLASCO IBARRIZ—Valencia, Spain, (1867-1928)
The stone is from the city in which the famous author of "The Four Horsemen" was born. He was eminent as a novelist, journalist, and politician.

ROBERT INGERSOLL—New York, N. Y., (1833-1909)
The stone came from the cellar of Ingersoll's home in Gramercy Park. A bronze plaque on the building states that it was the former home of Ingersoll and also reads, "He knew no fear except the fear of doing wrong".

GEORGE INNESS, JR.—Cragmoor, N. Y., (1864-1920)
This stone came from the home of the artist and was sent to Rollins College by his widow.

WASHINGTON IRVING—Irvington, N. Y., (1783-1859)
The stone is from "Sunnymede", Irvington, the home of Irving.

ANDREW JACKSON—The Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn., (1767-1845)

The stone was procured by Mr. E. F. Keiser of Orlando, permission having been given by the Ladies' Hermitage Association of Nashville.

HELEN HUNT JACKSON—Amherst, Mass., (1831-1885)

The stone is from the home of Helen Hunt Jackson, now occupied by the coach of the Amherst football team. She was one of the star contributors of "The Independent" in the old days.

HENRY JAMES—Rye, Sussex, England, (1843-1916)
This stone came from Lamb House, Rye, Sussex, purchased by the distinguished American novelist and essayist in 1896.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON—Sandwich, Mass., (1828-1905)
The stone was taken from the foundation of Jefferson's house at Sandwich.

THOMAS JEFFERSON—Monticello, Va., (1743-1826)
The stone was found just outside the iron fence enclosing Jefferson's grave on the President's estate.

SARAH OUNE JEWETT—South Berwick, Me., (1840-1909)
This is a "drip" stone from the corner of the house on the Jewett estate, secured for Rollins by Dean Arthur D. Engart.

JOHN OF GAUNT—Kenilworth Castle, England, (1340-1399)
The stone is a fragment of the castle wall.

ANDREW JOHNSON—Greenville, Tenn., (1808-1875)
The stone is from the home of the President. The little wooden shop in which Johnson worked as a tailor is still to be seen in Greenville with the sign "Andrew Johnson—Tailor" above the front door.

SAMUEL JOHNSON—London, England, (1709-1784)

The stone was found in the cellar of the old Chesire Cheese Tavern, which had originally been a monastery. The stone had been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

JOHN PAUL JONES—Portsmouth, N. H., (1747-1792)
The house in which Jones lived for some months is now occupied

by the local historical society. Near the back door, under the eaves, was this small round flat stone.

DAVID STRANA JORDAN—Stanford University, Calif., (1851-1931)

The stone is one which Jordan used in his home as a foot rest during his invalid days. It was cut from a large granite boulder.

JOSHUA—Walls of Jericho, Palestine

The stone is from the ruined walls of ancient Jericho, associated with Joshua who was chosen and consecrated by Moses to lead the children of Israel into the Promised Land. The stone apparently was an ancient grinding stone, or pestle.

BENJAMIN JOWETT—Balliol College, Oxford, England, (1817-1893)

A great Greek scholar and translator, Jowett was the greatest educational reformer of Balliol College and one of the strongest champions there in the move to take Greek from the compulsory list of studies. The stone is from the garden of Balliol College.

JOHN KEATS—Hampstead, London, England, (1795-1821)

The stone is from the poet's home.

JOHN KEMBLE—Oriel College, Oxford, England, (1792-1866)

Kemble studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was a Fellow at Oriel College. He was a professor of poetry at the University for a time and a moving force in the Oxford movement. Kemble College is named in his honor. The stone came from the main quadrangle of Oriel College.

HELEN KELLER—Tusculum, Ala., (1880—)

This stone came from the birthplace of Miss Keller and bears a very special association to the early years of her life.

FRANK B. KELLOGG—St. Paul, Minn., (1866-1937)

The stone came from Kellogg's home in St. Paul, and is the same as that of which his home is built. He is an honorary alumnus of Rollins College.

FANNIE KEMBLE—St. Simons Island, Ga., (1809-1893)

This piece of millstone was found near the old fallen wall on the Fannie Kemble Butler Plantation. English actress.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—Baltimore, Md., (1779-1843)

The stone is from the Baltimore home of the author of the American National Anthem.

RUDYARD KIPPLING—Brattleboro, Vt., (1865-1936)

Kipling's American home is located on a hillside overlooking a

magnificent view, and is occupied by people who are preserving many of his relics. The caretaker finally decided that Kipling would not be offended if Rollins College placed a stone with his name on it in the "Walk of Fame."

JOHN KNOX—Geneva, Switzerland, (1505-1572)

The stone came from the cellar under the church where John Knox preached.

PHILANDER KNOX—Pittsburgh, Pa., (1853-1921)

The stone is from the Secretary of State's home.

LOUIS KOSSUTH—Kossuth La Jos, Monok, Hungary, (1802-1884)

Kossuth was the leader of the national revolution against Hapsburg despotism in the middle of the last century. To support his activity in carrying on the national struggle for liberty, dollar bills were printed bearing his portrait. The stone is from his birthplace.

LAFAYETTE—Chateau de La Grange, Courpalay, France, (1767-1834)

This stone is from the home of Lafayette and was presented to Rollins College by his great grandson who now occupies the Chateau. Lafayette's hat, books and belongings are in the home just as they were in his lifetime.

LAFAYETTE—Tallahassee, Fla., (1773-1834)

This is the only stone in the "Walk of Fame" that the person it represents could never have seen. Congress appropriated a tract of land in Tallahassee to Lafayette for his services to America during the Revolution, but he never visited it.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR—Warwick, England, (1775-1864)

The birthplace of Landor is two blocks from the site of Warwick Castle and is now occupied as a girls' school. The stone was picked up by President Holt in the school garden.

SIDNEY LANIER—Macon, Ga., (1842-1881)

This was the only stone in the yard of Lanier's birthplace, and was added to the "Walk of Fame" on his birthday, February 3. It was dedicated by Dr. Fred Lewis Pattee who said that no stone was more appropriately placed in the "Walk of Fame" than this one.

PIERRE SIMON LAPLACE—Paris, France, (1749-1827)

The stone was taken from the house in which the famous astronomer and mathematician died.

BARTOLOME DE LAS CASAS—Seville, Spain, (1474-1566)

This stone represents the great Spanish apostle to the Indians

and is from near the ancient Convent de los Remedios. At the age of 39, Las Casas sailed with Columbus to the West Indies and later settled in Cuba. He returned to Spain in 1516.

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA—All Souls College, Oxford, England, (1838-1836)

The wartime member of England's secret service, who was so instrumental in winning Arabia in the Allies, was a scholar of archaeology and a Fellow at All Souls College. The stone was found behind the kitchen of the college.

ROBERT E. LEE—Stratford, Va., (1807-1870)

The stone from Stratford Hall, Lee's birthplace, was secured for the "Walk of Fame" by Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, president of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc.

LEONARDO DA VINCI—Florence, Italy, (1452-1519)

The piece of fluted marble came from the old monastery in Florence where Leonardo da Vinci painted "The Last Supper". President Holt picked up the piece of marble in the room where the masterpiece was painted.

SINCLAIR LEWIS—Barnard, Vt., (1885—)

The stone, from the garden, was stepped on by Lewis and his wife, Dorothy Thompson, and then handed to President Holt by the author of "Main Street" and "Babbitt".

SINCLAIR LEWIS—Sauk Center, Minn., (1885—)

The stone was found on Main Street, Sauk Center, Minn., the locale of Lewis' story, "Main Street".

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—New Salem, Ill., (1809-1865)

The stone is from Lincoln's home in New Salem and was sent by the Cinquantian of the New Salem Park.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Hodgenville, Ky., (1809-1865)

This stone was in the valley near the spring where the Lincoln family drew their water for the log cabin, a few feet away, in which Lincoln was born.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH—Little Falls, Minn., (1902—)

This stone was picked up near the porch of the Lindbergh birthplace and was apparently part of the foundation.

FRANZ LIEZT—Doboyan, Hungary, (1811-1886)

Zoltan Bekassy, foreign exchange student at Rollins College, secured this stone from the birthplace of Franz Liezt in the village of Doboyan and carried it in a knapsack six miles to a railroad station for shipment to Rollins.

JOHN LOCKE—Oxford, England, (1632-1704)

Locke was educated at Westminster School and was censor at Christ Church College. He was one of the greatest modern philosophers and one of the few truly tolerant men of the Restoration Period. His greatest work, "The Essay Concerning Human Understanding" made him the first outstanding English philosopher. The stone is from the main quadrangle of Christ Church College.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW—Portland, Me., (1807-1882)

This stone is a piece of the back door stepping-stone of the house where Longfellow was born.

GENERAL JAMES G. LONGSTREET—Gainesville, Ga., (1821-1904)

The stone was found near the site of the house where Longstreet lived. He commanded the Confederate charge at Gettysburg.

AMY LOWELL—Brookline, Mass., (1834-1925)

This stone came from under the hydrant in the beautiful garden of the poet's home in Brookline.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—Cambridge, Mass., (1819-1891)

The only stone on the place was the "drip" stone at the corner of the house, placed so the water from the eaves would not dig a hole. Dean Arthur D. Enyart, who was attempting to secure a Lowell marker, made a compact with the gardener to swap stones, and for one the Dean procured from a stone wall not far away he received the "drip" stone from Lowell's house.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—Cambridge, Mass., (1819-1891)

Mrs. Laura Tibbards Loomis, professor of medieval literature at Wellesley College, who was occupying the Lowell home for the summer found the stone from the side of the house and presented it to President Holt.

SR. IGNACIO DE LOYOLA—Azeiteira, Spain, (1493-1556)

The stone came from the birthplace of Loyola at the shrine which has been erected on the location of his family estate, not far from San Sebastian. The old castle has been remodelled by the Jesuits and only the most costly materials have been used. One small room is entirely of silver, including the floor, with trimmings of lapis lazuli and alabaster. He was the founder of the Jesuit order.

RAMON LLULL—Mallorca, Spain, (1232-1315)

The stone is from a place on the side of the mountain, where Lull is said to have retreated to pray and think. He was born in Palma and at thirty became the most brilliant scholar of his century. He left 486 works.

MARTIN LUTHER—Augsburg, Germany, (1483-1546)

This stone was taken by the caretaker from the wall of the church, where it was crumbling off. Luther preached and held Mass in this old church.

MARY LYON—South Hadley, Mass., (1797-1849)

This was a stepping-stone along the side of one of the buildings of Mt. Holyoke College, where Mary Lyon was president for so many years.

BULWALD LYTON—Pompeii, Italy, (1803-1873)

GENERAL GEORGE B. MCGILLAN—Washington, D. C., (1826-1886)

The stone came from the garden of his former home, now occupied by the Cosmos Club.

EDWARD MACDOWELL—Peterborough, N. H., (1861-1908)

The stone came from "Hillcrest", the home of the great composer. It was sent to Rollins College by his widow.

WILLIAM HOLMES MCGURNEY—West Finley Township, Washington Co., Pa., (1800-1873)

The stone comes from the foundation of the birthplace of William Holmes McGuffey, "father of American education." Henry Ford has reconstructed the log cabin, 15x16 feet, in which McGuffey was born.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY—Canton, O., (1843-1901)

This old farmhouse from McKinley's home was the only one to be found, for a beautiful hospital is now built on that site.

MACHIAVELLI—Florence, Italy, (1469-1527)

The bowl in the "Walk of Fame" was dug up from the cellar by the caretaker of the modern looking home in which Machiavelli lived and died. It may have been used to heat gold, silver and lead.

DONALD MADISON—Washington, D. C., (1772-1836)

Madison's wife of President Madison lived in the house now occupied by the Cosmos Club. The stone is from the garden back of the house where meals are served in warm weather.

JAMES MADISON—Montpelier, Va., (1751-1836)

This stone is from the home of President Madison. It has foot-prints on it of prehistoric birds.

FERNAND MAGELLAN—San Lucas, Spain, (1480-1521)

This stone was found on the road to the port from which Magellan sailed in "The Victoria" on his noted voyage around the world. A stormy passage of five weeks, through a strait which bears

his name, brought the fleet to the calm waters of a sea which he named "Pacific".

HONORACE MANN—Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., (1796-1869)

Mann was at one time president of Antioch College and the stone is from the campus. It was obtained by Dean John Dudley Dawson who was one of the members of the Rollins Curriculum Conference in 1931.

ALESSANDRO MANZONI—Milan, Italy, (1786-1873)

This stone is from one of the mosaics in the floor of the great Italian writer's home in Milan.

WILLIAM L. MANCY—Southbridge, Mass., (1786-1867)

The stone is from the Secretary of State's home.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH—Blenheim Castle, England, (1650-1722)

This stone was found at the right of the great entrance to his estate.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE—Canterbury, England, (1564-1593)

Marlowe was born in Canterbury and attended the school connected with and adjoining the Cathedral. The stone came from the road by the school.

JULIA MARLOWE—Highmont, N. Y., (1870—)

The stone was taken from the walk around the old home of the American actress.

PERE JACQUES MARQUETTE—Marquette, Mich., (1637-1675)

The stone was found on the shore of Lake Superior at the exact spot where Pere Marquette landed. The statue which was erected in his honor on this spot has been taken to the center of the town, although the base still remains.

JOHN MARSHALL—Salem, Va., (1755-1835)

This stone was obtained from the great jurist's old colonial mansion.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL—North Manchester, Ind., (1854-1926)

The Marshall Theater in North Manchester now stands on the site of the Vice-President's birthplace. The stone was picked up behind the theater, where Marshall's back gate would have been.

JOSE JULIAN MARTI—Havana, Cuba, (1853-1895)

Lawyer, poet of ability, statesman, philosopher, and finally martyr in the cause of his country's ultimate freedom, Marti is rightly called the "Father of Cuban Independence" and is Cuba's greatest

patriot and hero. This stone was taken from the building, now preserved as a national shrine, where Marit was born in 1855.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS—Lindilgow Palace, Scotland, (1542-1567)

This stone was picked up at Lindilgow Palace where Mary, Queen of Scots, was born.

THOMAS G. MASARYK—(Czechoslovenska-republika, Hodovala roslie presidenta, (1860--))
This stone is from the birthplace of the George Washington of Czechoslovakia.

JOHN MASEFIELD—Boar's Hill, Oxford, England, (1876--)
Masefield, Poet Laureate of England, left his home on Boar's Hill because of the noise made by airplanes overhead. The stone came from the garden at the side of the house.

JULES EMILE FREDERIC MASENET—Paris, France, (1842-1912)
This stone is from the courtyard of the composer's home.

INCREASE AND COTTON MARNER—Boston, Mass., INCREASE (1630-1723), COTTON (1663-1728)
This piece of brown sandstone is from the tomb of Increase and Cotton Mather in the Copp's Hill burial ground, Boston, and was obtained from a member of the Second Church while the tomb was undergoing repairs.

THE MAYO BROTHERS—Le Sueur, Minn. Dr. WILLIAM MAYO (1861--), Dr. CHARLES MAYO, (1865--)
Dr. William James Mayo was born in La Sueur, Minn., and this stone is from his birthplace. The quaint old house is in a fine state of preservation and some day will be a landmark as the home of a wizard in the medical world.

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI—Florence, Italy, (1805-1872)
The stone came from the cellar of the old house in Florence where both Mazzini and Garibaldi stayed.

GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE—Philadelphia, Pa., (1815-1872)
This piece of honeycomb rock was taken from one of the bath-rooms in the house where General Meade died. The home is now an apartment house.

COSIMO DE MEDICI—The Pitt Palace, Florence, Italy, (1380-1464)

LORENZO DE MEDICI—Florence, Italy, (1440-1492)
The old palace of the Medici's, now called Palazzo Strozzi, is

one of the several palaces and places in which Lorenzo de Medici, the Magnificent, and Catherine de Medici lived. The stone is a loose chipping that fell off the column in the main courtyard.

PHILIPP MELANCHTHON—Nuremberg, Germany, (1497-1560)
This stone was picked up in the courtyard between the school, which Melancthon founded and the church where he preached. He was perhaps the greatest figure, next to Luther, in the Reformation.

HERMAN MELVILLE—New Bedford, Mass., (1819-1891)
This stone is from the walk in front of the old Sailors' Church which Melville attended regularly and to which he refers in some of his writings. The old "Sky Pilot" minister of the church presented the stone to President Holt.

PEDRO MENENDEZ—Santander, Spain, (1510-1574)
This stone representing Menendez, founder of St. Augustine, former governor of Florida, and perhaps the most able Spanish official ever to come to Florida, came from Santander, the port from which he sailed for Florida in 1565.

PEDRO MENENDIZ—St. Augustine, Fla., (1510-1574)
This stone came from the scene of his work in Florida.

MICHELANGELO—Florence, Italy, (1475-1564)
This stone came from the home that was owned by Michelangelo, and where he worked. The house is now a shrine.

MICHELANGELO—Rome, Italy, (1475-1564)
This piece of marble was taken from St. Peter's in Rome. The dome was Michelangelo's architectural triumph.

JOACQUIN MILLER—Oakland, Calif., (1841-1913)
Miller's daughter helped select this stone from the poet's home in the hills near Oakland.

JOHN MILTON—Chalfont St., Giles, England, (1608-1674)
This stone is from the house in which Milton covered proofs of "Paradise Lost" and where he wrote "Paradise Regained". This is the only one of Milton's various homes now in existence. The kitchen had been remodelled for a museum and the hearthstones removed. This hearthstone was found by Dr. Holt back of the woodshed adjoining the house.

DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel)—Norwich, Conn., (1822-1908)

The stone is from the yard of Mitchell's former home, now occupied by a professor of Norwich Free Academy. It is said that the apple tree in the back yard is where Mitchell sat and wrote "Reveries of a Bachelor".

MONTANARD—Prophet of Allah—Mecca, Arabia, (570-682)

The stone was taken from Cave Hira, near Mecca, which was the scene of the first revelation given to him. The stone was brought to Bagdad with the Pilgrims of Bashrah and was smuggled out of the country.

JAMES MONROE—Oak Hill, Va., (1758-1831)

This stone is from the home of President Monroe.

MARGARET PIERCE—Montague—White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., (1878—)

The stone was brought from the birthplace of the writer in Oakhurst Orchards.

MARQUIS DE MONTCALEM—Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., (1712-1759)

It was at this Fort that the Marquis defeated the English forces in 1758. Montcalm lived at the Fort for some time, later retiring to Quebec, and the Fort fell into the hands of the English in 1759. Ethan Allen captured the Fort "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The stone is from the "bullet-proof wall" inside the Fort.

MARQUIS DE MONTCALEM—Quebec, Canada, (1712-1759)

The stone was found in the cellar of the home which Montcalm occupied from 1758 to 1759 while in command of the French troops in Quebec.

DWIGHT L. MOODY—Northfield, Mass., (1837-1899)

The stone was obtained through the good offices of Paul Moody, president of Middlebury College and son of Dwight L. Moody. The stone is from the Moody homestead.

TOM MOORE—Vale of Avoca, Ireland, (1770-1852)

This stone from Tom Moore's home was presented by Mrs. Rich and Crocker of Palm Beach.

JOSE MARIA MONTELOS—San Cristobal Ecatepec, Mexico, (1818-1816)

This stone is from the last home of Morelos, where he was shot in 1816. He was a priest and an outstanding figure of the Mexican revolution against Spain.

PAUL MONRIE—New Orleans, La., (1837-1884)

The stone is from the birthplace of probably the greatest chess player the world has known. The house is in the rear of one where Lafayette, Marshal Ney, and King Louis Philippe of France had been house guests.

ROBERT MORRIS—Philadelphia, Pa., (1734-1806)

Morris was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

JEDIDIAH MORSE—Woodstock, Conn., (1781-1826)

Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telephone, and son of Jedidiah Morse, the Geographer, lived in a white farmhouse near Woodstock. The stone came from the wall at the side of the barn and was presented by one of the Morses who now occupy the house.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (1791-1872)

The stone comes from the porte-cochere of his former home, "Locust Grove", in Poughkeepsie.

DR. WILLIAM T. G. MORTON—Charlton, Mass., (1810-1868)

The stone was taken from the wall next to the house where the discoverer of ether lived. A monument erected in his honor stands on the Common at Charlton.

JOHN LATTROP MORLEY—Dorchester, Mass., (1814-1877)

The Morley School has been erected on the site of Morley's old home. The stone is from the embankment made by excavations for the school.

MOUNT ARARAT—Armenia

The stone was secured in memory of St. Mesrob by Rev. A. A. Bedkian of New York.

JOHN MUIR—Martinez, Calif., (1838-1914)

John Muir's daughter now lives on the old ranch, and the stone which came from his home is a beautiful piece of petrified wood.

PRINCE MURAT—Tallahassee, Fla., (1771-1816)

The stone comes from the home where Prince Murat lived when he was a resident of Florida. He was a nephew of Napoleon.

BARTOLOME ESTEBAN MURILLO—Seville, Spain, (1671-1682)

Murillo was born in Seville. The stone was found near the place where the great painter lived and worked. He was the greatest Spanish painter.

BENITO MUSSOLINI—Prepoggio, Italy, (1858—)

This bit of brick was taken from the house where Mussolini was born.

PANFILO DE NAVVAEZ—Valladolid, Spain, (1460-1528)

The stone is from his birthplace in Valladolid, just outside the city. He landed in Tampa in 1528 and explored various parts of Florida before he was lost at sea.

LORD NELSON, HORATIO BURNHAM—Thorp—Norfolk, England, (1758-1805)

This stone came from Lord Nelson's birthplace.

NERO—Rome, Italy, (37-68)

The stone came from Nero's Golden House which is now being excavated. The house was originally a mile long and fifty feet

high. The Imperial Palace was burned by Nero and replaced by the Golden House. The stone in the "Walk" was from a room where a column sprayed perfume on the guests as they caroused. After Nero's death he was defamed and his name obliterated from all public buildings. The Golden House was filled in with earth and the top is now a great public garden.

Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the "Kingmaker"—
Warwick Castle, England, (1428-1471)

Neville's brilliant generalship and energy succeeded in making Edward V king for about five years. Edward rebelled and Neville was able to supplant him with Henry VI who had been in the Tower since he was forced to abdicate. In 1471 Edward met and defeated Neville and took over the kingship again. Neville was slain in battle. The stone was taken from the courtyard of Warwick Castle.

Frederick Nevill—Sewickley, Pa., (1862-1901)
The stone is from the birthplace of Nevill the Composer.

Cardinal Newman—Oriel College, Oxford, England, (1801-1890)

Cardinal Newman was a student at Trinity College, Oxford, and a Fellow at Oriel. His is the greatest name in the Oxford movement. In 1845 he went over to the Catholic Church, and became Cardinal in 1878. The stone came from the main quadrangle of Oriel College.

Lillian Nordica—Farmington, Me., (1859-1914)

The stone is from the wall at the entrance gate to the old homestead where Lillian Nordica was born. The home is now used as a shrine and has many of the costumes and stage jewelry which Nordica wore in her operas.

Eliphaz North—Ashford, Conn., (1778-1866)

The stone was taken from the foundation of the old family home. North will always rank with Horace Bushnell and Mark Hopkins as the greatest of great personalities.

Alvaro Gomez de Vaca—Jerez, Spain, (1490-1524)

The stone is from Jerez where de Vaca was born. In 1523 he landed in Tampa Bay as Treasurer and High Sheriff of Narvaez's ill-fated expedition.

General Oglethorpe—Frederick, Ga., (1690-1783)

The stone was a part of the first governor's mansion in Georgia.

Richard Olney—Falmouth, Mass., (1832-1917)

The stone was found in the foundation of the drive leading up to the barn. Olney used to spend his vacations at this house.

Eugene O'Neill—Times Square, New York City, (1888—)
O'Neill was born in the old Barrett Hotel, 43rd street at Broadway, now the Claridge Hotel. The marble slab in the "Walk of Fame" was found in the cellar of the building.

Osceola—Silver Springs, Fla., (1804-1838)

This stone came from a ledge near the edge of Silver Springs where the Seminoles gathered for councils.

Governor William Paca—Chilberry Hill Farm, Hartford Co., Md., (1740-1799)

The Paca place is now in ruins. This stone is from the ruin of a mill, store or barn.

Thomas Paine—New Rochelle, N. Y., (1737-1809)

The Thomas Paine house in New Rochelle is now a shrine and is open to the public for a small fee. This stone was found in the garden within a few feet of the house.

Pallas Athena—The Parthenon, Athens, Greece

The stone came from the Parthenon plaza proper. Probably all of the famous Greeks of the illustrious "Golden Age of Pericles" trod on this stone.

Alice Freeman Palmer—Cambridge, Mass., (1855-1902)

A loose stone under the back doorstep was "purloined" for the "Walk of Fame." As no one was at home, permission could not be obtained to secure it.

Arton B. Parker—Esopus, N. Y., (1852-1926)

The stone was taken from one of the walls which surround the large Parker estate. The house overlooks the Hudson and is a scant two miles from John Burroughs's home. Jurist.

Theodore Parker—West Roxbury, Mass., (1810-1860)

The new Catholic Church has been erected on the site of the old home of Theodore Parker. The old house had been moved back a little and is being used as the residence of the priest who gave this stone to Rollins College.

The Parthenon—Athens, Greece

The stone was picked up inside the Parthenon, but as there are strict laws forbidding the exportation of anything that might have historical value the stone was "smuggled" out of the Parthenon, the Acropolis, and Greece.

Pascal—Paris, France, (1623-1662)

The stone came from Pascal's home.

Louis Pasteur—Dole, Jura, France, (1822-1895)

This stone was taken from the wall of the old Pasteur home.

where Louis Pasteur was born on December 27, 1822. It was obtained through Professor A. Venard, President of the Societe des Amis de la Maison Natale de Pasteur.

WARREN PARRY—Fellow, Brasenose College, Oxford, England. (1839-1894)
Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Queen's College, Paris was a Fellow of Brasenose College at 25. "Martinus the Epicurean" is his best known work.

ADELINA PARRY—New Orleans, La., (1843-1910)

The stone came from the drab remains of what seems to have been a charming little courtyard, known as Paul's Court. The first singer was born there. Some report says Adelina sang on Royal Street as a child until some one recognized the superb quality of her voice and had her trained.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE—Easthampton, I. I., (1791-1852)

The stone came from the foundation of the windmill. The windmill and adjoining house were the inspiration for Payne's famous "Home Sweet Home".

ROBERT E. PEARY—Eagle Island, Me., (1856-1920)

This stone came from Eagle Island, the summer home of Robert E. Peary. Colonel Peary kept his "sledge dogs" on this island during the intervals between his northern expeditions.

WILLIAM PENN—Rickenmansworth, England, (1644-1718)

This stone was picked up in the spacious gardens at the rear of the fine old rambling house which was Penn's home in his early married life.

WILLIAM PENN—Penn's Manor, Pa., (1614-1718)

This stone was brought from England in 1662 and used in the building of his American home. The house was built in 1662 on the 84 1/2 acres granted to Penn. It was here that he made his treaties with the Indians and held his councils. The site of the Penn home now belongs to the State of Pennsylvania.

COMMONWEALTH OF O. II. PENNY—South Kingston, R. I., (1876-1899)

The stone is from the old garden wall which surrounds the house. The home is now used as a Museum and contains many of the war relics which belonged to Penny.

GENERAL JOHN J. PENNINGTON—Fort Sam Houston, Texas, (1860—)

The Commandant of Fort Sam Houston arranged to have the only large loose stone on the place given to Dr. Holt. He had it sawed in two pieces and inscribed one half with the name of Pershing

and the other half with the name of Funston. Pershing lived there in 1917 and Funston in 1915-17.

PERUGINO—Pavia, Italy, (1446-1623)

This stone was found in a pike under the eaves of the Cathedral of the famous Carthusian Monastery in Pavia. Perugino painted his "Saint Michael" in the second side chapel and lived there while painting the picture.

PERRARCH—Venice, Italy, (1504-1574)

Petrarch is given credit by many for being the real originator of the Italian Renaissance. The stone is from the garden of his Venice home.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS—Andover, Mass., (1844-1911)

The garden of Elizabeth Phelps' home, where she wrote most of her books, was so beautifully kept that no stone could be found. At the edge of the garden where stepping stones were placed, one stone was composed of two layers, the lower layer is in the "Walk of Fame."

KING PHILIP—Northfield, Mass., (1639-1676)

This stone is from the top of a hill where King Philip used to camp.

FRANKLIN PIERCE—Hillsboro, N. H., (1804-1869)

The house is one of the famous New England colonial homes which has been reproduced in Currier and Ives' colored pictures. This marble stone was found near the house.

ALBERT PIKE AND JOHN GOULD FLETCHER—Little Rock Ark., (1809-1891), FLETCHER (1886—)

The stone is from Pike's home in Little Rock. He was a poet, statesman and scholar, and head of the Masons in the United States. John Gould Fletcher's sister now lives in the house.

MOLLY PITCHER—Carlisle, Pa., (1744-1823)

Molly Pitcher lived and died at Carlisle. She became famous at the Battle of Monmouth, where her husband was a runner. She was carrying water to the soldiers when she saw her husband shot down. As they carried him back of the line, Molly sprang to the cannon and fired it regularly and perfectly till the battle ended. This stone is from her home in Carlisle.

WILLIAM PITT THE YOUNGER—Westerham, Kent, England, (1759-1806)

William Pitt, the English statesman, lived in Pitt's Cottage, Westerham, Kent, while he was building his mansion nearby. The original building, about 800 years old, has been restored and is now a tea house. This stone was picked up on the grounds.

Pizarro—Seville, Spain, (1476-1541)

The stone is from the Casa Lonja, the great depository of Spanish-American documents. No man was more instrumental in filling the Casa Lonja than Pizarro. Prescott, the historian, says that in all the annals of chivalry there is nothing to surpass the record of Pizarro in South America. The city of Lima was founded by him in 1535. His first experience in America was as a member of Balboa's expedition to discover the Pacific Ocean.

Plato—The Academy of Athens, (428 B.C.-348 B.C.)

The Academy was a villa outside Athens where Plato founded a school and where he taught. This stone is probably from the pediment of a column of the Academy.

Pliny the Elder—Como, Italy, (A. D. 23-79), Pliny the Younger (A.D. 61-113)

The stone is evidently the base of a column or statue from Como Cathedral, and was found in a private back yard of the church. On either side of the Cathedral's main door are carved stone life-size statues of Pliny the Elder and Pliny the Younger, both of whom came from Como. It was not known where the home was, but the Cathedral marks the spot most connected with them.

Plymouth Rock—Mass.

This piece of Plymouth Rock was received from Edward Bartlett, an agent for the Pilgrim Society at its inception, and presented by his nephew, Fred L. Bartlett of Winter Park. The rock was raised from its original position and transported to a site in front of Pilgrim Hall where it remained for a number of years. When the rock was moved, it broke and these fragments were secured.

Pocahontas—Jamestown, Va., (1606-1617)

The brick came from beneath the tower of the oldest church in America, where the Indian Princess was married. A statue of the Princess stands near the church.

Podan, Adrian Poe—Fordham, N. Y., (1809-1849)

The millstone was part of the pathway from the gate to the door of Poe's cottage in Fordham.

Porta Coenae—Westminster Abbey, London, England

The stone was given by a verger of the Abbey (for which he was "feerd") to President Holt. Workmen were fixing the Porta Coenae and this stone had fallen from the wall to the floor with other stones and debris.

James K. Polk—Nashville, Tenn., (1795-1846)

This stone came from the site of Polk Place, home of President Polk, which was razed a number of years ago. It was secured at the request of Mrs. Cora Harris.

Marco Polo—Venice, Italy, (1254-1323)

The stone is from Marco Polo's house near the Marco Polo bridge in Venice. He was the first explorer of the Asiatic Continent. In his descriptions of the people and their riches he used the word "million" so often that he obtained the nickname of "Marco Milione".

Ponce de Leon—Jerez, Spain, (1460-1521)

The stone is from Jerez where much of Ponce de Leon's life was spent and where his real home is supposed to have been. He was with Columbus on his second voyage, and in 1510 became Governor of Porto Rico. He arrived off the east coast of what he named "Florida" on April 8, 1513.

Colonel William Prescott—Groton, Mass., (1726-1795)

On the Groton Common is a monument on the site of Prescott's house, and this stone is from the Common. Prescott commanded the American forces at Bunker Hill. Groton is also the home of Margaret Fuller, the author.

Joseph Theobaldus Price—Neath Abbey, Wales. (1784-1854)

This commemorative tablet is Sutton Stone, and formed part of the actual moulding from the corner of Neath Abbey, which dates back to 1120. It was presented by the Skewen Branch of the Welsh League of Nations Union.

Richard Price—Tynon, Glamorgan, Wales, (1723-1791)

This stone came from the house where Dr. Price was born. The inscription was carved by a firm of sculptors who were in existence when Richard Price was living. The Bridgend Branch of the Welsh League of Nations Union presented the stone to Rollins College.

Michael Pupin—Norfolk, Conn., (1858-1935)

The Pupin stone was taken from the top of the stone wall in front of the old place in Norfolk where he lived.

Isaiah Putnam—Brooklyn, Conn., (1718-1790)

The farm which Putnam left when he was preparing to enter the Revolutionary War is halfway between Poundfield and Brooklyn, and this stone was taken from the front yard of the homestead. The old inn which he kept is at Brooklyn and there is a heroic statue of Putnam on horseback in the yard.

Pyramid of the Moon—Mexico

From near the capital of the Mexican Republic.

Pyramid of the Sun—Mexico

From near the capital of the Mexican Republic.

JEAN RACINE—Paris, France, (1639-1699)

This loose stone was on a window-sill in the courtyard of Racine's home. He was perhaps the greatest writer of tragedies the world has known.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH—Illogan, Devonshire, England, (1583-1618)

The stone is from the garden of Sir Walter's birthplace.

RAMESSES II—Memphis, Egypt, (1800 B.C.)

The stone is from the ruins of ancient Memphis, one of the cities associated with Rameses II, oppressor of the Hebrews.

RAPHAEL—Rome, Italy, (1483-1520)

The stone from Raphael's house came from the flooring in the first story where repairs were being made.

RAZZELLO SANTI—Florence, Italy, (1483-1520)

At Via Giorgi 15, Florence, is the home where Raphael lived in that city. This stone came from the cellar.

OPIE READ—Conway, Ark., (1862—)

The stone came from Opie Read's former home in Arkansas, now on the campus of Hendrix College.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ—Philadelphia, Pa., (1822-1872)

The stone was taken from Read's grave in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

TOM REED—Portland, Me., (1839-1902)

The stone is from Reed's birthplace and was removed from the foundation. The wooden building is now used as a warehouse.

UNCLE REMUS—Atlanta, Ga., (1848-1908)

There was not a flat stone to be found in the Wren's Nest, the home owned by the Joel Chandler Harris Memorial Association, but this one was taken from the path leading from the back porch steps to the woodhouse, some seventy feet away.

RENAUD—Paris, France, (1823-1892)

This stone was the only loose one in the cellar of the house at 11 rue du Bac, where Renaud and Whistler lived. The house is now occupied by Madame Maurice Rostand, daughter of Dr. Boit.

PAUL REVERE—Boston, Mass., (1736-1818)

Back of the old Revere house, now a museum, is a small courtyard. This stone was found there.

SIR JOSIAH REXFORDS—London, England, (1723-1792)

The stone was found in the cellar of the Cheshire Church Tavern.

which had originally been used as a monastery. It had been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

JEAN RIBAUT—Dieppe, France, (1520-1565)

Ribaut, the founder of a French colony in Florida, sailed from Dieppe for America in 1563. He was chosen by France to pilot two colonies to Florida, where he and many of the colonists gave their lives as martyrs to their cause. The stone is from the ancient pavement of the port of Dieppe and was believed to have been in use at the time of Ribaut's birth and time of sailing.

RIBAUT MASSACHUSETT—Mantanzas, Inlet, Florida (1812-1888)

The stone is from Anastasia Island near Summer Haven where Ribaut was martyred.

ALICE ILEOAN RICE—Louisville, Ky., (1870—), CALK YOUNG RICE (1872—)

The stone was taken from under the city-built home in which the Rices have lived for many years. Both have received honorary degrees from Rollins.

HENRY RICHARD—Tregaron, Cardiganshire, Wales, (1812-1888)

Henry Richard, M. P., "The Apostle of Peace", lived for many years in the house in Tregaron, where the stone was secured. The tablet was presented by the Tregaron Branch of the Welsh League of Nations Union.

RICHARD THE LION HEARTED—Castle of Durenstein, on the Danube, Austria, (1167-1199)

Richard was returning from the Crusades when captured by Duke Leopold of Austria in 1192. The stone came from the Castle of Durenstein, on the Danube, where he was confined until 1193.

JAMES WITCOMB RILEY—Indianapolis, Ind., (1853-1916)

Although Riley was born in Greenfield, Indiana, and spent some of his boyhood days there, he lived in Indianapolis most of his life and wrote all of his poems there. His home was located at 528 Lockertie Street, in the central part of the city, and is now set aside as a memorial to him. The stone came from the wall in front of the house.

MARGUERITE OF RUON—Fountains Abbey, England, (1227-1209)

This stone is from Fountains Abbey, celebrated as the most beautiful ruins in England.

DAVID RITTEHOUSE—Philadelphia, Pa., (1732-1790)

The stone was taken from the wall of his home, a small gray-stone colonial house in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The house has

been preserved because it was the first paper mill in America, built early in the eighteenth century.

Jessie B. Rittenhouse—Watersnecy, Kent, Conn.,

(1860—)

This stone was presented by the poet and her late husband, Clinton Scollard. Jessie B. Rittenhouse is an honorary alumna of Rollins College.

Jose Rizal—Calamba, Laguna, (1861-1896)

The stone came from the yard of Dr. Rizal's place in Calamba. He was the foremost Filipino hero, beloved and venerated by all Filipino people.

Edwin Arlington Robinson—Peterboro, N. H.,

(1869-1936)

The stone came from the poet's home.

COUNT DE ROCHEMUREAU—Lebanon, Vt., (1725-1807)

The stone was taken from the yard back of the house where Rocheambeau was quartered, and where the French soldiers who aided Washington during the Revolution made their winter quarters.

JOHN D. ROCKWELLER—Ormond, Fla., (1830-1937)

This stone came from "The Casements", near the fountain, and was obtained by Dr. Robert Shalor Holmes.

WILL ROGERS—Beverly Hills, Calif., (1870-1935)

This stone is from Rogers' ranch at Beverly Hills.

ALONZO W. ROLINS—Lebanon, Me., (1832-1887)

This stone was taken from the farm where the founder of Rollins College was born.

ROMEO AND JULIET—Verona, Italy.

This stone was taken from the tomb of Romeo and Juliet at Verona. Near the tomb is a small monument to Shakespeare.

ROMULUS AND REMUS—Palantine Hill, Rome, Italy.

This piece of "tufa" is the kind of rock of which Romulus and Remus built their first city. Excavation is now under way.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT—Hyde Park, N. Y., (1882—)

The stone came from the home of President Roosevelt at Hyde Park and was presented by him to Rollins College of which he is an honorary alumnus.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Oyster Bay, N. Y., (1858-1919)

The stone was presented to Rollins College by Mrs. Roosevelt.

the request of the President's sister, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson.

ELIHU ROOT—Clinton, N. Y., (1845-1937)

The stone is from Elihu Root's birthplace near Hamilton College.

BETSY ROSS—Philadelphia, Pa., (1752-1866)

The stone was found at the base of the chimney in the cellar of the Ross home, and evidently had been part of the fireplace. Her humble home at 239 Arch Street, the place of her birth and her death, was also the birthplace of our national flag. The place is now a shrine open to the public under the auspices of the Betsy Ross Memorial Association.

ROSSINI—Florence, Italy, (1792-1868)

The stone was taken from the cellar of the home where the great composer lived.

EDMOND ROSTAND—Paris, France, (1869-1920)

The stone came from Rostand's home, a plaque on the walls of which states it was the home of the famous dramatist.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU—Geneva, Switzerland,

(1712-1778)

The stone was found in the cellar of the home where Rousseau was born. The house is now being used as an antique shop.

BENJAMIN RUSH—Philadelphia, Pa., (1745-1813)

Rush is buried in Christ Church Graveyard, Philadelphia. A small opening into the vault beneath is covered with a great slab of slate. The stone is a portion of that slab which had previously been broken off.

JOHN RUSKIN—Fellow, Corpus Christi College, Oxford,

England, (1819-1900)

The stone came from the main quadrangle of the College.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE—Charleston, S. C., (1749-1809)

Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is buried in historic St. Philips churchyard, Charleston. This stone was found a few paces away from his grave.

JOHN RUTLEDGE—Charleston, S. C., (1730-1800)

John Rutledge, the Dictator, President of South Carolina and Governor of South Carolina, had a beautiful home in Charleston. The stone was found in the road that leads to the stable behind the house.

HANS SACHS—Nuremberg, Germany, (1494-1576)

The stone is a piece of the pedestal of the sculptured bust of the

cobbler, poet, and Meiserainger of Nuremberg, which was found in his old cobbler shop now being used as a tavern.

St. Augustine—St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, England.
(*8-604*)

St. Martin's Church, the oldest church in England, was founded by St. Augustine who was sent to England to introduce Christianity. This tile had fallen off the roof onto the walk.

St. Catherine—Siena, Italy, (1347-1380)

President Holt visited the monastery in Siena where St. Catherine lived, and saw the iron-grated pillow on which she slept, the shrine at which she worshipped and the board bed which she never left for a number of years. The stone came from the courtyard of the monastery.

St. Francis—Assisi, Italy, (1182-1226)

The piece of rock was picked up at Assisi where St. Francis lived. The stone was blessed by a Franciscan monk.

St. Mesrob—Mount Ararat, Armenia, (361-440 A.D.)

The stone came from Mount Ararat, the home of Noah. In honor of St. Mesrob for his translating the Bible into Armenian.

St. Paul—Mars Hill, (8-67)

The stone was found on Mars Hill near the old flight of steps cut in the hill to indicate that it undoubtedly was in the area trod by Pericles and later by Saint Paul.

Admiral William Thomas Sampson—Palmyra, N. Y., (1840-1902)

The stone came from Admiral Sampson's birthplace in Palmyra.

Santa Croce Church—Florence, Italy

The Santa Croce Church at Florence is one of the most famous churches of Byzantine architecture in the world. In it are buried Michelangelo, Galileo, Machiavelli and Rossini. This stone was found within the gates of the church at one of the outside corners on Piazza.

Savonarola—Florence, Italy, (1452-1498)

The stone was picked up in the courtyard surrounded by the cloister of the monastery where Savonarola lived. He was burned at the stake in the center of the public square in Florence.

Franz Schubert—Vienna, Austria, (1797-1828)

The stone is from the house in which Schubert was born. The city of Vienna purchased the house in 1908 and made it the Schubert Museum.

General Philip Schuyler—Albany, N. Y., (1733-1804)

The stone from Schuyler's birthplace in Albany was secured for Rollins College by Colonel Edgar Leonard, a Rollins trustee.

Clinton Scollard—Watersmeet, Kent, Conn., (1830-1882)

The stone was presented to Rollins College by Clinton Scollard and his wife, Jessie B. Rittenhouse.

Sir Walter Scott—Dryburgh Abbey, Scotland, (1771-1832)

The stone came from Dryburgh Abbey where Sir Walter is buried.

Winfield Scott—West Point, N. Y., (1786-1866)

This stone was secured by Major General William R. Smith in West Point, where General Scott died.

Jonas Sennelweis—Budapest, Hungary, (1818-1865)

The stone comes from the birthplace of Dr. Sennelweis in Budapest. It was found in the cellar of the old building.

Seneca—Cordova, Spain, (4 A.C.-65 A.D.)

The stone is from the home of Seneca at Cordova, the celebrated city of learning in Spain under the Moslems. The great stoic philosopher and the school with which he became affiliated in Rome has rarely been surpassed for noble simplicity. Nero became insanely jealous of the brilliant literary style of his tutor, and Seneca was forced to take his own life.

Marquise de Sevigne—Paris, France, (1626-1696)

The stone is from the garden behind the house where the Marquise was born in 1692.

William H. Seward—Florida, N. Y., (1801-1872)

This stone was found near the house in which William H. Seward was born, in Florida, Orange County, New York. The house in which he was born has been moved back from the street and is now used as a barn. The stone is a part of an old gravestone that has been on the place ever since the present owner can remember.

William Shakespeare—Stratford-on-Avon, England, (1564-1616)

The shed had been a part of Shakespeare's home but had been demolished some years before when more garden space was needed in which to plant every flower mentioned in Shakespeare's plays. This was the last tile left and was given by the caretaker to Miss Constance Holt who presented it to Rollins College.

William Shakespeare—Trinity Church Tower, Stratford-on-Avon, England, (1564-1616)

This stone was secured at Trinity Church, where Shakespeare is buried.

HENRY W. SHAW (JOHN BILLINGS)—Monterey, Calif., (1818-1886)
 "Josh Billings" lived and died in the original Del Monte Hotel. The stone is from the old building.

CHARLES M. SHERDON—Topeka, Kan., (1867—)
 Mr. W. F. Pelham of Winter Park secured this stone from the Central Congregational Church building in Topeka, where Mr. Sheldon first wrote and read the chapters of "In His Steps". The Topeka Rotary Club honored Dr. Sheldon at a luncheon in 1936 and surprised him by exhibiting this stone, already inscribed which was later sent to Rollins College. An "unveiling" of the stone in the "Walk of Fame" was attended by Dr. Sheldon.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY—Marlow, England, (1792-1822)
 President Holt found this stone in the back yard of Shelley's former home. The home was being completely renovated and this stone evidently had been a part of the house.

GENERAL PHILIP SHERIDAN—Albany, N. Y., (1831-1888)
 This stone was secured by Colonel Edgar C. Leonard, a Rollins trustee, from Sheridan's birthplace in Albany.

ROGER SHERMAN—Newton, Mass., (1721-1793)
 Ralston Pickering, a Rollins alumnus, secured this stone from the site of the foundation of Sherman's old home.

SAMUEL SIDDONS—Warwickshire, England, (1775-1831)
 This stone was found in a lane near the home of the great actress on the Avon River.

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY—Norwich Conn., (1791-1865)
 The stone is from the garden of the house in which Miss Sigourney taught school in her early life. A marker beside the front door said: "Lydia Huntley Sigourney School—1810".

KING SIMEON—Preslav, Bulgaria, (8-927)
 The most prominent Bulgarian king of all times, Simeon's period was called "The Golden Age of Bulgarian Literature." The royal church of Simeon was erected in the late part of the 10th century and it was in the halls of this church that for the first time in the history the Gospels were read and explained to the Bulgarian people in their own language. It was here that the Kings reigned, surrounded by the most outstanding men of State and culture in those times. Placed somewhere in the floor mosaic, the green stone now in the "Walk of Fame" was witness for more than a thousand years of both sad and glorious times of a nation. The church was discovered in 1927 by the Bulgarian Archaeological Service, and this stone found and preserved by Nicola Mincoff who was present at the time of excavation. It was presented it to Rollins College for the "Walk of Fame."

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH—Jamestown, Va., (1570-1631)
 This brick is from the oldest church in the United States. A life-size statue of Captain John Smith stands in front of the church looking towards the James River.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH—Andover, Mass., (1806-1895)
 Smith wrote "America" in a frame house on the main road at Andover, near the school. The Andover school used the house for their students. The stone was taken from a trench back of the barn.

SOCRATES—The Agora, Athens, (470 B.C.-399 B.C.)
 The stone came from the Agora, the market place of Athens, where Socrates spent much of his time. It is a foundation stone from one of the old buildings which have been destroyed and rebuilt many times since the fifth century B. C.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—Jerusalem
 This stone was taken from the old Temple of Solomon, which is still partly under ground.

EDWARD HUON SOTHERN—New Orleans, La., (1859-1933)
 The house in which the great actor was born no longer stands, but the stone is from its contents. On the site is now a large garage.

HERNANDO DE SOTO—Jerez, Spain, (1496-1542)
 This stone representing De Soto is from Jerez where he owned a great mansion, and was in possession of such great riches that he loaned large sums to Charles V. De Soto gained lasting fame as conquistador of South America, discoverer of the Mississippi River, and leader of a notable expedition through the southern portion of North America.

SRI CHAITANYA—Calcutta, India, (1486-1534)
 This rock came from his shrine on the Ganges, a favorite resort of the founder of Vaishnavism, where the renowned Saint of Bengal sojourned for a time and preached his religion of love and peace.

MADAME DE STAEL—Coppet, Switzerland, (1766-1817)
 This cobblestone came from a shed in the courtyard of the old chateau where Madame de Staël lived. The chateau is open to visitors on Thursdays, and Madame de Staël's descendants now own it and spend summers there.

MRS. STRANDISH—South Duxbury, Mass., (1684-1660)
 The stone was obtained from the foundation of the house, overlooking the bay.

ELIZABETH GADY STANTON—Johnstown, N. Y., (1815-1902)
 This stone came from her birthplace in Johnstown, and was sent to Rollins College by her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blanch.

EDMUND C. STEEDMAN—Norwich, Conn., (1833-1903)

The stone was taken from one of the garden walls of the place where Steedman lived.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON—Saranac Lake, N. Y., (1850-1894)

The stone is from the Memorial Cottage where Stevenson lived in 1887-88 and where he wrote "Hegarty", "Gentlemen", etc. The house contains many of his relics and at the entrance is a bronze plaque of Stevenson by Gutzen Borglum.

RICHARD STOCKTON—Princeton, N. J., (1834-1902)

The stone comes from Stockton's home in Princeton. Rollins College is indebted for the stone to the present Mrs. Stockton, whose late husband was a direct descendant of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

LUCY STONE—Brookfield, Mass., (1818-1893)

About five miles along the road to Ware is the house bearing a bronze tablet commemorating the fact that it was the birthplace of Lucy Stone. The stone was found near the barn.

Mrs. VILLE E. STONE—Hudson, Ill., (1848-1929)

The stone came from the original site of the home where Mrs. Stone was born. Although the house is no longer standing, the stone is apparently from the original foundation.

STONEHOUSE—Wiltshire, England

One of the noblest antiquities now left upon earth, Stonehouse is dated by some as far back as 1680 B. C. It is attributed by some to the Romans and by others to early inhabitants of Britain. The stone is a piece broken from one of the fallen monoliths.

HARRIET BEECHE STOWE—Brunswick, Me., (1811-1896)

The stone is a piece of granite from a stone step leading to the rear of the house, which is now known as the "Uncle Tom's Cabin House". The book was written in this house.

OSCAR STRAUSS—Purchase, N. Y., (1850-1926)

The stone was sent to Rollins College by his widow from the home of Purchase.

RICHARD STRAUSS—Vienna, Austria, (1864—)

The stone came from the garden of Richard Strauss' home in Vienna.

GILBERT STUART—Kingstown, R. I., (1755-1828)

The stone comes from the home of America's greatest portrait painter.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN—Nanking, China, (1867-1926)

The stone from the magnificent tomb in Nanking which the Chinese Government has built to hold his remains, was sent to Wu-wei Liu Chen, a Rollins College graduate, who donated it to the "Walk of Fame".

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT—New Haven, Conn., (1857-1930)

The stone is from the home that ex-President Taft occupied part of the time he was professor at Yale.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT—Cincinnati, O., (1857-1930)

The stone came from the front driveway to the house where the President was born.

TALLEYRAND—Paris, France, (1754-1838)

President Holt secured the stone from the home of the great diplomat in Paris.

BOOTH PARKINGTON—Kennebunkport, Me., (1869—)

The stone is from the novelist's summer home, which is filled with priceless portraits of old masters.

BAYARD TAYLOR—Kennett Square, Pa., (1825-1878)

Taylor was born in Kennett Square, and his country estate, "Londwood", is located there. The stone was taken from beneath the water spout beside the front entrance. Poet, man of letters.

ZACHARY TAYLOR—Montebello, Va., (1784-1850)

This "blue stone", common to Orange County, Virginia, was found near the birthplace of the twelfth President of the United States.

WILLIAM TELL—Tellschapel, Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, (14th century)

The stone came from Tell's Chapel on the shore of Lake Lucerne where William Tell escaped from the cruel Austrian over-seer, Herman Gessler.

TEMPLE OF QUEZALCOATL—Cholula, Mexico

This temple was erected at the summit of a great pyramid in honor of the ancient deity who represented agriculture and industry.

SANTA TERESA DE JESUS—Avila, Spain, (1515-1582)

The stone was found in the "City of Saints", Avila, not far from Madrid, near the baroque church built on the site of the birthplace of Saint Theresa, and within the ancient walls that still stand.

TEMPLE OF THESEUS—Athens, Greece

The stone was taken from the Temple of Theseus by a gymnasium instructor in Athens and given to Arche Agvris, father of

a Rollins College student, who presented it to the "Walk of Fame".

ELLEN ALICIA TERRY—Small Hythe, Kent, England, (1848-1928)

The great English actress was born in Coventry and died at Small Hythe where she had lived for twenty-five years. This stone was found near her home, which is now a museum.

MAURICE THOMPSON—Crawfordsville, Ind., (1844-1901)

The stone from the home of the author, Maurice Thompson, was sent by Mrs. Benjamin Crane.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU—Walden Pond, Concord, Mass., (1817-1862)

A large stone with a bronze plate marks the site of the hut where Thoreau lived for several years and wrote "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack" and "Walden". This stone in the "Walk" is from a mound of stones piled on this spot by pious pilgrim visitors.

MATTHEW THORNTON—Merrimack, N. H., (1714-1803)

Matthew Thornton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in a house across the road from a monument erected in his honor at Merrimack. Direct descendants now occupy the house, and permitted the stone to be removed from the place.

THORVALDSEN—Lucerne, Switzerland, (1770-1844)

This stone was picked up on the shore of the tiny pond in front of Thorvaldsen's famous colossal lion statue, carved in solid rock in Glacier Park, Lucerne. Danish sculptor.

TIBERIUS—Pompeii, Italy, (42 B.C.-37 A.D.)

The stone came from one of the spacious villas in Pompeii where the Emperor Tiberius is thought to have spent his vacation periods. In the center of every court or garden in a Pompeian patrician house is the impluvium, which catches the rain water from the roof and is always a shallow cistern or fountain. The impluvium in this house was made of fragments of marble, and the cistern in the "Walk of Fame" is a loose marble from the site of the cistern.

TINTAGGI—Venice, Italy, (1518-1564)

President Holt secured this stone from a closet in the house at the great Venetian manner, whose great canvases cover the Doge's Palace.

TIRIAN—Venice, Italy, (1477-1570)

The stone was part of the ridge-stone or coping which had fallen off the roof. It was picked up in the garden of Tirian's house in Venice.

WILLIAM B. TUAVER—San Antonio, Texas, (1811-1886)

The stone is from part of the walls of the Alamo fortress.

JONATHAN TURNBULL—Watertown, Conn., (1710-1783)

A bronze tablet marked the home of Turnbull in Watertown. The stone came from the cellar foundation.

JONATHAN TURNBULL—Lebanon, Conn., (1710-1786)

This stone was taken from the wall at the side of the house where the signer of the Declaration of Independence was born.

ANDREW TURNBULL—Minorca, Spain, (1792-1872)

Dr. Andrew Turnbull, prosperous London physician, sailed from this island in 1769 with 1400 Minorcans to colonize in Florida for the British Government. This group of colonists founded the city of New Smyrna, Florida.

MARK TWAIN—Hartford, Conn., (1835-1910)

This stone was taken from the drain on the side of Mark Twain's home in Hartford.

JOHN TYLER—Williamsburg, Va., (1790-1862)

The brick was found near the wall of the front door of the home where Tyler lived when he was notified of his election to the Presidency.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—Kinderhook, N. Y., (1782-1862)

"Tindenvall", the home of Van Buren, is an old brick house with much of the old furniture still there. The stone came from the coping of an old cistern close by the house and was probably there in Van Buren's time.

HENRY VAN DYKE—"Avalon", Princeton, N. J., (1852-1933)

The stone was sent to Rollins College by Henry van Dyke, upon request from President Holt. According to Mr. van Dyke, "it comes from the old red rock on which this house was built about 1750."

JOSE DE VEGA—Madrid, Spain, (1592-1635)

The stone was near the house in Madrid where de Vega was born. He created the theater in Spain as Shakespeare did in England. 470 comedies and fifty plays have survived.

VELAZQUEZ—Madrid, Spain, (1599-1660)

Although Velazquez was born in Seville, this stone came from near the Prado Museum in Madrid because his life was spent in the Spanish capital and most of his work was done there. "Las Meninas", to which is devoted an entire room in the Prado, is considered Velazquez's greatest work.

Vanni—Busseto, Parma, Italy, (1818-1901)

The stone came from the villa where Verdi lived at Busseto, near his birthplace at Roncole, in the Province of Parma, Italy.

Amerigo Vespucci—Florence, Italy, (1451-1499)

This ornamental stone was one of the four uprights used at the corners of Italian tombs and was found in the back yard of the former home of Amerigo Vespucci. The home is now a hospital.

Virgil—Andes, near Pietole, Mantua, Italy, (70 B.C.-19 B.C.)

This stone is from the birthplace of Virgil at Andes, three miles from Mantua.

Francisco de Vittoria—Salamanca, Spain, (1480-1546)

This stone came from the patio of the Dominican monastery where Vittoria was a priest. The stone was carved in Santander. Vittoria was the founder of International Law.

Alessandro Volta—Como, Italy, (1745-1827)

This piece of marble is from a raised mosaic marble platform in front of a small altar in the Italian physicist's home.

Voltaire—Paris, France, (1694-1778)

The stone came from the courtyard of the apartment where Voltaire lived in Paris.

Richard Wagner—Mornex, France, (1813-1883)

The stone came from a Swiss chalet where Richard Wagner composed "The Valkyrie" in 1856. A plaque on the outside of the chalet also stated that John Ruskin had made his home there.

Richard Wagner—Munich, Bavaria, (1813-1883)

This stone was found in the garden where Wagner used to go. The house and garden, where he lived for about a year, was given to Wagner by the King.

Morrison Hamrick Waite—Lyme, Conn., (1816-1888)

Waite served as Chief Justice of the United States from 1874 to 1888. This stone was discovered at the very attractive old home which was Waite's home. It is now used as a summer home of the Episcopal minister of New Jersey.

Lewis Wallace—Crawfordsville, Ind., (1827-1905)

The stone is from the home of the author of "Ben Hur" at Crawfordsville.

Isaac Walton—Winchester Cathedral, England, (1594-1683)

The stone was found in the yard of Winchester Cathedral, where Walton is buried. There is a chapel dedicated to him in which all the stained glass windows represent him as a fisherman and author.

Auremus Ward—Shrewsbury, Mass., (1834-1867)

The stone came from the back yard of the old Auremus Ward home, now owned by Harvard University and preserved as a colonial shrine.

George Morgan Ward—Lawell, Mass., (1850-1930)

Dr. Ward was three times the President of Rollins College. The stone came from his home in Lawell.

William Hayes Ward—South Berwick, Me., (1835-1915)

Dean Arthur D. Elyart secured this stone from the walk in the yard of Dr. Ward's home. The stone walk was placed there by William Hayes Ward, and he walked on it all his life.

Charles Dudley Warner—Plainfield, Mass., (1829-1900)

This stone came from the stone wall at Warner's summer home.

Booker T. Washington—Tuskegee, Ala., (1859-1915)

The stone came from his home and was sent to Rollins College by a Special Assistant in the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va., (1732-1799)

This stone came from near the gate-house to the estate. Washington must have often walked near the spot and possibly on it.

George Washington—Flagging East Portico, Mount Vernon, Va., (1732-1799)

Washington procured his supply of flagging for the East Portico, in 1785, from the sandstone quarries on Lord Lonsdale's estate in England. The aged tile secured by Mrs. Thomas P. DeBam, Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, is an "original" laid at Mount Vernon in 1786.

Lawrence Washington—Sulgrave Manor, England, (1718-1762)

The stone was picked up from a heap made from a derelict out-house a few yards from the Manor House. The home is now a shrine that many Americans visit while in England, as the ancestral home of George Washington.

"Mad" Anthony Wayne—Wayne, Pa., (1746-1796)

The stone was secured from beneath the highway near his grave. The graveyard surrounds Old Saint David's Church, dating back to pre-Revolutionary days. It was here Washington and his officers worshipped during their stay.

Daniel Webster—Franklin, N. H., (1782-1852)

This stone was found within a few feet of the old log cabin where Daniel Webster was born.

NOAH WEBSTER—Amherst, Mass., (1785-1843)

The stone came from the site of the home of Noah Webster in Amherst. The home is no longer standing.

JOHN WESLEY—Tellow, Lincoln College, Oxford, England, (1703-1791)

A part of the marble cross, which stood on the top of the Chapel where Wesley preached, fell some time ago and was left in the rock garden of President Monroe's home. The President of Oxford gave the bit of marble to President Hild for the "Walk of Fame". The chapel on which the cross stood was built one hundred years before Wesley's time. In its chance it is still to be seen Wesley's pulpit.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE—Pittsburgh, Pa., (1846-1914)

The stone came from the Westinghouse home in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM WHIPPLE—Portsmouth, N. H., (1730-1785)

This stone came from the William Whipple home now owned by the D. A. R. and kept as a shrine in Portsmouth. President Lincoln found the stone in the garden.

JAMES A. WHISTLER—Pomfret, Conn., (1834-1903)

When a boy in his teens Whistler lived in Pomfret, in a house now occupied by Father Coholan of the Pomfret Catholic Church. The stone was found in the garden back of the house.

ANDREW D. WHITE—Ithaca, N. Y., (1832-1918)

The stone was taken from the corner of the stable where Andrew White used to keep his famous trotting horses and used by carriages and harness brought from abroad. One of the buildings and grounds at Cornell University assisted in securing this stone.

EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE—New Orleans, La., (1845-1914)

The stone from Chief Justice White's old home is a relic and from the courtyard pavement. The home is now hidden under a cement.

WALTER WINTERS—Camden, N. J., (1819-1892)

Winters lived the latter part of his life in Camden and is buried in Hartsleigh Cemetery, Camden. His mausoleum is set back in a tunnel which is covered with huge stones. The stone in the "Walk of Fame" was immediately over the crypt in which Winters' body rests.

FRED WINTNEY—Westboro, Mass., (1762-1825)

The stone came from Westboro Farm, the home of his inventory of the cotton gin.

JOHN GRENLEAF WHITTIER—Haverhill, Mass., (1807-1892)

The home where Whittier was born, and where he wrote "Snow-bound", is now open to the public with its old relics. The stone was found on a small hill near the house.

KATE DOUGLASS WIGGIN—Hollis, Mo., (1826-1923)

The stone was picked up in the garden of the home where Kate Douglas Wiggin and her sister lived, and which was filled with antiques and memorials to the two sisters.

OSCAR WILDE—Paris, France, (1866-1900)

This stone came from the garden in the hotel in Paris where Wilde died. The small death chamber is furnished in red.

MARY E. WILKINS—Metuchen, N. J., (1862-1930)

The New England novelist.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD—Bryanston, Ill., (1839-1898)

This stone had been used as a doorstep at Rest Cottage, Miss Willard's home. Educator, author, reformer.

WILLIAM, THE CONQUEROR—Wolsey Castle, Winchester, England, (1027-1087)

The tile came from Wolsey Castle, which adjoins Winchester College, the first public school founded in England. The Castle was occupied by The Conqueror as his home.

WILLIAM OF WYKENHAM—Winchester Cathedral, England, (1328-1404)

The stone was found in the yard of Winchester Cathedral where Wykenham is buried. He was a great churchman, statesman, and educator, Bishop of the Cathedral, and founder of Winchester College.

ROBERT WILLIAMS—Providence, R. I., (1608-1683)

The stone came from his home.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS—Lebanon, Conn., (1731-1811)

The house where Williams, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born is now occupied by strangers. The stone was found at the rear of the house.

ALEXANDER WILSON—Philadelphia, Pa., (1766-1813)

Alexander Wilson is buried in Gloria Dei, or Old Swedes Church Graveyard, Philadelphia, where his grave is marked by a sarcophagus. This brick was one of the foundation bricks upon which the upper sarcophagus rests.

HENRY WILSON—Farmington, N. H., (1812-1875)

Henry Wilson was Vice President of the United States under U.

S. Grant. The stone is from the old home place where William was born and buried. There is a fence around his grave and the stone was secured from inside the fence.

WOODROW WILSON—Princeton, N. J., (1856-1918)

This stone was presented to Rollins College by Mrs. Charles Williams, who now owns the home that Woodrow Wilson occupied in Princeton when he was Governor of New Jersey. As Wilson left the home for the White House he showed Dr. and Williams a pile of stones moved from the old gymnasium which they used for stepping stones in their rose garden and which had walked over in his college days.

JOHN WINTHROP—Somerville, Mass., (1587-1649)

A monument marks the home site of the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, consisting of 600 acres. The stone was within fifty feet of the monument.

JOHN WITHERSPOON—Tusculum, N. J., (1723-1794)

The stone was found at the home of the signer of the Declaration of Independence at Tusculum. Witherspoon built the home self in 1773.

OLIVER WOLCOTT—Litchfield, Conn., (1726-1797)

This stone came from the Wolcott home. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and later Governor of Connecticut.

GENERAL JAMES WOLFE—Westerham, England, (1682-1759)

The stone is from the garden of the old Wolfe home, not far from the Wolfe Inn.

GENERAL JAMES WOLFE—Quebec, Canada, (1727-1759)

The stone came from the steep and winding path leading up to the Plains of Abraham where General Wolfe and his men were killed by surprise on September 13, 1759.

CARDINAL WORSLEY—Oxford, England, (1475-1530)

Cardinal Worsley was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was chaplain to Henry VII, and under Henry VIII became a controlling factor in the government of England. He was Archbishop of York and largely responsible for the great changes in Henry VIII's reign. The stone came from the main quadrangle of Christ Church College of which he was the founder.

LESLIE WOOD—Havana, Cuba, (1860-1927)

Leslie Wood was Governor General of Cuba after the Spanish American War. This stone was taken from the palace in which he lived in Havana.

SAMUEL WOODWORTH—Seltimate, Mass., (1755-1812)

This stone came from the well where the "Old Open Snake

MARY E. WOOLLEY—South Hadley, Mass., (1863—)

This stone was sent to Rollins College by Miss Woolley from her home on the campus of Mount Holyoke College.

JOHN WOOLMAN—Mount Holly, N. J., (1720-1772)

This stone came from the home of "the friend of God and Man, Slave and Free."

JOSEPH EMERSON WORCESTER—Bedford, N. H., (1784-1865)

The stone is from the home of Worcester, the author of Worcester's Dictionary. The house had burned down but the stone came from the foundation of the house.

WILLIAM AND DONOTHY WORDSWORTH—Dove Cottage, Grasmere, England, WILLIAM (1770-1850), DONOTHY (1771-1855)

The stone is from Dove Cottage where the Wordsworths lived and where William did his greatest work.

HENRY CLAY WORK—Middletown, Conn., (1822-1884)

In one of the public squares of Middletown is a monument erected to Henry Clay Work, the author of "Marching Through Georgia". The stone was taken from within a few feet of the statue, which stated that Work's home was near where the statue was erected.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN—All Souls College, Oxford, England, (1632-1723)

Christopher Wren was a student of Wadham College and a Fellow at All Souls College. He is best known as an architect and for his work in London after the great fire. St. Paul's Cathedral is his greatest work. The stone was found behind the kitchen of All Souls College.

THE WRIGHT BROTHERS—Dayton, O., ORVILLE WRIGHT (1871—), WILBUR WRIGHT (1867-1912)

The stone was a part of the stone and mortar foundation of the Wright Brothers bicycle shop in Dayton in which their first airplane was designed and built. The shop in its entirety had been moved to Dearborn by Henry Ford.

JOHN WYCLIFFE—Balliol College, Oxford, England, (1320-1384)

Wycliffe was a student at Balliol College and then became Master of the College. The first to denounce transubstantiation, he was one of the truly great religious reformers of history. His doctrine failed to make a lasting impression on the England of his time, but they became the foundation for the heretics of the great Bohemian reformer, Huss, who was burned at the stake for his "De ecclesia", which was largely taken from Wycliffe's work of the same name. The stone is from the garden of Balliol College.

JONAS GEORGE WYLLIS—Williamshurst, Va., (1726-1802)

The brick is from the old "Office", now just a pile of bricks around

the chimney. In a sense, Wythe was the Father of the American Revolutionists. He taught Jefferson, Marshall, Monroe and General Randolph at William and Mary College, and was an important member of the Continental Congress.

OWEN D. YOUNG—Van Hornesville, N. Y., (1874—)

The stone is from Mr. Young's house at Van Hornesville and was secured when the home was being rebuilt. Mr. Young is honorary alumnus of Rollins College.

Zeus—Mount Olympus, Greece

This stone came from Mount Olympus and was taken from a village on its slopes which had utilized old materials dating back into antiquity, for paving blocks and other construction.

THE ALAMO—San Antonio, Texas

William R. Travis (1811-1836), David Crockett (1786-1836), James Bowie (1790-1836); J. B. Bonham (1783-1836). The stone is a fragment of the walls of the Alamo.

CHURCH CRUICKSHANK COLLEGE—Oxford, England

Cardinal Wolsey, Founder (1475-1530); Lewis Carroll, Fellow (1832-1898); John Locke, Censor (1632-1704). This stone came from the main quadrangle of the College.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE—Oxford, England

Archbishop Cranmer, Fellow (1489-1536); William Blackstone, Fellow (1723-1780); Christopher Wren, Fellow (1632-1723); Lawrence of Arabia, Fellow (1888-1935). The stone was found behind the kitchen of All Souls College.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL—London, England

Jane Austen (1775-1817); Isaac Walton (1593-1683); William Wykeham (1333-1404). The stone was found in the yard of Winchester Cathedral and these three are buried.

CHESTER CHURCH TAVERN—London, England

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784); James Boswell (1740-1795); Dr. Garrick (1717-1779); Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792); Oliver Cromwell (1728-1774).

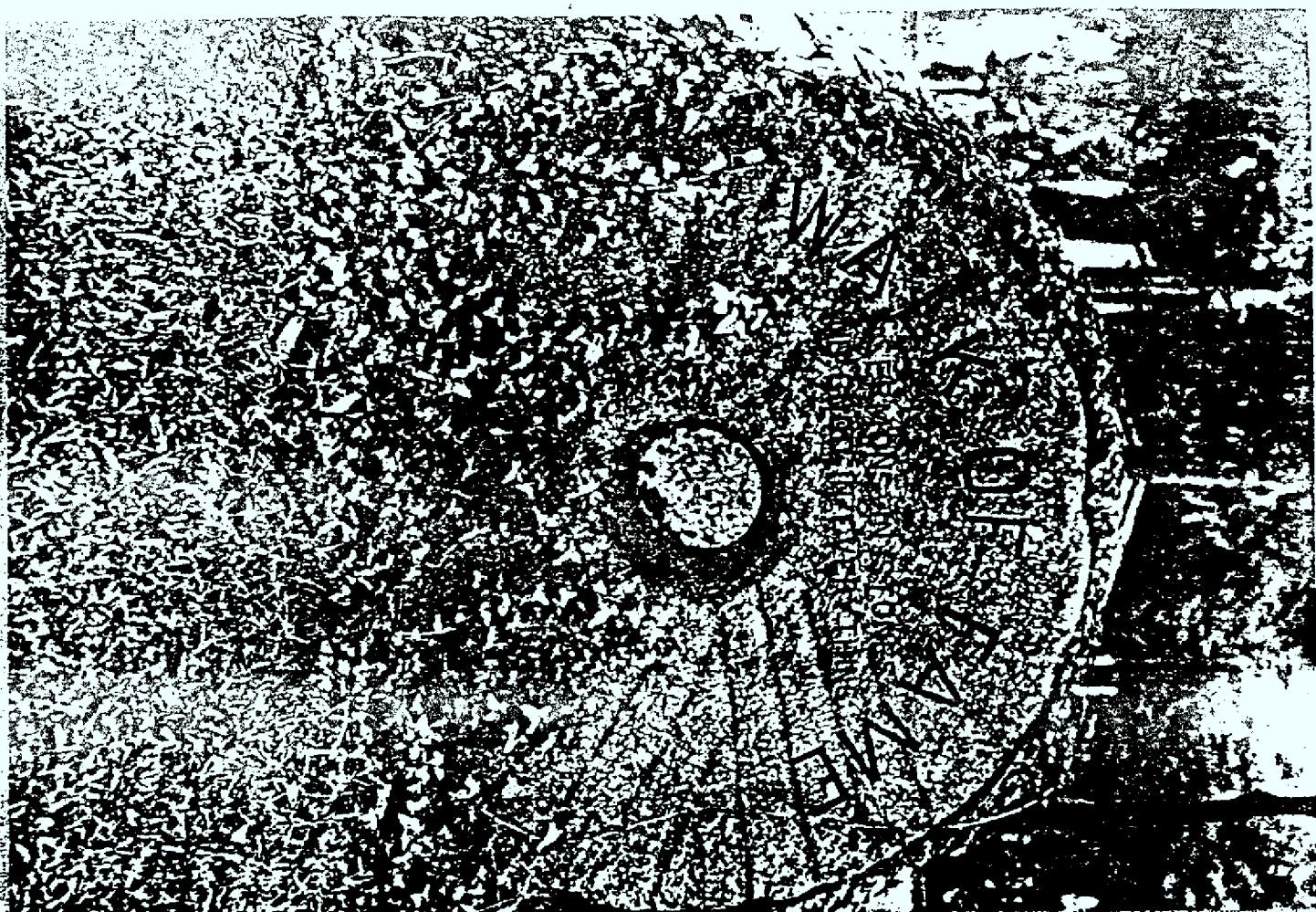
The stone was found in the cellar of the old Chester Church Tavern, which had originally been a monastery. The stone has been on exhibition in a cabinet in the tavern.

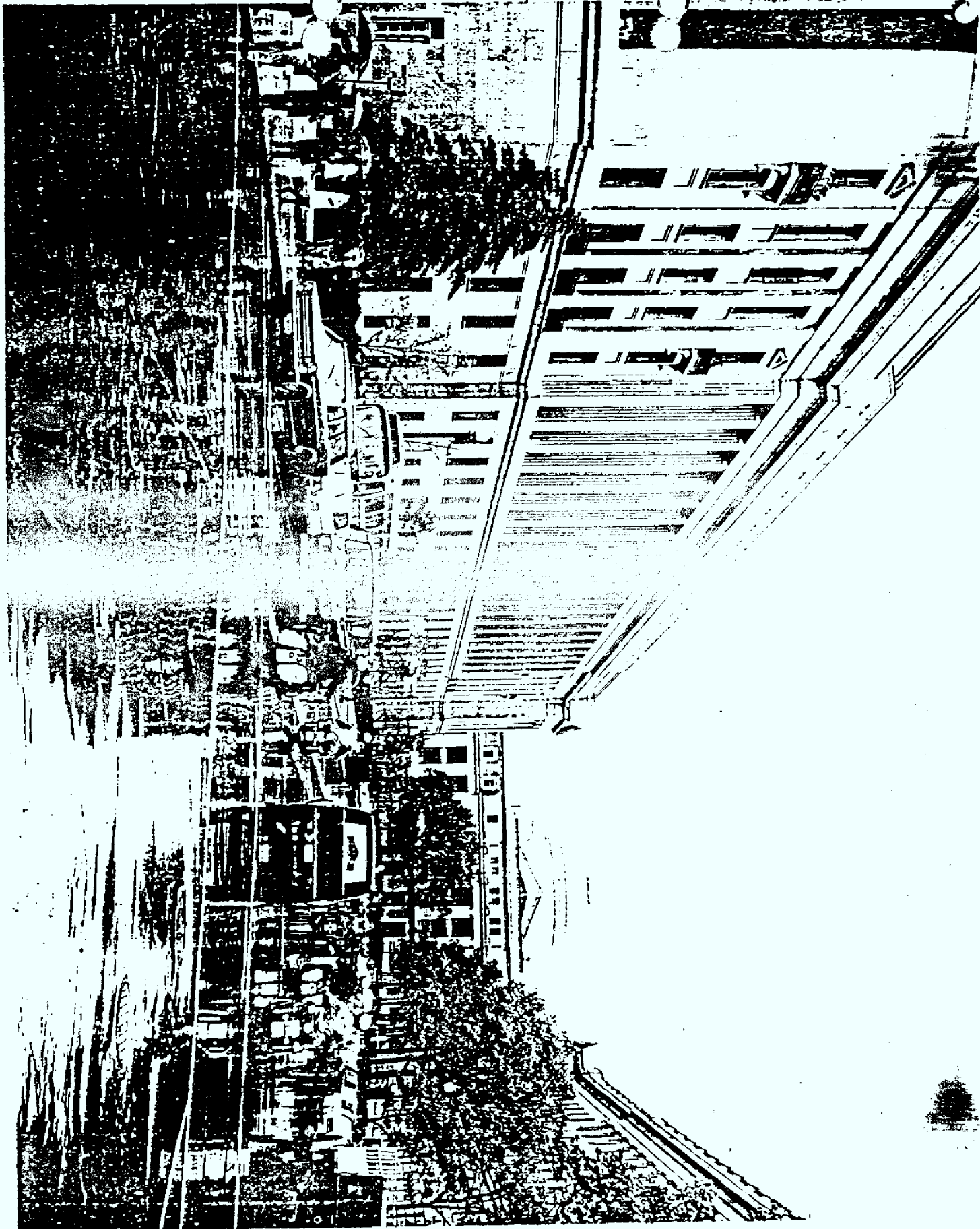
BAILEY COLLEGE—Oxford, England

John Myceliffe, Master (1320-1384); Benjamin Jowett, Master (1817-1893); Robert Browning, Hon. Fellow (1812-1889); Thomas Hill, Fellow (1836-1882). The stone came from the garden of Bailey College.

OXFORD COLLEGE—Oxford, England

Cardinal Newman, Fellow (1801-1890); Matthew Arnold, Fellow (1832-1888); John Keble, Fellow (1792-1866). The stone is from the main quadrangle of the College.



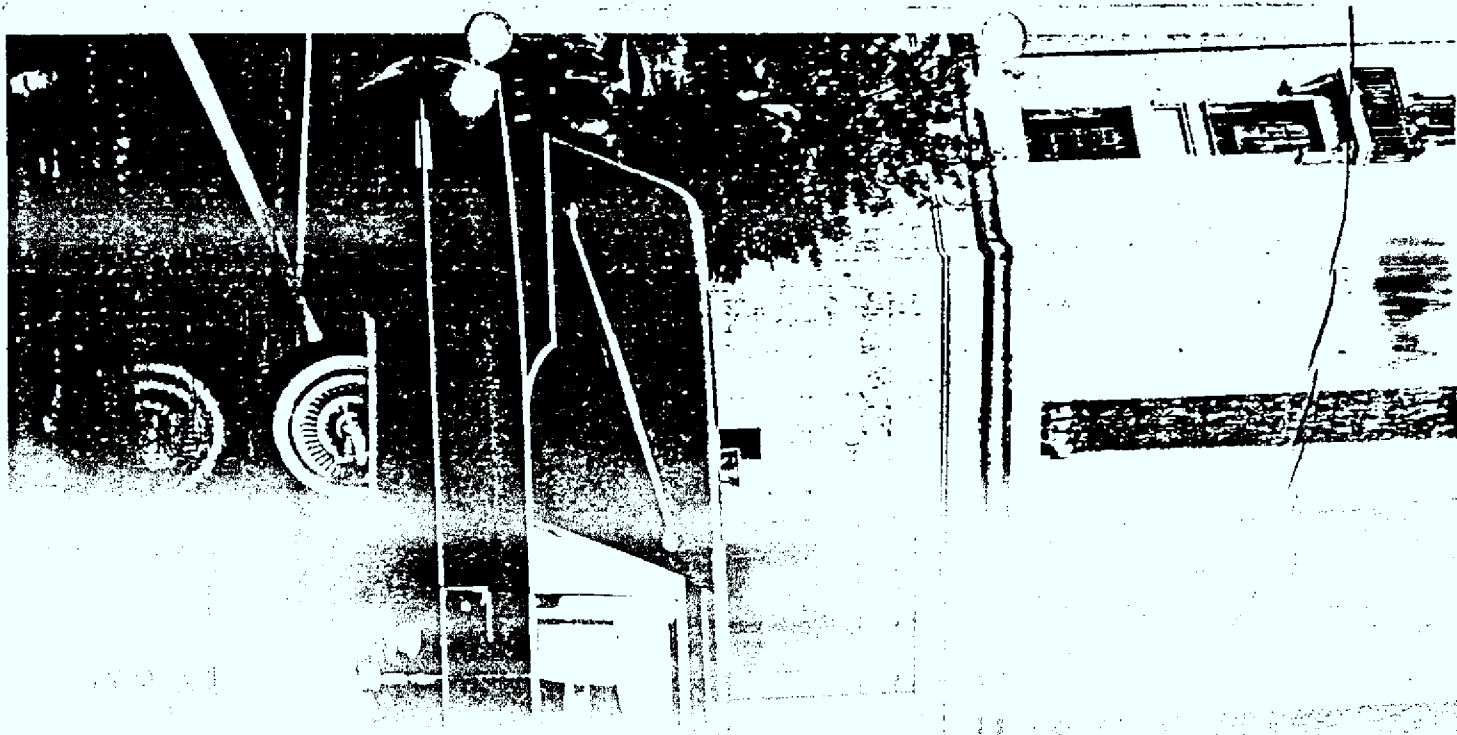




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