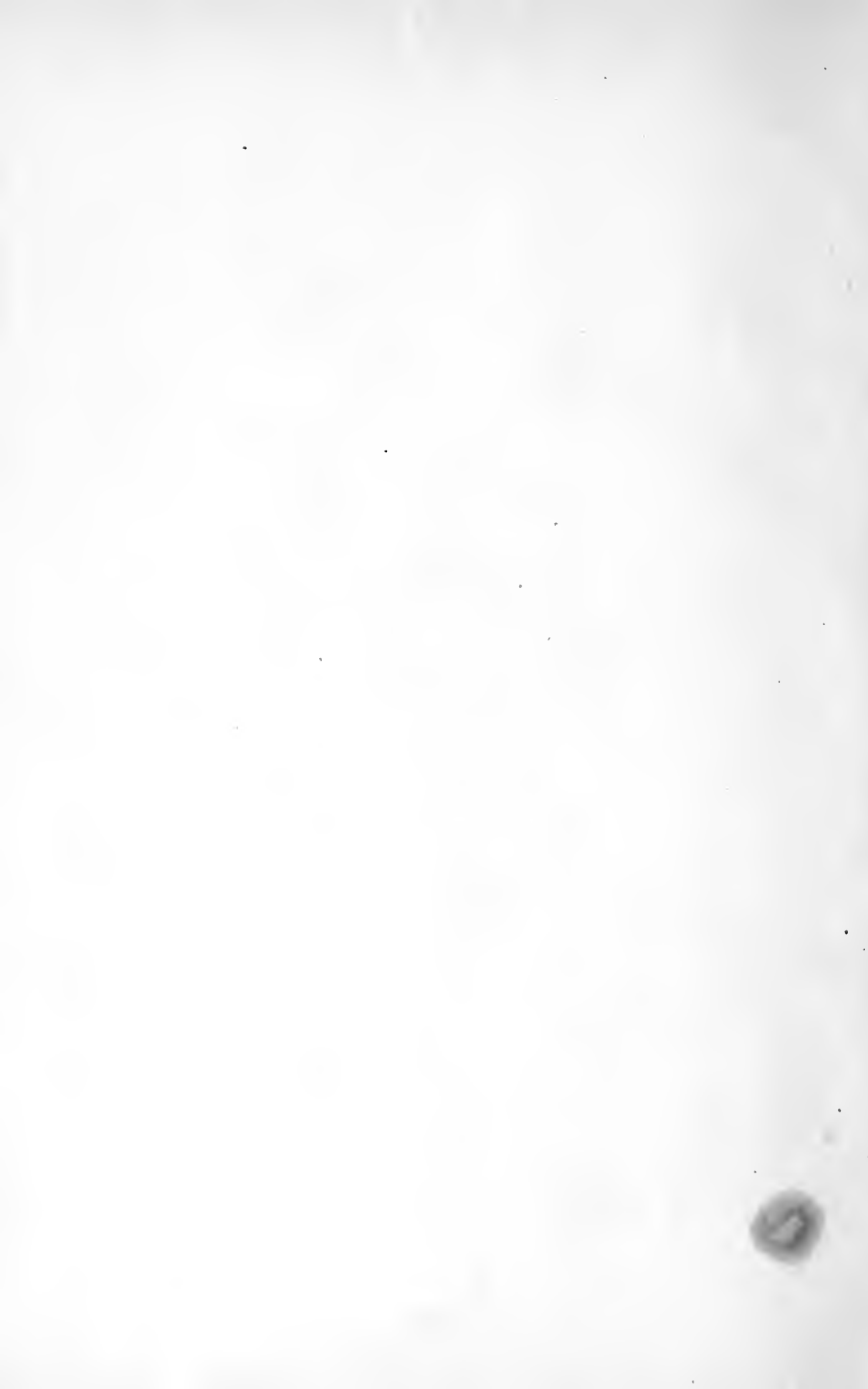


LINCOLN MONUMENT



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Your friend, as ever
A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

HIS

GREAT FUNERAL CORTEGE,

FROM

Washington City to Springfield, Illinois.

WITH A

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT,

BY J. C. POWER.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,

1872.

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P R E F A C E .

When I first contemplated writing a history and description of the National Lincoln Monument, I had no thought of extending it beyond the limits of a small pamphlet. My desire was simply to prepare something that would enable visitors to the Monument to obtain such information as all are desirous to have, who enjoy the privilege of making such a visit. My intention was to confine it to such limits that the price would be no barrier to any visitor taking it. After beginning, it occurred to me that the subject might be made interesting to those who never expected to visit the Monument, and I began to prepare a biography of Abraham Lincoln, intending to make it very brief. That soon grew to dimensions entirely beyond the limits I had fixed in my own mind. The idea that a medium course would be preferable, presented itself, and I decided to begin with the assassination, give a full account of the journey from Washington City to Springfield, and then follow with a history and description of the Monument. I was not unmindful that the frequent repetitions involved in describing the journey would make it very difficult to keep up the interest to the end. My conviction that the description of the Great Funeral Cortege, and of the Monument should go together, overcame my misgivings, and I decided to rely upon the reader's interest in the subject to hide any defects of my own in presenting it.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March, 1872.

J. C. P.

This work is for sale by all booksellers; but if you find your nearest book store without it, you can obtain a copy through the mail, by sending \$1.50 to J. C. POWER, Springfield, Illinois.

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CHAPTER I.

When the sad tidings of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln were conveyed upon the wings of the telegraph to all parts of America on the morning of April 15, 1865, there was no place where it fell with such crushing weight as in the city of Springfield, where his trials and triumphs were personally known to all. This was Saturday morning. Only five days before, Monday morning, April tenth, the news had been received that the largest part of the rebel army, under General Lee, had surrendered to our own General Grant. On the reception of the news of that surrender in Springfield, flags leaped as if by magic from public buildings and private residences all over the city. An hour later, all business was suspended, and the people were assembled in and around the State House square, to congratulate each other on the glorious news. The excitement increased with the crowd, and found expression in hurrahs, songs and grotesque processions, and the church and fire bells all over the city rang out their merry peals. This was continued for hours, and until all classes, old and young, joined in the general jubilee. Flags, large and small were attached to houses, horses, vehicles, hats, coats, and every other place where a flag could be displayed. Business houses and private residences vied with each other in their display of patriotic emblems. A splendid flag was thrown to the breeze from the old home of President Lincoln.

In the afternoon a procession, civic and military, chiefly grotesque and ludicrous, paraded the streets. The principal object of interest was the old dark bay

horse that Mr. Lincoln had ridden many hundred miles on professional business and in his political campaigns. "Old Bob," or "Robin," was decorated with a rich blanket, red, white and blue, thickly studded with flags, and bearing the inscription, "Old Abe's Horse." He was soon robbed of his flags, they having been secured by the people as mementoes.

About half past six o'clock p. m. a salute of twenty guns was fired, followed by a fine display of fire-works. Many of the public and private residences were then illuminated. By eight o'clock an immense crowd of citizens had assembled in the State House and grounds surrounding it. Patriotic speeches were made by a number of prominent men, interspersed with music by a fine band. At a later hour the citizens dispersed to their homes; the noise died away, and the city was at rest. It was but a day or two until an order was issued by the Secretary of War for all recruiting and drafting to cease. This assured the people that the government regarded the war to be virtually at an end, and gave a new impetus to the rejoicing all over the land. This description of the way the people acted in Springfield will apply to hundreds and thousands of towns and cities all over our country. The people continued to meet each other, everywhere, with broad smiles and words of congratulation, up to Friday night, April 14.

We will return again to the citizens of Springfield, and describe their actions as an illustration of the sudden change in the feelings of the people all over the land, from almost a delirium of joy, to the lowest depths of sorrow.

On the fatal Saturday morning, April 15, the citizens of Springfield, half dressed, and, perhaps, yawning from the effects of a full night's sleep, as they sauntered out to their front yards and took up the morning *Journal*, saw nothing unusual in the paper at first, but on opening it and finding the rules reversed, displaying heavy dark lines between the columns, they

hastened to find the cause. It was the work of a moment to read, in substance :

“ President Lincoln shot by an assassin, in Ford’s Theatre, last night! Secretary Seward, at the same time, stabbed, as he lay in bed, from the effect of wounds received by being thrown from his carriage a few days before!! Both thought to be in a dying condition!!! Vice President Johnson, Secretary Stanton and Lieut. General Grant were to have been assassinated also, but some of the conspirators failed to perform the parts assigned them!!!! General Grant saved by unexpectedly leaving the Capital!!!!

By a common impulse, the people assembled about the State House square to talk of the awful tidings. The telegraph office was besieged for more news. It was ascertained at an early hour that the President was DEAD, and later in the day, that Secretary Seward would probably recover. After the first shock, all felt a desire to give some public expression to their feelings. Very soon the sad insignia of sorrow were displayed in profusion from the houses of the wealthy, and by all in proportion to their ability. The very poor in the outskirts of the city were equally anxious with their more favored fellow citizens, to testify their sorrow for the untimely death of him whom all loved. From the doors of many such were displayed a piece of any black goods they could obtain, if it was but a narrow strip and a few inches in length. These demonstrations were made, with very few exceptions, without any distinction, whatever, as to political preferences.

The crime was so diabolical, and so firmly had Abraham Lincoln entrenched himself in the hearts of the people, that many, for the time being were involuntarily disposed to question the wisdom and goodness of God in permitting the awful deed to be consummated. This was doubtless felt in many instances where it failed to find utterance in words; but, in some cases, it was outspoken. A clergyman of Springfield had

a niece residing in his family, who, as soon as she heard the news, ran to him, and, with tears streaming down her face, said, "O, uncle, it does seem to me that I can never love God any more." With the more thoughtful, however, it created a feeling of inquiry as to why it was permitted, and with all such, as expressed by the mayor of Springfield to the City Council that morning, the inquiry was, "Lord, what wilt Thou have us to do."

A call was early issued by the Mayor, J. S. Vredenburg, for a meeting of the City Council at ten o'clock. A notice was also circulated, that a meeting of the citizens would be held in the State House yard at twelve o'clock, noon. When the City Council assembled, it passed resolutions to unite with the citizens in their public demonstration, and after appointing a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings, adjourned until four o'clock p. m.

The meeting at the State House was called to order at noon, and after organizing, several of those who had long been intimately acquainted with the fallen chieftain made interesting remarks, calling up many reminiscences of his past life. Hon. John T. Stuart, as chairman of a committee appointed for that purpose, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted as expressive of the feelings of the meeting. I find space for a single one of those resolutions :

Resolved, That inasmuch as this city has, for a long time, been the home of the President, in which he has graced with his kindness of heart and honesty of purpose, all the relations of life, it is appropriate that its "City of the Dead" should be the final resting place of all of him that is mortal, and to this end we respectfully request the appointment of a committee on the part of the City Council, to act in conjunction with the Governor of the State, with a view of bringing hither his remains for interment.

The City Council assembled, pursuant to adjournment, and adopted the resolution passed by the public assembly relative to the removal of the remains, and appointed the following committee, to proceed to Washington City, for the purpose of co-operating with Governor Oglesby—who was there at the time of the assassination—in bringing the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield: Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. John T. Stuart, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Ex-Governor Richard Yates, Gen. I. N. Haynie, Gen. John A. McClernand, Ex-Mayor J. S. Vredenburg and Mayor elect Thomas J. Dennis. Governor Oglesby was informed by telegraph of the action of the City Council. A series of resolutions, reported by Alderman Wohlgenuth, as chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, were adopted as expressing the feelings of the members of the council. Within a week after the assassination, almost every society in Springfield, religious, political, benevolent and social, passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow for the death of Abraham Lincoln, and horror at the crime of his assassination.

On Sunday, the sixteenth, the people flocked to the churches, as though they were fleeing from some great calamity. Men who had not been seen in the house of God for months, were, on that day, among the earliest, and seemingly the most attentive and devotional worshippers. In some of the churches, the pulpits were draped in mourning, and the services partook of solemnities appropriate to a funeral occasion.

We will once more look upon the scenes being enacted at the capital of the nation. President Lincoln breathed his last at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, on the morning of April 15. At half past nine o'clock, the body was removed to the Executive Mansion, and on the afternoon of that day it was embalmed and otherwise prepared for sepulture, by

being placed in a wooden coffin, upon which was a plate bearing the inscription :

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
16TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809.
DIED APRIL 15, 1865.

The coffin was then placed on a dais within a grand catafalque, in the East Room, surrounded by the sad emblems of woe and covered with the most rare and costly floral tributes of affection.

On the same day, at eleven o'clock, Chief Justice Chase administered to the Vice President, Andrew Johnson, the oath of office as President of the United States. By this prompt action, the interregnum in the office of President was but a little more than three hours in duration. President Johnson immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet. At this meeting William Hunter was appointed Acting Secretary of State, to serve during the disability of Secretary Seward. On Monday morning the following proclamation was issued and telegraphed to all parts of the nation :

"The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the lamented Chief Magistrate will take place at the Executive Mansion, in this city, at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, the nineteenth inst. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at the time, for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion by appropriate ceremonies.

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Washington, April 17, 1865."

On the same day, the following order was issued, preparatory to observing funeral rites suitable to the occasion, at Washington :

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865. }

The following order of arrangements is directed:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

FUNERAL ESCORT IN COLUMN OF MARCH.

One Regiment of Cavalry.

Two Batteries of Artillery.

Battalion of Marines.

Two Regiments of Infantry.

Commander of Escort and Staff.

Dismounted Officers of Marine Corps, Navy and Army, in the order named; Mounted Officers of Marine Corps, Navy and Army, in the order named; all Military Officers to be in Uniform, with Side-arms.

CIVIC PROCESSION.

The Surgeon General of the United States Army, and Physicians to the Deceased.

Clergy in Attendance.

PALL BEARERS.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut.
 Mr. Morgan, of New York.
 Mr. Johnson, of Maryland.
 Mr. Yates, of Illinois.
 Mr. Wade, of Ohio.
 Mr. Conness, of California.

Army.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.
 Major General H. W. Halleck.
 Brev. Brig. Gen. W. A. Nichols.

O. H. Browning.
 George Ashmun.

PALL BEARERS.

On the part of the House.

H E A R S E		Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts.
		Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania.
		Mr. Smith, of Kentucky.
		Mr. Colfax, of Indiana.
		Mr. Worthington, of Nevada.
	Mr. Washburn, of Illinois.	

Navy.

	Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut.
	Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick.
	Col. Jacob Zeilen, Marine Corps.

Civilians.

Thomas Corwin,
 Simon Cameron.

Family.

Relatives.

The Delegations of States of Illinois and Kentucky, as Mourners.

The President.

The Cabinet Ministers.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Ex-Presidents.

The Chief Justice,

And Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Senate of the United States, preceded by their Officers.
 Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.
 Governors of the several States and Territories.
 Legislatures of the several States and Territories.
 The Federal Judiciary,
 And the Judiciary of the several States and Territories.
 The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior,
 and the Assistant Postmasters General, and the
 Assistant Attorney General
 Officers of the Smithsonian Institute.
 Members and Officers of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.
 Corporate Authorities of Washington, Georgetown
 and other cities.
 Delegations of the several States.
 The Reverend the Clergy of the Various Denominations.
 Clerks and employees of the several Departments and Bureaus,
 Preceded by the heads of such Bureaus and their respective
 Chief Clerks.
 Such Societies as may wish to join the Procession.
 Citizens and Strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the Avenue north of the President's house, and form line precisely at 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, the nineteenth inst. with the left resting on Fifteenth street. The procession will move precisely at 2 o'clock p. m. on the conclusion of the religious services at the Executive Mansion—appointed to commence at 12 o'clock meridian—when minute guns will be fired by detachments of artillery, stationed at St. John's Church, the City Hall; and at the Capitol. At the same hour, the bells of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria will be tolled.

At sunrise on Wednesday, the nineteenth inst. a federal salute will be fired from the Military Stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute guns between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, and a national salute at the setting of the sun.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm, and on the hilt of the sword.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Governors of several of the loyal States, immediately after the capture of the rebel army under General Lee, issued proclamations appointing days for thanksgiving in their respective States. These were all countermanded after the assassination of the President, and the proclamation of the Acting Secretary of State adopted instead. That proclamation was incorporated into and made the principal part of the proclamations by Governors of States and Mayors of cities throughout the United States, and also in the British Provinces of North America. The proclamations of some of the Mayors in the Dominion of Canada were fully equal in their expressions of heartfelt sympathy and condolence with those from similar officers in the United States.

In the absence of Governor Oglesby from the State, Lieutenant Governor William Bross issued a proclamation to the people of Illinois, recommending them to assemble in their several places of worship, at as early a day as possible, to "devoutly implore Almighty God to have mercy on us; that He will restrain the wrath of man and cause the remainder of his wrath to praise Him."

On the same day that Secretary Hunter issued his proclamation, Governor Oglesby adopted it, and adds:

"Responding to the spirit of the announcement, I call upon the people of the State of Illinois, the home of her martyred son, to meet in their various churches and places of public worship on that day, to observe it in such manner as this painful occasion shall suggest at the solemn hour.

Done at Springfield, April 17, 1865.

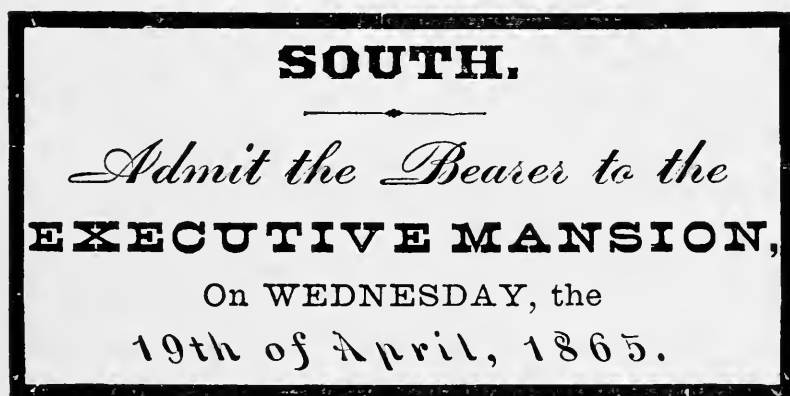
R. J. OGLESBY."

Hon. T. J. Dennis having been installed Mayor on the evening of the 17th, his first official act was to issue a proclamation in harmony with that of the Acting

Secretary of State at Washington, and the one by Governor Oglesby, calling on the people of Springfield to assemble at their several places of worship at the time designated to engage in services appropriate to the occasion.

CHAPTER II.

On Wednesday morning, April 19, 1865, the sun arose in splendor on the glittering domes of the nation's Capital. The East Room of the Executive Mansion, where a Harrison and a Taylor had lain in state, now contained all that was mortal of one who was immeasurably greater than either of them, judging by the result of his labors and the grateful esteem in which he was held by the people of the nation. The hour was approaching for the services to commence. None could be admitted without tickets, and there being only room for six hundred persons, that number of cards were issued, of which the following is an imitation :



Near 11 o'clock a body of about sixty clergymen entered the Mansion. Then came heads of Government Bureaus, Governors of States, members of municipal

governments, prominent officers of the army and navy, representatives of foreign governments, or what is usually termed the Diplomatic Corps. At noon, President Johnson, in company with his cabinet, except Secretary Seward, of the State Department, approached the catafalque and took a last look at his illustrious predecessor. The religious services were opened by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rector of the Epiphany, who read portions of Scripture used in the impressive burial service of that church, and prayer by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and pastor of the President and family, then delivered an impressive funeral sermon. I can only give a single quotation, but that will enable us to understand how President Lincoln labored with such untiring patience in the discharge of his official duties :

“I speak what I know, and testify what I have often heard him say, when I affirm that the Divine goodness and mercy were the props on which he leaned. Never shall I forget the emphatic and deep emotion with which he said, in this very room, to a company of clergymen and others, who called to pay him their respects, in the darkest days of our civil conflict: ‘Gentlemen, my hope of success in this struggle rests on that immutable foundation, the justness and goodness of God; and when events are very threatening, I still hope that, in some way, all will be well in the end, because our cause is just, and God will be on our side.’ Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul. It made him firm and strong; it emboldened him in the pathway of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be; it made him valiant for the right, for the cause of God and humanity, and it held him in steady patience to a policy of administration which he thought both God and humanity required him to adopt.”

Rev. Dr. E. H. Gray, Pastor of the E Street Baptist Church, who was at the time Chaplain of the United

States Senate, closed the services at the Executive Mansion by a fervent prayer.

The coffin was then conveyed to the hearse, and at two o'clock the procession began to move. It took the line of Pennsylvania Avenue, and was one hour and a half in passing the Executive Mansion. The rooms, porticos and buildings at all elevated points in the city were occupied by spectators. As the procession moved, all the bells of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria tolled, and minute guns were fired at the three points named in the order of April 17th.

First in order of procession was a detachment of colored troops, then followed white regiments of infantry, cavalry, batteries of artillery and the marine corps; army officers on foot, the pall bearers in carriages, and then came the HEARSE, drawn by six white horses. The coffin was so elevated as to be seen from all points. The floor of the hearse was covered with evergreens and white flowers. Then followed President Johnson and his cabinet, the Diplomatic corps, members of Congress, Governors of States, delegations from the various States—that from Illinois having the post of honor as chief mourners—then came clerks of departments, military organizations, fire companies and civic associations, public and private carriages, closing with a large body of colored men and a great concourse of citizens and strangers.

Arriving at the Capitol, the coffin was conveyed to the rotunda, where it was again placed on a magnificent catafalque. This was incomparably the largest and most imposing funeral procession ever seen in the Capital of the nation.

The nineteenth of April was observed with religious services all over the loyal States and the reclaimed rebel States and parts of States, and in the British Provinces of North America. In addition to this, the people of hundreds and thousands of towns and cities in the Union turned out in solemn processions, bearing em-

blems, mottoes and other devices expressive of their love for the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and of their sorrow for his death. Many of these processions are mentioned in the newspapers of the day, as being composed of from five to twenty thousand persons.

Aside from what was done in the city of Washington on that day, I shall only describe the public demonstrations at the old home of Mr. Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois.

Springfield, on the nineteenth, presented the appearance of deep gloom and sadness. On the day of Mr. Lincoln's death all goods in the stores that could be used for draping the buildings in mourning were taken, and more ordered at once by the merchants. Such additions were made that on this day the insignia of sorrow were profusely displayed on the State House, Governor's Mansion, Post Office, Arsenal, the military headquarters of Gen. John Cook, all the State and county offices, and nearly all the business houses and residences in the city. The feelings of the people prompted them almost universally to comply with proclamation of Mayor Dennis, and close their houses of business. Flags on the public buildings were draped with mourning and hung at half mast. Stillness, more profound than that of the Sabbath, reigned throughout the city. Before the hour appointed for assembling, the people began to wend their way to the churches. When the time arrived for the services to commence—at noon—twenty minute-guns were fired, at the Arsenal. The churches were nearly all filled to overflowing, with sorrowing and attentive audiences. The services partook partly of religious condolence and partly of panegyric and eulogium. Laymen, as well as ministers, took part in the exercises.

In the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Lincoln was a member, and which the family attended while in Springfield, there were several brief but interesting addresses delivered. Rev. Dr. Bergen, a former

pastor of the Church, and the Hon. John T. Stuart, the first law partner of Mr. Lincoln, were the principal speakers. The address by Mr. Stuart is spoken of as having been replete with interesting reminiscences of their long and intimate acquaintance, and, as a whole, was such a fitting eulogium on the life and character of the departed Chief Magistrate, as to do honor to the head and heart of the speaker.

In the Second Presbyterian Church, there was a number of speeches also. The Rev. Albert Hale, Rev. Dr. Harkey and Hon. Lyman Trumbull, were the principal speakers. Mr. Trumbull spoke for nearly an hour, in the most eloquent and touching strain, of the virtues, magnanimity and integrity of Abraham Lincoln. His remarks elicited deep responses in every heart. His address is remembered by those who heard it as an elaborate, truthful and pathetic panegyric on the life, character and public services of Abraham Lincoln.

In the First Baptist Church, an address was delivered by the Hon. W. H. Herndon, who had been the law partner of Abraham Lincoln for more than twenty years. The partnership remained until the day of Mr. Lincoln's death. Mr. Herndon spoke in feeling terms of the public and private life of his departed friend and co-laborer. Hon. J. C. Conkling, a long and intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, at the same church, delivered an equally interesting address, in which many reminiscences of the late Chief Magistrate were called up. Judge Broadwell addressed the people at the same church, also.

Appropriate services were held in the Third Presbyterian Church.

At the First Methodist Church, the Rev. J. L. Crane, the pastor, delivered an able and interesting discourse on the life and public services of Abraham Lincoln.

Services suitable to the occasion were held in the English Lutheran, North Baptist, German Catholic and

many other churches throughout the city. It was a day of quiet, subdued and heartfelt mourning for the loss of one whom all could think of as a brother and friend, and at the same time as a Chief Magistrate of a great nation, unexcelled by any potentate of either ancient or modern times.

Several days elapsed after the assassination before it was certainly known that his remains would be brought back to his old home for interment.

The City Council of Springfield assembled, on the nineteenth of April, and passed an ordinance appropriating twenty thousand dollars to be expended in defraying the expenses connected with the funeral of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States. The ordinance was approved on the twentieth by Mayor Dennis. Artists were put to work to decorate the State House, both on the exterior and interior, with mourning drapery.

A public meeting of the citizens was called, on the twenty-fourth of the month, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the body, then on its journey from the Capital of the nation to his former prairie home. This public assembly, in order to act more efficiently, appointed a committee of arrangements, composed of men who had all enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the now martyred President. After taking the initial steps for the construction of a temporary vault, to be ready by the time the funeral train should arrive, the committee resolved itself into a

“NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

for the purpose of receiving funds and disbursing the same, for obtaining grounds and erecting a monument thereon, in Springfield, Illinois, to the memory of our lamented Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.”
Hon. James H. Beveridge, then Treasurer of the State

of Illinois, was named as the treasurer of the Association, and "the officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy, in camps, stations, forts and hospitals; loyal leagues, lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows, religious and benevolent associations, churches of all denominations, and the colored population," were requested to contribute for the purpose, the second week in May, or as soon thereafter as possible, and remit to the treasurer named. National banks and postmasters were requested to act as agents. The proceedings were telegraphed to all parts of the country, and published in the papers. Two days after the association was organized, its Executive Committee published an appeal to the nation that it would, "by one simultaneous movement, testify its regard for his exalted character; its appreciation of his distinguished services, and its sorrow for his death, by erecting to his memory a monument that will forever prove that republics are not ungrateful."

The Association at once contracted for a piece of land, containing five or six acres, near the central part of the city, upon which to erect the monument contemplated, and proceeded to construct a temporary vault—at the expense of the city—as a resting place for the remains of the President until the monument could be built. Men labored upon it night and day, in order to have it ready by the time the funeral cortege was expected to arrive.

CHAPTER III.

We will now return to the city of Washington. Before the départure of the funeral cortege, arrangements were all completed for transportation. The following order was issued :

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON CITY, April 18, 1865.

His Excellency Governor Brough, and John W. Garrett, Esq., are requested to act as a Committee of Arrangements of transportation of the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to their final resting place. They are authorized to arrange the time tables with the respective railroad companies, and do and regulate all things for safe and appropriate transportation. They will cause notice of this appointment, and their acceptance, to be published for the public information.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Messrs. Brough and Garrett promptly accepted their appointments, and entered upon the discharge of their duties. When they had prepared their report, the following was issued as a special order :

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON CITY, April 18, 1865,

Ordered :

First, That the following report, and the arrangements therein specified, be approved and confirmed, and that the transportation of the remains of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to his former home, at Springfield, the Capital of Illinois, be conducted in accordance with the said report and the arrangements therein specified.

Second, That for the purpose of said transportation, the railroads over which said transportation is made be declared military roads, subject to the orders of the War Department, and that the railroads and the locomotives, cars and engines engaged in transportation be subject to the military control of Brigadier General McCallum, superintendant of military railroad transportation; and all persons are required to conform to the rules, regulations, orders and directions he may give or prescribe for the transportation aforesaid; and all persons disobeying the orders shall be deemed to have violated the military orders of the War Department, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Third, That no person shall be allowed to be transferred upon the cars constituting the funeral train save those who are specially authorized by the order of the War Department. The funeral train will not exceed nine cars, including baggage car, and the hearse car, which will proceed over the whole route from Washington to Springfield, Illinois.

Fourth, At the various points on the route, where the remains are to be taken from the hearse car by State or municipal authorities, to receive public honors, according to the aforesaid programme, the said authorities will make such arrangements as may be fitting and appropriate to the occasion, under the direction of the military commander of the division, department, or district, but the remains will continue always under the special charge of the officers and escort assigned by this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF MESSRS. BROUGH AND GARRETT.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—Under your commission of this date, we have the honor to report—

1. A committee of the citizens of the State of Illinois, appointed for the purpose of attending to the removal of the remains of the late President to their State, has furnished us with the following route for the remains and escort, being, with the exception of

two points, the route traversed by Mr. Lincoln from Springfield to Washington:

Washington to Baltimore, thence to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago to Springfield.

2. Over this route, under the counsels of the committee, we have prepared the following time card, in all cases for special trains:

TIME CARD.

Leave Washington Friday morning, April 21, at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Baltimore at 10 o'clock a. m.

Leave Baltimore at 3 o'clock p. m., and reach Harrisburg at 8:20 p. m., same day.

Leave Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, 22, and arrive in Philadelphia at 5:30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia at 4 a. m. Monday, 24, and arrive in New York at 10 a. m., the same day.

Leave New York at 4 p. m. Tuesday, 25, and arrive in Albany at 11 p. m., same day.

Leave Albany at 4 p. m. Wednesday, 26, and arrive at Buffalo at 7 a. m. Thursday, 27.

Leave Buffalo at 10:10 p. m., the same day, and arrive in Cleveland at 7 a. m. on Friday, 28.

Leave Cleveland at midnight, same day, and arrive in Columbus at 7:30 a. m. Saturday, 29.

Leave Columbus at 8 o'clock p. m. Saturday, 29, and arrive in Indianapolis at 7 a. m. Sunday, 30.

Leave Indianapolis at 12 midnight, Sunday, and arrive in Chicago at 11 a. m. Monday, May 1.

Leave Chicago at 9:30 p. m. Tuesday, May 2, and arrive in Springfield at 8 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, May 3.

The route from Columbus to Indianapolis is via the Columbus & Indianapolis Central railway, and from Indianapolis to Chicago via Lafayette & Michigan City.

3. As to the running of these special trains, which, in order to guard, as far as practicable, against accidents and detentions, we

have reduced to about twenty miles per hour, we suggest the following regulations:

1. That the time of the departure and arrival be observed as closely as possible.

2. That material detentions at way points be guarded against as much as practicable, so as not to increase the speed of trains.

3. That a pilot engine be kept ten minutes in advance of the train.

4. That the special train, in all cases, have the right of road, and that all other trains be kept out of its way.

5. That the several railroad companies provide a sufficient number of coaches for the comfortable accommodation of the escort, and a special car for the remains; and that all these, together with the engines, be appropriately draped in mourning.

6. That where the running time of any train extends beyond or commences at midnight, not less than two sleeping-cars be added, and a greater number if the road can command them, sufficient for the accommodation of the escort.

7. That two officers of the United States Military Railway Service be detailed by you, and despatched at once over the route to confer with the several railway officers, and make all necessary preparations for carrying out these arrangements promptly and satisfactorily.

8. That this programme and these regulations, if approved, be confirmed by an order of the War Department.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BROUGH, }
JOHN W. GARRETT, } *Committee.*

The following with reference to the

GUARD OF HONOR,

Was next issued:

General Orders, 72. }
WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

The following general officers and Guard of Honor will accompany the remains of the President from the city of Washington to the city of Springfield, the Capital of Illinois, and continue with them until they are consigned to their final resting place:

Brevet Brigadier General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, to represent the Secretary of War.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General of Subsistence.

Brevet Major General J. G. Barnard, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

Brigadier General G. D. Ramsey, Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery.

Brevet Brigadier General D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Roads.

Major General D. Hunter, U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier General J. C. Caldwell, U. S. Volunteers.

Twenty-five picked men, under a Captain.

By order of the Secretary of War:

Official.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following officers acted with the Guard of Honor, although I have been unable to find the order assigning them to that duty:

Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U. S. Navy.

Captain W. R. Taylor, U. S. Navy.

Major T. H. Field, U. S. Marine Corps.

Including them, the Guard of Honor consisted of twelve general officers.

The picked men were all members of the Veteran Reserve corps, and were selected from the following regiments:

Ninth—Captain J. M. McCamley, J. R. Edwards, J. F. Nelson, L. E. Bullock, P. Callaghan, A. K. Marshall.

Seventh—First Lieutenant J. R. Durkee, First Sergeant C. Swinehart, S. Carpenter, A. C. Cromwell.

Tenth—Second Lieutenant E. Murphy, W. T. Daly, J. Collins, W. H. Durgin, Frank Smith.

Twelfth—Second Lieutenant E. Hoppy, G. E. Goodrich, A. E. Carr, F. Carley, W. H. Noble.

Fourteenth—J. Karr, J. P. Smith, J. Hanna,

Eighteenth—F. D. Forehard, J. M. Sedgwick, R. W. Lewis.

Twenty-fourth—J. P. Berry, W. H. Wiseman and J. M. Pardun.

The three gentlemen whose names are annexed accompanied the escort, each acting in the capacity designated below.

Captain Charles Penrose, Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence to the entire party.

Dr. Charles R. Brown, Embalmer.

Frank T. Sands, Undertaker.

Congress was not in session at the time of the assassination, but a public meeting was called of all who were members of either house, or who were delegates in Congress from any of the territories, and happened then to be in Washington. This explains why some of the States were not represented on this committee.

The following gentlemen were chosen from those who were present, and the body thus chosen was designated the Congressional Committee :

States.—Maine, Mr. Pike, New Hampshire, Mr. Rollins; Vermont, Mr. Foot and Mr. Baxter; Connecticut, Mr. Dixon; Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Hooper; Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony; New York, Mr. Harris; Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan; Ohio, Mr. Schenck; Kentucky, Mr. Smith; Indiana, Mr. Julian; Minnesota, Mr. Ramsey; Michigan, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Ferry; Iowa, Mr. Harlan; Illinois, Messrs. Yates, Washburn, Farnsworth and Arnold, unless they preferred being considered part of the Illinois delegation; California, Mr. Shannon; Oregon, Mr. Williams; Kansas, Mr. Clarke; West Virginia, Mr. Whaley; Maryland, Mr. Phelps; New Jersey, Mr. Newell; Nevada, Mr. Nye; Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock.

Territories.—Colorado, Mr. Bradford; Idaho, Mr. Wallace; Dacotah, Mr. Weed.

George N. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives. Some of the above named gentlemen accompanied the remains, but many of them did not.

NAMES OF THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby; Gen. Isham N. Haynie, Adjutant General of Illinois. Col. J. H. Rowen, Col. W. H. Hanna, Col. D. B. James, Major S. Waite, Col. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Col. John Williams, Dr. S. H. Melvin, E. F. Leonard, Hon. S. M. Cul- lom, Hon. O. M. Hatch.

GOVERNERS OF STATES ACCOMPANYING THE ESCORT:

Governor Stone, of Iowa, and the Hon. Mr. Lough- ridge, of that State, accompanied the escort the entire journey, and rode in the car occupied by the Illinois Delegation.

REPORTERS FOR THE PRESS:

L. A. Gobright, of Washington City, and C. R. Morgan, for the Associated Press; U. H. Painter, for the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; E. L. Crouse, for the New York *Times*; G. B. Woods, of the Boston *Daily Adver- tiser*; Dr. Adonis, of the Chicago *Tribune*; C. A. Page, New York *Tribune*.

The hearse car was one that had been built in Alex- andria, Va., for the United States military railroads, and was intended for the use of President Lincoln and other officers of the Government when traveling over those roads. It contained a parlor, sitting room and sleeping apartment, all of which was fitted up in the most approved modern style. The car intended for the family of the President and the Congressional Commit- tee, belonged to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Bal-

timore railroad company, ordinarily used by the President and Directors of the company. It was divided into four compartments, thus: parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen; with water tanks and gasometer. The whole car was fitted up in the most elegant and costly manner. Both of these cars were richly draped in mourning.

The remains of President Lincoln having been placed in the rotunda of the Capitol on the nineteenth of April, continued to lie there until the time appointed to start on the western journey. A continuous throng of visitors filed past the coffin the entire day of the twentieth. During that day more than twenty-five thousand persons looked upon the face of the illustrious deceased, many of them soldiers who left their beds, in the hospitals, to take one last look at their departed chieftain.

CHAPTER IV.

At six o'clock on the morning of April 21, the members of the Cabinet, Lieutenant General Grant and his staff, several United States Senators, the Illinois delegation, and a considerable number of army officers, arrived at the Capitol and took their farewell view of the face of the departed statesman. After an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, the coffin was borne, without music, to the hearse car, to which the body of his son Willie had previously been removed. Another prayer and the benediction followed.

At eight o'clock, the Funeral Cortège of Abraham Lincoln moved slowly from the depot, for its long and circuitous journey to the western prairies. Several thousand soldiers were in line by the side of the railroad, and presented arms as the train departed amid the tolling of bells and the uncovered heads of the immense assemblage. A scene connected with the departure was so impressive that it will never be forgotten while life endures, by those who witnessed it. A portion of the soldiers in line near the depot were two regiments of U. S. Colored Troops. They stood with arms reversed, heads bowed, all weeping like children at the loss of a father. Their grief was of such undoubted sincerity as to affect the whole vast multitude. Dignified Governors of States, grave Senators, and scar-worn army officers, who had passed through scenes of blood and carnage unmoved, lost their self control and were melted to tears in the presence of such unaffected sorrow.

After leaving Washington there was no stoppage for public demonstrations until the train reached Baltimore, at ten o'clock the same morning. The city, through which Abraham Lincoln, four years before, had hurried in the night, to escape assassination, now received his remains with every possible demonstration of respect. The body was escorted by an immense procession to the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, where it was placed upon a gorgeous catafalque and surrounded with flowers. Here it rested for several hours, receiving the silent homage of thousands who thronged the portals of the edifice to take a last look at the features of the illustrious patriot.

Baltimore was then under the control of loyal men, who felt deeply grieved that a plot had been laid there for his destruction when on his way to assume the duties of his office; and they suffered still greater mortification that it was a native of their own city who had plunged the nation into mourning by the horrid crime of assassinating the President. The city added ten thousand dollars to the reward offered for the arrest of the assassin. Those who accompanied the escort the entire journey say that there was no other place where the manifestations of grief were apparently so sincere and unaffected as in the city of Baltimore, although they admit it was hard to make a distinction when all were intent on using every exertion to do honor to the memory of the illustrious statesman.

At three o'clock p. m. the train left the depot, and making a brief stoppage at York, Penn., a beautiful wreath of flowers was placed upon the coffin by the ladies of that city, while a dirge was performed by the band, amid the tolling of bells and the uncovered heads of the multitude. The cortege arrived at Harrisburg at twenty minutes past eight o'clock p. m. By a proclamation of Mayor Roumfort, all business houses and drinking saloons were closed during the stay of the funeral cortege in Harrisburg. Preparations had been

made for a grand military and civic demonstration, but a heavy shower of rain was pouring down when they reached the latter city. Col. Thomas S. Mather, of Springfield, Illinois, was on duty at Philadelphia, at the time President Lincoln was assassinated. He was ordered to proceed to Harrisburg and take command of the United States troops at that place, and make arrangements for giving the remains of the President a suitable reception.

Col. Mather had fifteen hundred soldiers in line, who stood for more than an hour in the rain previous to the arrival of the cortege. The body was conveyed to the State Capitol and placed in the hall of the House of Representatives, amid emblems of sorrow, and surrounded by a circle of white flowering almonds. During a part of that night, and until ten o'clock next day, the people in vast numbers passed through the Hall to look at the silent features of the martyred President. Under orders from Col. Mather, a military and civic procession commenced forming at eight o'clock Saturday morning. Col. Henry McCormic was chief marshal of the civic department. The remains were escorted through the principal streets to the depot. In order to have as much daylight as possible for the procession at Philadelphia, the train moved away from the Harrisburg depot at eleven o'clock—one hour before schedule time. Crowds of people were at the depots of Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Landisville and Dillerville. In many places insignia of sorrow were displayed, and all seemed anxious to obtain a passing view of the mournful cortege.

At Lancaster twenty thousand people awaited the arrival of the train, to make their silent demonstrations of mourning. The depot was artistically decorated with flags and crape. The only words expressive of the feelings of the people were displayed at the side of the depot as a motto :

“Abraham Lincoln, the Illustrious Martyr of Liberty; the nation mourns his loss; though dead, he still lives.”

Every place of business was closed, and insignia of mourning were upon every house. At the outskirts of the town the large force of the Lancaster Iron Works lined the road, their buildings all draped in mourning. It was affecting to see old men who had been carried in their chairs and seated beside the track, and women with infants in their arms, assembled to look at the passing cortege.

This city was the home of ex-President Buchanan and of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Buchanan was in his carriage on the outskirts of the multitude. In approaching the town there is a bridge or tunnel through which the train passed. Under this bridge, standing upon a rock, entirely alone, Mr. Stevens was recognized by personal friends on the train. An eye witness, who related the circumstance to me, says that he seemed absorbed in silent meditation, unconscious that he was observed. When the hearse car approached he reverently uncovered his head, and replaced his hat as the train moved away.

Crowds of people were assembled at Penningtonville, Parkesburg, Coatesville, Gallagherville, Downingtown and Oakland. At each place flags draped in mourning and uncovered heads were the sole expressions of feeling. At West Chester intersection, about a thousand persons were assembled at the stations. As the train approached the city of Philadelphia, unbroken columns of people lined the railroad on each side for miles. Minute guns heralded the news as the train passed on to the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, on Broad street. Here the people were not counted by thousands, but by acres. The train reached the depot at half past four p. m., being one hour in advance of schedule time.

CHAPTER V.

It was estimated that half a million people were on the streets. A procession, for which preparation had been making for several days, was already formed; men standing in marching order, from four to twelve abreast. A magnificent funeral car was in readiness, which had been specially constructed for the occasion. The corpse was transferred to this car, the coffin enveloped in the American flag, and surrounded with flowers. The grand procession, composed of eleven divisions, and including every organization in the city, both military and civic, was seven miles in length. It moved through the wide and beautiful streets of the city to the sound of solemn music, by a great number of bands. The insignia of sorrow seemed to be on every house. The poor testified their grief by displaying such emblems as their limited means could command, and the rich, more profuse, not because their sorrow was greater, but because their wealth enabled them to manifest it on a larger scale. It was eight o'clock when the funeral car arrived at the southern entrance to Independence Square, on Walnut street. The Union League Association was stationed in the square, and when the procession arrived at the entrance, the Association took charge of the sacred dust, and conveyed it into Independence Hall, marching with uncovered heads to the sound of a dirge performed by a band—stationed in the observatory over the Hall—the booming of cannon in the distance, and the tolling of bells throughout the city. The body was laid on a platform in the centre of the

Hall, with feet to the north, bringing the head very close to the pedestal on which the old Independence bell stands.

That old bell, with its famous inscription, rang out on the Fourth of July, 1776, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." Leviticus, xxv, 10. As if in sorrow and shame for the degeneracy of mankind, when the curse of slavery crept into and controlled every department of our government, the old bell became paralyzed and broken. The descendants of its early friends gave it sepulture in this Hall, where the mighty deeds were enacted which it proclaimed to the world with such grand peals. These early notes, wafted on the free air of heaven, were heard by one of lowly birth, in his western home. As he pondered over them, they sank deep in his heart, and his whole soul answered to their vibrating touch, as he perused the historic pages of the war for American Independence. The years rolled on, and in his obscurity and poverty, he struggled for light and knowledge, with the love of human freedom for his guiding star. He then learned that our fathers indeed won their independence of a foreign foe, but left a fetter in the land for their children to break. At length he began to dispense light to his fellow men. At first, it was done with such modesty and gentleness that it could be appropriately likened to the moon; but as national events followed each other in quick succession, the wisdom of his words and the fervor of his patriotism were more like the shining of the noon-day sun, and were so apparent as to be known and read of all men. He was called to become the head of the nation, when the spirit fostered by slavery was threatening its destruction. He takes what proved to be a last look at the familiar scenes of his manhood; in feeling language he asks his old friends and neighbors to pray for him, and then sadly bids them an affection-

ate farewell. In the course of his journey, he stood in this very Hall. While here, in a brief address, he said :

“It was something in the Declaration of Independence, giving liberty, not only to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that, in due time, the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. * * * Now, my friends, can the country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world, if I can help to save it. *But, if this country can not be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated upon this spot than to surrender it.*”

He passes on, assumes the reins of government as the constitutionally elected president of the United States. A long and bloody war ensues. On the one side, the object was to destroy the government, because slavery could no longer rule it; on the other, it was to save the government. In the course of the war, he proclaimed freedom to the slave, and otherwise administered the government so wisely, that when the time arrived for choosing a man to fill his place, he was almost unanimously elected as his own successor. As soon as he entered upon the second term, the rebellion was so nearly crushed that he commenced the work of restoration where that of destruction began; by ordering the national colors to be replaced at the identical spot where they floated when first assailed by parricidal hands. His happiness seemed almost complete. The authority of government was restored and all men free. But the slave power, in its death throes, slew him by the hand of an assassin, and his body is now again in this Hall, to make its report.

Let us imagine the inanimate clay, and the old bell both endowed with life. We hear the dead President say: “It was from you, Old Bell, as from the tongue of the

Almighty, that I received the command to 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.' I have obeyed your orders, but see, I too am broken, like thyself; these acts have cost me my life's blood, but what need we care, our race is run. Is it not enough that four millions of bondmen are free, and the only free government on earth saved, to be an asylum for the down-trodden of all lands? I am content."

Then we hear the old bell say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful unto the end. Henceforth thou shalt wear a crown, even the martyr's crown."

It was eminently proper that the remains of Abraham Lincoln should rest over the holy Sabbath in what may, without irreverence, be termed the sanctuary of the Republic. The interior of Independence Hall has been decorated on many occasions, but never before had such skill and taste been displayed as on this occasion. The scene was a combination of enchantment and gloom of unexampled brilliancy and splendor. Evergreens and flowers of rare fragrance and beauty were placed around the coffin. At the head were bouquets, and at the feet burning tapers. The walls were hung with the portraits of many great and good patriots, soldiers and civilians, who have long since passed away. Among these, in a conspicuous place, was seen the benignant countenance of William Penn, who was the embodiment of peace, and yet he was not a more ardent lover of peace than Abraham Lincoln, who died the commander-in-chief of more than a million of soldiers.

In the procession and on the houses along the line of march, there were many mottoes displayed, some of them touchingly beautiful in their expressions of love and sorrow for the departed statesman. The walls of Independence Hall were adorned with them also. I can only

give space for some that were on wreaths of flowers about the coffin. A cross near its head, composed entirely of flowers artistically intertwined, bore the inscription :

“To the memory of our beloved President, from a few ladies of the United States Sanitary Commission.”

A beautiful wreath, presented on Saturday evening, bore the modest words :

“A lady’s gift. Can you find a place?”

An old colored woman managed to find her way into the Hall; and approached the Committee of Arrangements with a rudely constructed wreath in her hand, and with tears in her eyes requested that it might be placed on the coffin. When her request was granted, her countenance beamed with an expression of satisfaction. The wreath bore the inscription :

“The nation mourns his loss. He still lives in the hearts of the people.”

One of the wreaths that lay near the head of the coffin contained a card with a quotation from one of Mr. Lincoln’s conversations with his cabinet officers, the day before his death. It was in these words :

“Before any great national event, I have always had the same dream. I had it the other night. It is of *a ship sailing rapidly.*”

Arrangements were first made to admit those who desired to view the remains, by means of printed cards, which read :

OBSEQUIES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 22, 1865,

AT THE

HALL OF INDEPENDENCE,

FROM 10 TO 12 O’CLOCK, P. M.

Entrance at the Court House, on Sixth street, below Chesnut.

Within the hours designated, a constant stream of men and women poured through the Hall, which was closed at midnight. By three o'clock Sunday morning, a large crowd of persons, of both sexes, were congregated on Chesnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, who patiently waited until six o'clock—the time for again opening the Hall to visitors. When it was opened, the people were formed in lines extending from Independence Hall to the Delaware river, on the east, and to the Schuylkill on the west. Thousands spent from three to four hours in the lines before reaching the Hall. Throughout the entire day and night, men and women, of all classes, continued to move in solid phalanx past the remains of the fallen chieftain. The crowd was so great at times that the people were almost suffocated. On the afternoon of Sunday, many women fainted in the crowd. During the day, about one hundred and fifty soldiers were taken in ambulances from the different hospitals in and around the city; and at a late hour, seventy-five veterans, who had each lost a leg in their country's service, hobbled into the Hall, there, amid the sacred surroundings, to take a last look at the face of him whose heart had always beaten in unison with their own.

Appropriate funeral sermons and orations were delivered in many of the churches of the city during the day. Among them may be mentioned the Rev. Dr. March, of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, in the Fourth Baptist Church; Rev. H. A. Smith, in the Mantua Presbyterian Church; Rev. F. L. Robbins, of the Green Hill Church; Rev. N. Cyr, at the French Protestant Chapel, and Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, at Mechanics' Hall.

Both nights in Philadelphia, Independence Hall was brilliantly illuminated, as also the *Ledger*, *Transcript* and other newspaper offices, and many other public and private buildings. The funeral escort were the guests of the city, and were quartered at the Conti-

mental Hotel. While here, the hearse car was additionally decorated, the materials being furnished and the work done by the citizens, who regarded it a privilege to add this testimony of their respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

At two o'clock a. m., Monday, April 24, the coffin was closed and preparations made for the departure. At four o'clock, the funeral train moved out of the Kensington depot. After leaving Philadelphia, the track was lined on both sides with a continuous array of people. At Bristol and Morristown, large crowds stood in silence, with uncovered heads. From the time of leaving Washington, at many points where no stoppage was expected, entire neighborhoods, old and young, men and women, the latter frequently with children in their arms, turned out by the roadside by night and by day, and anxiously watched the gorgeous funeral train as it passed. Flags at half mast, mourning inscriptions and funeral arches, testified the sorrow that was in every heart. Clusters of people were collected at various points between stations. The men reverently uncovered their heads as the funeral train glided by.

The train reached Trenton at half past five in the morning, and was greeted by the tolling of bells, firing of minute guns and strains of solemn music. Crowds of people were assembled, the number estimated at twenty thousand, and the array of mourning inscriptions and other evidences of sorrow were abundant. This is the only State capital passed by the funeral cortege on the entire journey, at which they failed to stop for the people to engage in public demonstrations of respect. Its location between the two great cities, and so near them, is, no doubt, the cause of its being made an exception. Governor Parker and staff, with many citizens were taken on board here, and accompanied the remains to New York. At Princeton, a large number of college students were standing with

reverent bearing and in silence. At New Brunswick, the train stopped for a few moments, to find an immense crowd at the depot. Minute guns were fired from the time it came in sight until it passed from their view. Large numbers were assembled at Rahway and Elizabeth City, also.

At Newark, every house seemed to be dressed in mourning. It appeared as if the inhabitants had turned out *en masse* to pay their respects to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Many of the women were shedding tears, and the men stood with uncovered heads. For more than a mile, those on the train could only perceive one sea of human beings. The United States Hospital was appropriately decorated, and many of the soldiers on crutches were formed in line near it. Minute guns fired and bells tolled from the time the cortege arrived until it passed out of sight.

At Jersey City the scene was still more impressive. The depot was elaborately draped in mourning, bells tolled and cannon boomed, bringing back sad echoes as the train moved into the depot. The crowd was not admitted into the vast edifice. When those on board the train disembarked and the coffin was borne along the platform, the funeral party were startled by a vast choir, composed of German musical associations, which had been stationed in a gallery of the building. As they chanted an anthem or requiem for the dead, many who were unused to weeping were affected to tears. As the remains were conveyed from the depot to the boat, the choir chanted a solemn dirge and continued it until the ferry boat reached the opposite side of the Hudson river. The shipping of all nations in the harbor displayed their flags at half-mast.

CHAPTER VI.

The ferry boat landed at the foot of Desbrosses street, New York city, at ten o'clock a. m., April 24, and the coffin was at once conveyed to a magnificent hearse or funeral car, prepared especially for the occasion. The platform of this car was fourteen feet long and eight feet wide. On the platform, which was five feet from the ground, there was a dais, on which the coffin rested. This gave it sufficient elevation to be readily seen by those at a distance, over the heads of the multitude. Above the dais there was a canopy fifteen feet high, supported by columns, and in part by a miniature temple of liberty. The platform was covered with black cloth, which fell at the sides nearly to the ground. It was edged with silver bullion fringe, which hung in graceful festoons. Black cloth hung from the sides, festooned with silver stars, and was also edged with silver fringe. The canopy was trimmed in like manner, with black cloth, festooned and spangled with silver bullion, the corners surmounted by rich plumes of black and white feathers. At the base of each column were three American flags, slightly inclined outward, festooned and covered with crape.

The temple of liberty was represented as being deserted, or rather despoiled, having no emblems of any kind, in or around it, except a small flag on the top, at half-mast. The inside of the car was lined with white satin, fluted. From the centre of the canopy, a large eagle was suspended, with outspread wings, and holding in its talons a laurel wreath. The platform around the coffin was strewn with flowers. The

hearse or funeral car was drawn by sixteen white horses, covered with black cloth trimming, each led by a groom.

From the foot of Desbrosses street, the remains were escorted by the Seventh regiment New York National Guards, to Hudson street, thence to Canal street, up Canal street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the west gate of the City Hall Park.

The procession which followed the remains was in keeping with the funeral car, the whole being indescribably grand and imposing. As far as the eye could see, a dense mass of people, many of them wearing some insignia of mourning, filled the streets and crowded every window. The fronts of the houses were draped in mourning, and the national ensign displayed at half-mast from the top of almost every building. The procession was simply a dense mass of human beings. During the time it was moving, minute guns were fired at different points, and bells were tolled from nearly all the church steeples in the city. The chime on Trinity church wailed forth the tune of Old Hundred in a most solemn and impressive manner.

On arriving at the City Hall, the coffin was borne into the rotunda, amid the solemn chanting of eight hundred voices, and was placed on a magnificent catafalque, which had been prepared for its reception. The Hall was richly and tastefully decorated with the national colors and mourning drapery, and the coffin almost buried with rare and costly floral offerings. A large military guard, in addition to the Guard of Honor, kept watch over the sacred dust. All day and all night long, the living tide pressed into the Hall, to take a last look at the martyred remains. At the solemn hour of midnight, between the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth days of April, the German musical societies of New York, numbering about one thousand voices, performed a requiem in the rotunda of the City Hall, with the most thrilling effect. About ten o'clock,

on the morning of April 25, while a galaxy of distinguished officers were assembled around the coffin, Captain Parker Snow, commander of the Arctic and Antarctic expedition, presented some very singular relics. They consisted of a leaf from the book of Common Prayer and a piece of paper, on which were glued some fringes. They were found in a boat, under the skull of a skeleton which had been identified as the remains of one of Sir John Franklin's men. The most singular thing about these relics was the fact that the only words that were preserved in a legible condition were "THE MARTYR," in capitals. General Dix deposited these relics in the coffin. At a few minutes past eleven o'clock, the coffin was closed, preparatory to resuming its westward journey. Notwithstanding such vast numbers had viewed the corpse, there were thousands who had waited for hours, in the long lines, to obtain a look at the well known face, who were obliged to turn away sadly disappointed. This disappointment was not confined to any class or condition of men. The coffin had just been closed, in the presence of the Sergeants of the Veteran Reserve Corps—who were in readiness to convey it to the hearse—and a number of distinguished army officers, whose commissions had been signed by the deceased; when the first to realize the disappointment were the representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France. They came in, glittering with scarlet, gold and silver lace, high coat collars, bearing embroidered cocked hats under their arms, with other costly trappings, and high birth and breeding in every gesture, desirous of seeing the corpse, but they were too late.

At about half past twelve o'clock, the magnificent hearse or funeral car, drawn by sixteen white horses, each led by a groom, as on the day before, appeared on Broadway, at the west gate of City Hall Park. The coffin was next conveyed to the car. Then commenced the farewell part of the funeral pageant given

by the commercial metropolis of the nation to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. A military force of more than fifteen thousand men, with the staffs of several brigades and divisions, with their batteries, and the civic societies of every conceivable kind, in a great city, which joined in the demonstration, formed a double line about five miles long—equal to a single column of ten miles. In many parts of the procession, twenty men walked abreast. It was composed of eight grand divisions, each division having a marshal, with aids. It moved through the streets to the tolling of bells, the firing of minute guns and the music of a large number of bands. The animosities and division walls of parties, in politics, and sects and denominations, in religion, if not obliterated, were so far lowered, for the time being, that all parties could shake hands over them. Archbishop McClosky, the highest dignity in the Roman Catholic church, in this country, walked side by side, in the procession, with Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., one of the most radical of the Congregational reformers of our land.

I have said that all party lines were, for the time, hidden from view, but it devolves upon me to notice one exception. Notwithstanding the blending of so many hearts in the great national sorrow, the city authorities of New York, true to their Tammany instincts, took measures to prevent the colored people from joining in the procession. They had deferred a procession of their own, on the Wednesday before, in order that five thousand of their number might be ready to show their love and respect for the emancipator of their race, by joining the procession to escort his remains on their way to the tomb. When it was known that the city authorities were trying to keep them out of the procession, Secretary Stanton interfered, and the order was set aside, but it was too late to give them such assurance of protection as to bring out their full numbers.

It is due to Thomas C. Acton, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, that the colored people were not entirely excluded. It was he, who, but a few months, before, enforced the right of the colored people to ride in the street cars. Of the five thousand who intended to turn out, only between two and three hundred could be induced to risk the doubt and uncertainty occasioned by the action of the city authorities. These colored people were placed as an appendage to the eighth division, and to be sure that their rights were respected, Commissioner Acton sent a body of fifty-six policemen, under Sergeant Gay, who marched before and behind them in such a way as to be ready in a moment to quell any attempt at violence. A banner, prepared by the ladies of Henry Ward Beecher's Church, was inscribed on one side,

“Abraham Lincoln, our Emancipator,”

and on the other,

“To Millions of Bondmen, he Liberty Gave.”

The banner was carried by four freedmen, just from the south, who were astonished to learn that there were so many more Yankees than colored people. Mourning emblems were displayed in such profusion as to be almost a wilderness of sable drapery, and the mottoes and inscriptions on the houses along the line of march, and those carried in the procession, would, if collected, make a volume of themselves. Space can be given for only a small number of them here.

“The workman dies, but the work goes on.”

“Your cause of sorrow must not be measured by his worth; for then there would be no end.”

“ His deeds have made his name immortal.”

“ Let others hail the rising sun,
We bow to him whose race is run.”

“ A glorious career of service and devotion, is crowned with a
martyr’s death.”

“ Well done thou good and faithful servant.”

“ Can barbarism further go?”

The New York Caledonian Club, composed of native Scotchmen, carried a banner inscribed :

“ Caledonia mourns Columbia’s martyred chief.”

A miniature monument, near University Place, bore the name,

L I N C O L N .

The panels on the sides of the pedestals had the following inscriptions :

FIRST.

“ Good night, sweet prince,
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.”

SECOND.

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

THIRD.

“ There’s a great spirit gone.”

FOURTH.

“ His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world—
This was a man.”

“The heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb.”

“Our country weeps.”—“In God we trust.”

“Behold how they loved him.”

“The Almighty has His own purposes.”

“To heaven thou art fled, and left the nation in tears.”

“His death has made him immortal.”

“Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.”

The above is the first verse of a hymn which was a great favorite with Mr. Lincoln. He committed it to memory in his younger days, and to repeat its verses was ever after a source of mournful pleasure to him. He never knew the authorship of it, but it was written by Alexander Knox, of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1778. The following are the third, fifth, eleventh and twelfth verses :

“The infant, a mother attended and loved;
The mother, that infant’s affection who proved;
The husband, that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwelling of rest.

“The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

“Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
 We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
 And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
 Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

“’Tis the wink of an eye, ’tis the draught of a breath,
 From the blossom of health to the paleness of death—
 From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
 O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?”

While the procession was escorting the remains to the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, on Thirtieth street, a vast concourse of people assembled in Union Square. A meeting was opened, with Ex-Governor King as presiding officer. He introduced the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, who repeated the beautiful words of the Episcopal burial service, and then offered a fervent prayer, appropriate to the occasion. Hon. George Bancroft was next introduced, who delivered a funeral oration. The following synopsis will give a faint idea of its eloquence and power:

“Our grief at the crime which clothed the continent in mourning, finds no adequate expression in words, no relief in tears. Neither the office with which Mr. Lincoln was invested by the approved choice of a mighty people, nor the most simple-hearted kindness of his nature, could save him from the fiendish passions of the relentless rebellion. Waiting millions attend his remains as they are borne in solemn procession over our great rivers, beyond mountains, across prairies, to their final resting place in the valley of the Mississippi. The echos of his funeral knell will vibrate through the world, and friends of freedom, of every tongue and in every clime, are his mourners.

“Members of the Government which preceded his administration, opened the gates of treason, and he closed them. When he went to Washington, the ground on which he trod shook under his feet, and he left the Republic on a solid foundation. Traitors had seized the public forts and arsenals, and he recovered them

to the United States. The capital which he found the abode of slaves, is now only the abode of freemen. The boundless public domain, which was grasped at, and in a great measure held for the diffusion of slavery, is now irrevocably devoted to freedom. These men talked the jargon of the balance of power, in a Republic, between slave States and free States, and now their foolish words are blown away forever by the breath of a Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee—the only States that adopted voluntary emancipation. The atmosphere is now purer than ever before, and insurrection is vanishing away. The country is cast into another mould, and the gigantic system of wrong, which has been the work of two centuries, is dashed down we hope forever.

“As for himself, personally, he was then scoffed at by the proud, as unfit for his station, and now, against the usage of latter years, and in spite of numerous competitors, he was the unbiased and undoubted choice of the American people for the second term of service. Through all the business of suppressing treason, he retained the sweetest and most perfect disposition. The destruction of the best, on the battle field, and the more terrible destruction of our men in captivity, by the slow torture of exposure and starvation, had never been able to provoke him into harboring one revengeful feeling, or one purpose of cruelty. How shall the nation most completely show its sorrow at Mr. Lincoln's death? How shall it best honor his memory? There can be but one answer. Grief must, like the character of action, breathe forth, in assertion of the policy to which he fell a sacrifice. The standard which he held in his hand, must be uplifted again, higher than before, and must be carried above everything else. This emancipation must be affirmed and maintained.

“For the Union, Abraham Lincoln has fallen a martyr. His death, which was meant to sever it beyond repair, binds it more firmly than ever. From Maine to the Southwestern boundary of the Pacific, it makes us one. The country may have needed this imperishable grief, to touch its inmost feelings. The grave that receives the remains of President Lincoln, receives a martyr to the Union, and the monument which rises over his body will bear witness to the Union. His enduring memory will assist, during countless ages, to bind the States together, and to incite a love for

our indivisible country. Peace to the departed friend of his country and his race. Happy was his life, for he was a restorer of the Republic, and he was happy in his death, for the manner of his end will plead forever for the Union of the States 'and the freedom of man.'"

The last inaugural address of President Lincoln was then read by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., followed by the reading of the ninety-fourth Psalm, by Rev. W. H. Boole, which was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. It was addressed by King David to the enemies of his country, and can not be read too often. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Rogers. It was both concise and comprehensive, enumerating in its petitions all the wants of the people and nation. Rabbi Isaacs, of the Jewish Synagogue, on Broadway, then read a portion of Scripture and offered a fervent and touching prayer, from which I give a single quotation :

"Thy servant, Abraham Lincoln, has, without warning, been summoned before Thy august presence. He has served the people of his afflicted land faithfully, zealously, honestly, and, we would fain hope, in accordance with Thy supreme will. O, that his 'righteousness may precede him and form steps for his way,' to the heavenly abode of bliss; that Thy angels of mercy may be commissioned to convey his soul to the spot reserved for martyred saints; that the suddenness with which one of the worst of beings deprived him of his life, may atone for any errors which he may have committed. Almighty God! every heart is pierced by anguish—every countenance furrowed with grief, at our separation from one we revered and loved. We beseech Thee, in this period of our sorrow and despondency, to soothe our pains and calm our griefs. * * * * Our Father who art in heaven, show us this kindness, so that our tears may cease to depict our sorrow, and give place to the joyful hope that, through Thy goodness, peace and concord may supersede war and dissension, and our beloved Union, restored to its former tranquility, may be enabled to carry out Thy wish for the benefit and the happiness of humanity.

We pray Thee, do this; if not for our sakes, for the sake of our little ones, unsullied by sin, who lisp Thy holy name, with hands uplifted, with the importunity of spotless hearts, they re-echo our supplication. Let the past be the end of our sorrow, the future the harbinger of peace and salvation to all who seek Thee in truth. Amen."

Rev. Dr. Osgood then read a hymn entitled, "Thou hast put all things under Thy feet," which was written by William Cullen Bryant. An "Ode for the Burial of Abraham Lincoln," by the same author, was read by Dr. Osgood, also. It reads as follows:

"Oh slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle, and merciful, and just,
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust.

"In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

"Thy task is done; the bond are free;
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

"Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of right."

Archbishop McClosky, who was to have pronounced the benediction, having become exhausted by his long walk in the procession, was not present, and that service was performed by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.

The following is an extract from a sermon by Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church, Sunday April 30,

1865, with reference to the funeral cortege of Abraham Lincoln :

“ And now the martyr is moving in triumphal march, mightier than when alive. The nation rises up at every stage of his coming; cities and states are as pall bearers, and the cannon beat the hours in solemn procession; dead, dead, dead, he yet speaketh! Is Washington dead? Is Hampden dead? Is David dead? Is any man, that was ever fit to live, dead? Disenthralled from the flesh, and risen to the unobstructed sphere where passion never comes, he begins his illimitable work. His life is now upon the infinite, and will be faithful as no earthly life can be. Pass on. Four years ago, Oh! Illinois, we took from your midst an untried man, from among the people. Behold! we return to you a mighty conqueror, not thine any more, but the nation's—not ours, but the world's. Give him place, Oh, ye prairies. In the midst of this great continent his dust shall rest, a sacred treasure to the myriads who shall pilgrimage to that shrine, to kindle anew their zeal and patriotism. Ye winds that move over the mighty prairies of the west, chant his requiem! Ye people, behold the martyr, whose blood, as so many articulated words, pleads for fidelity, for law, for liberty.”

The funeral cortege remained thirty hours in New York, and about twenty-two of that time, the corpse was exposed to public view. During those hours, it was thought to be a moderate estimate, that one hundred and twenty thousand persons looked upon the rigid features of Abraham Lincoln. It was also estimated that, on the twenty-fifth of April, from seventy-five to one hundred thousand persons took part in the procession, and that there was at least half a million spectators along the line of the procession. Some newspaper reporters placed the number that viewed the remains at one hundred and fifty thousand, and the spectators of the procession at three quarters of a million.

The more I think of the subject, the more I am

impressed with the inadequacy of language to convey a correct idea of the intensity of feeling and the magnitude of the demonstration; but take it in all its bearings, New York paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the like of which was never approached in this country before, and has probably not been excelled in the obsequies of any ruler in the history of the world.

One incident I can not forbear to mention. Lieutenant General Scott accompanied the escort through the city, in his carriage. At the Thirtieth street depot, he paid his last respects to the remains of President Lincoln, and then withdrew from the crowd and stood alone, waiting for the departure of the train. One of the Illinois delegation, who was also a member of Congress, approached the General and introduced himself, offering as an apology for doing so, the fact that it was his first, and might be his last opportunity. General Scott assured him that no apology was necessary, and straightening himself to his full height, said, "You do me honor, Sir." Notwithstanding he was in his seventy-ninth year, the gentleman who related the circumstance to me, says he was the most majestic specimen of a man he ever saw. After introducing the other members of the delegation, they all left him and entered the cars.

CHAPTER VII.

The hearse car and Generals' car, or that occupied by the Guard of Honor, were transferred from Jersey City to New York on a tug boat. Those two, with seven others furnished by the Hudson River railroad, made up the train to convey the funeral party from New York to Albany. All things being in readiness, the train left the Thirtieth street depot at 4:15 p. m., April 25, leaving an immense multitude of spectators, the men with uncovered heads. They then dispersed, to treasure up the memories of that day to the end of their lives.

At all the stations were demonstrations of sorrow and respect. Fort Washington, Mount St. Vincent, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Montrose, Peekskill, and many other stations, were all passed in quick succession. At many of them the train was greeted with minute guns and bands performing dirges. Funeral arches and inscriptions expressive of the sorrow of the people, were everywhere visible. At some of the stations groups of young ladies were standing on the platforms, representing the States, dressed in white with mourning badges. Many of the mottoes seen before were repeated. Among the new ones, were such as, "He died for truth." "Bear him gently to his rest."

Garrison's Landing, 6:20 p. m. This is opposite West Point, with which it is connected by a ferry. A company of Regular soldiers and all the West Point Cadets were drawn up in line. The officers of the Academy stood apart, all with uncovered heads. The

Cadets all passed through the funeral car and saluted the remains of their late Commander-in-Chief. Meanwhile, salutes were being fired from West Point, at the west side of the river.

At Cold Spring, an arch was visible, with a young lady representing the Goddess of Liberty weeping. She was supported by two boys, one representing a sailor, the other a soldier.

Fishkill, 6:55 p. m. The depot was artistically draped in mourning, with the motto, "In God we trust." Newburg is on the west side of the Hudson, opposite Fishkill. A flag draped in mourning was displayed from the house where General Washington had his headquarters in revolutionary times.

Poughkeepsie, 7:10 p. m. A bounteous supper was waiting here for the entire escort. A committee of seven ladies placed a wreath of roses on the coffin of the martyred President. A band, composed of students from Eastman's business college, accompanied the funeral train from New York. Professor Eastman, with the remainder of his twelve hundred pupils, helped to make up the twenty-five thousand assembled here. After a stay of nearly one hour, the train moved on, and from this time it was lighted by bonfires and torches, at the different stations. Passing Hyde Park and Straasburgh, the train reaches Rhinebeck at 8:35, but no stoppage. A torchlight procession enabled the assembled crowds of people to view the imposing funeral cortege as it flitted by. Barrytown, Tivoli, Germantown and Catskill present a scene of mourning, drapery, bonfires and torchlights; reaching Hudson at 9:45 p. m. Thousands of people were assembled, minute guns fired, buildings illuminated and draped in mourning. Stockport, Stuyvesant and Castleton were passed, at all of which were bonfires or torchlights.

Arrived at East Albany 10:55 p. m., to find the depot draped in mourning, bells tolling, cannon firing, soldiers marching, and three companies of firemen bear-

ing torches to light the funeral party across the river to Albany. The remains were taken from the car and placed in a hearse. The entire party passed over on the ferryboat, and were escorted by a midnight torchlight procession to the State Capitol.

The coffin was deposited in the Assembly Chamber on a catafalque prepared for the occasion. Over the Speaker's desk appeared the following inscription: "I have sworn a solemn oath to preserve, protect and defend the Government."

At half past one o'clock on the morning of April 26, all being in readiness, the coffin was opened and the people admitted to view the remains. They passed by at the rate of sixty or seventy per minute from the commencement, and the number increased as daylight approached. When the morning dawned it revealed the fact that the whole city was draped in mourning, with mottoes and inscriptions tastefully displayed at appropriate points. Some of the most touching were quotations from Mr. Lincoln's own words, such as,

"The heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb."

"Let us resolve that the martyred dead shall not have died in vain."

The numbers increased, until the line of those awaiting admission was more than a mile in length, one half of them being ladies, all pressing towards the portals of the stately edifice. The cars and steamboats arriving that morning brought additional thousands to the city, many of them coming from one to two hundred miles. From the time of its arrival, the coffin was strewn with flowers of the most rare and costly varieties. As fast as they exhibited signs of fading, they were removed, and fresh ones put in their places. Solemn dirges were performed at intervals by the musical societies and bands. The stream of people continued to pour through the edifice,

to take a last look at the distinguished dead, and yet, when the hour arrived for replacing the cover, thousands were still in line pressing their way toward the State House. Governor Fenton met the funeral party at New York, and returned with it to Albany, but could go no further from the fact that the Legislature was about to adjourn, and the business before it required his presence.

While the people were filing through the Capitol of the most populous State of the Union, at the rate of more than four thousand an hour, to do homage to the remains of our martyred President, a far different scene was being enacted, in which his assassin was the central figure. On Monday evening, the twenty-fourth of April, a detachment of the 16th regiment of New York cavalry, numbering twenty-five men, under the direction of Col. L. C. Baker, of the Government detective force, left Washington to visit the southern part of Maryland, in search of John Wilkes Booth. They learned from a colored man that he had crossed the Potomac river into Virginia, and soon ascertained that he and his accomplice, Harold, were well armed, and secreted in a barn, between Port Royal and Bowling Green, the county seat of Caroline county. Lieutenant Dougherty arranged his forces, surrounded the barn about dusk on Tuesday evening, and called upon them to surrender. Several hours were spent in efforts to capture them, but Booth steadily expressed his determination not to be taken alive. Despairing of success in any other way, fire was applied to some straw in the barn, hoping to drive them out and then capture them. Seeing no hope of escape, Harold surrendered, but Booth drew up his gun, and was in the act of taking aim at one of the party outside. At this juncture, Lieutenant Dougherty ordered Sergeant Boston Corbett to fire. The shot took effect in Booth's head, but little differing from the wound he inflicted on President Lincoln. He was shot about four o'clock

Tuesday morning, April 26, and died about seven o'clock, after three hours of the most intense agony.

From the time the funeral party started, they had been astonished to witness the immense throngs of people who, night and day, through sunshine and storm, met them at every point to see the great funeral cortege and view the remains. They feared the people of Springfield would be overwhelmed with numbers before they realized the intensity of feeling on the part of the people. At Albany the Illinois Delegation held a consultation and decided that it was best for one of their number to go at once to Springfield and impress upon the citizens the importance of exerting themselves to the utmost in making suitable preparations for the final ceremonies. Col. John Williams volunteered to discharge that duty, and started immediately for Springfield.

After the remains of the President were taken from the train at East Albany, the hearse car and that occupied by the Guard of Honor, were run up the river five miles, to Troy, where they were taken across the Hudson on the railroad bridge, and run down the west side to the depot of the Central Railroad, at Albany. At two o'clock p. m. the coffin was closed and conveyed to a magnificent hearse, drawn by eight white horses. It was escorted by a vast procession, composed of all the military at Albany and Troy, the fire department, the State and city authorities, about thirty civic associations and the citizens generally, to the New York Central depot, where it was again placed on board the hearse car.

Never before were such multitudes of people gathered at the Capital of the State. Every one seemed fully to realize the solemnity of the occasion. It was estimated that at least fifty thousand men, women and children visited the remains during the twelve and a half hours they were exposed to view. The Central

railroad furnished seven of its finest cars, making the same number the train had been composed of before, and at 4 o'clock p. m., April 26, the great funeral cortege resumed its journey westward through the empire State.

CHAPTER VIII.

The train arrived at Schenectady at forty-five minutes past four o'clock, to find a multitude of people assembled. The depot, business and dwelling houses were draped in mourning. The women were much affected, many of them crying audibly, and tears coursed down many manly cheeks. The mechanics of the railroad shops all stood in line, with heads uncovered, and the utmost silence prevailed.

Amsterdam, 5:25 p. m. A crowd of people were at the depot. They were evidently from the country, as it was but a small village, and the line was almost a mile long. The train passed through an arch, decorated with red, white and blue, and draped in mourning. The village bells tolled from the time the train came within hearing until it passed.

Funda, 5:45 p. m. Depot, houses, and an arch across the railroad, all decorated with flags and draped in mourning. Minute guns were fired as the train arrived, and continued until it passed out of hearing.

Palatine Bridge, 6:25 p. m. In passing along the valley of the Mohawk river, the railroad runs under the Palatine Bridge, which was artistically decorated with flags, intertwined with mourning emblems. On approaching the village of the same name, a white cross was erected on a grassy mound. The cross was robed in evergreens and mourning. On each side was a woman, apparently weeping. Inscribed on the cross were the words, "We have prayed for you; now we can only weep." The village buildings were draped

in mourning, minute guns fired, and a band was playing most solemn music.

Fort Plain, 6:32 p. m. The depot was draped in mourning, and a large gathering of people looked mournfully at the train as it swept by.

St. Johnsville, N. Y., 6:47 p. m., April 26. The funeral escort were the guests of all the cities where they stopped for public demonstrations of respect to be paid to the remains. At Harrisburg they were quartered at the Jones House; in Philadelphia, at the Continental Hotel; in New York at the Metropolitan Hotel, and in Albany, at the Delavan House. The first place where the services of Captain Penrose, the commissary of subsistence, were brought into requisition, was on the run from New York to Albany, when it was necessary to have supper prepared at Poughkeepsie. Between Albany and Buffalo, the distance being too great to pass over without refreshments, Commissary Penrose made arrangements to have them supplied at St. Johnsville, and when the train arrived, a bounteous supper was in waiting. The depot was elaborately draped in mourning. Twenty-four young ladies, from the most wealthy and refined families of the village and surrounding country, dressed in white with black velvet badges, waited on the tables. After supper, these young ladies assembled, entered the hearse car, and placed a wreath of flowers on the coffin, and then the train moved on in its westward course.

It was now quite dark, and the remaining distance to Buffalo occupied the whole time until daylight.

Those on board the train remember this as having been the most remarkable portion of the whole route for its continuous and hearty demonstrations of respect — if any part could be so designated, where all were without precedent. Bonfires and torchlights illumined the road the entire distance. Minute guns were fired at so many points that it seemed almost continuous. Singing societies and bands of music

were so numerous that, after passing a station, the sound of a dirge or requiem would scarcely die away in the distance, until it would be caught up at the town or village they were approaching. Thus through the long hours of the night did the funeral cortege receive such honors that it seemed more like the march of a mighty conqueror, than respect to the remains of one of the most humble of the sons of earth.

We will notice in detail some of the towns and villages on the line.

Little Falls, N. Y., 7:35 p. m. The train paused here long enough for a wreath of flowers in the form of a shield and cross, to be placed on the coffin. It bore the following inscription.

“The ladies of Little Falls, through their committee, present these flowers. The shield, as an emblem of the protection which our beloved President has ever proved to the liberties of the American people. The cross, of his ever faithful trust in God; and the wreath as a token that we mingle our tears with those of our afflicted nation.”

Herkimer, 7:50 p. m. Thirty-six young ladies, dressed in white, with black sashes, and holding flags representing the thirty-six States of the Union, were on the platform, surrounded by a vast multitude. A band was playing solemn music, and wreaths of flowers were thrown on board the train as it moved slowly past.

Ilion, N. Y., 7:56. Remington's gun factory was brilliantly illuminated. A torchlight procession and boy zouaves were in line.

Utica, 8:25 p. m., April 26. The depot and other buildings draped in mourning. Many banners were displayed in mourning and bearing inscriptions. Minute guns were firing and bands playing solemn dirges. A multitude of people were assembled and a gorgeous torchlight procession was in line.

As the train swept by Whitesboro and Oriskany, the people were gathered in crowds around large bonfires, and were waving flags trimmed with mourning.

Rome, April 26, 9:10 p. m. It was raining heavily when the train arrived at this place, but there was an immense crowd assembled at the depot, which was richly draped in mourning. A band of music on the platform was playing a dead march.

Green's Corners and Verona were next passed, at both of which large numbers of people were standing around bonfires.

Oneida, 9:50 p. m. An arch draped in mourning, bore the inscription: "We mourn with the nation." The depot was decorated with flags all draped in mourning. A crowd of people were at the depot, the men with heads uncovered. A company of firemen bearing lighted torches were in line.

At Canastota, Canaserga, Chittenango, Kirkville and Manlius, the people stood around bonfires and carried lighted torches to see the funeral cortege on its westward course.

Syracuse, April 26, 11:05 p. m. The depot and adjoining buildings were almost covered with the insignia of sorrow. Many dwellings were illuminated and mourning drapery suspended around the windows. Tears coursed down the cheeks of both men and women. Minute guns were firing and bands playing solemn dirges. The scene was grand and imposing.

Memphis, N. Y., midnight. At this place, and Warners, just passed, people stood in groups, with uncovered heads and lighted torches, to see the funeral cortege glide past.

At Weedsport, Jordan, Port Byron, Savannah, Clyde, Lyons and Newark, the depots were draped in mourning, bonfires and torchlights revealed groups of men and women with bare heads standing for hours in the middle of the night to catch a passing view of the great funeral.

Palmyra, N. Y., April 27, 2:15 a. m. The depot is nicely decorated, and men, women and children flock about the hearse car.

Meriden was next passed, and a bonfire threw a glare of light on the whole surrounding scene.

Fairport, 2:50 a. m. The people with lighted torches, banners, badges and mourning inscriptions were assembled in large numbers, to view the funeral train.

Rochester, N. Y., 3:20 a. m, Thursday, April 27. Here there were assembled an immense multitude, numbering many thousands. The Mayor, City Council, military and civic organizations were out in full force. The depot was draped in mourning, and inscriptions and mottoes were displayed, expressive of the sorrow of the people. From the time the funeral cortege arrived until it passed out of hearing distance, minute guns were fired, bells tolled and bands performed measured and mournful music.

The towns, Coldwater, Chili, Churchville, Bergen, West Bergen and Byron were passed. At all of these the people were gathered in groups around bonfires, and some were carrying lighted torches, all eager to obtain a view of the funeral cortege of Abraham Lincoln.

Batavia, N. Y., 5:18 a. m., April 27. A large number of citizens were assembled at the depot, which was richly draped in mourning. A choir of male and female voices were singing a requiem. Minute guns were firing and bells tolling from the time the cortege arrived until it passed out of hearing.

At Crofts, Corfu, Alden, Wende and Lancaster, the depots were draped, flags displayed and the people stood in groups with uncovered heads, as the funeral cortege glided by. Soon after daylight, in passing a farm house, a group of children were seen in a wagon waving flags trimmed with mourning, towards the train.

Buffalo, N. Y., 7 a. m., Thursday, April 27. The following editorial appeared in the *Buffalo Daily Express*, a few days after the assassination :

“How reverently Abraham Lincoln was loved by the common people; how much they had leaned upon the strength of his heroic

character, in the great trial through which he led them; how perfect a trust they reposed in his wisdom, his integrity, his patriotism, and the fortitude of his faithful heart; how great a sphere he filled in the constitution of their hopes, they did not know before. The shock of consternation, grief, and horror, which revealed it to them, was undoubtedly the most profound that ever fell upon a people. It shook this nation like an earthquake. The strong men of the nation wept together like children. Never, do we believe, was there exhibited such a spectacle of manly tears, wrung from stout hearts, by bitter anguish, as in the streets of every city, town and hamlet, in these United States, on Saturday last. Ah! there was a deep planting of love for Abraham Lincoln in the hearts of his countrymen! Noble soul, honest heart, wise statesman, upright magistrate, brave old patriot, the nation was orphaned by thy death and felt the grief of orphanage

It would be natural to expect that where such noble and sympathetic sentiments were expressed, the remains of Abraham Lincoln would receive a tender greeting. An extensive military and civic funeral procession turned out on the nineteenth, the day the obsequies took place at Washington. For this reason there were no preparations for any such demonstration on the arrival of the funeral cortege, but it was met at the depot by a large concourse of people. An impromptu procession was formed by citizens, headed by the military. The coffin was taken to a fine hearse, which was covered with black cloth, and surrounded by an arched canopy tastefully trimmed with white satin and silver lace. The coffin was elevated so as to be seen at a long distance. The procession moved along the principal streets to the sound of solemn music, and reached St. James Hall about half past nine o'clock. The body was conveyed into the Hall and deposited on a dais, in the presence of the accompanying Guard of Honor and the Union Continentals. As the remains were carried in, the Buffalo St. Cecelia Society sang, with much feeling, the dirge, "Rest, Spirit, Rest;" after which, the

Society placed an elegantly formed harp, made of choice white flowers, at the head of the coffin, which was overshadowed by a crape canopy, and the space lighted up by a large chandelier in the ceiling. Ex-President Fillmore was among the civilians composing the escort to St. James Hall. Large numbers of Canadians came over to Buffalo during the day, to manifest their sympathy by taking part in the procession and viewing the remains. The funeral party being the guests of the city, were quartered at the Mansion House. All kinds of business was suspended, and it was estimated that between forty and fifty thousand persons took a parting look at the remains. At eight o'clock in the afternoon the coffin was closed; about nine it was taken back to the depot, and at ten p. m. the train resumed its journey.

CHAPTER IX.

At New Hamburg, North Evans, Lake view, Angola and Silver Creek, the depots were draped in mourning, large bonfires were burning, and the people were assembled in great numbers to see the funeral cortege of the martyred President.

Dunkirk, N. Y., 12:10 a. m., Friday, April 28. The depot was elaborately and artistically decorated with mourning drapery and festoons of evergreens. An immense throng of people were assembled, who stood with heads uncovered as the train moved up. The principal feature of the scene was a group of thirty-six young ladies, representing the States of the Union, dressed in white, with black scarfs on their shoulders. All were kneeling, and each held in her hands a national flag. It was a beautiful tableau, as seen at the midnight hour by the glare of more than a hundred lamps and torches. When the train stopped, the young ladies entered the funeral car and placed a wreath of flowers and evergreens on the coffin. The firing of minute guns, the tolling of bells, and the band performing a requiem, combined with the other parts to present a spectacle such as had never before been witnessed on the shores of Lake Erie.

At Brockton there was a crowd standing with heads uncovered and in silence as the train passed by.

Westfield, N. Y., one o'clock a. m., April 28. The train stopped for wood and water, and a delegation of five ladies placed a cross and wreath of roses on the coffin. It bore the inscription :

“ Our's, the Cross; Thine, the Crown.”

All of them were affected to tears, and considered it a privilege to kiss the coffin.

Ripley, N. Y. Flags were draped in mourning, bonfires blazing, and the people stood in groups with heads uncovered.

State Line, between New York and Pennsylvania, 1:32 a. m., April 28. A bonfire was blazing, flags were draped, and a large number of people were assembled to look at the funeral cortege of Abraham Lincoln.

North East, Pa., 1:47 a. m. A little girl came on board with a cross and wreath of roses and other flowers, and placed it on the coffin. The cross bore the inscription: "Rest in Peace." Major General Dix took leave of the remains at this place and returned to New York. F. F. Faran, Mayor of Erie, and others, came on board.

Erie, Pa., 2:50 a. m., April 28. The citizens of Erie were making arrangements to give suitable reception to the honored remains, when they were informed by the Superintendent of the Cleveland & Erie railroad that the funeral escort had made a special request that no public demonstration be made at that place, in order to give them an opportunity for repose. The request was unauthorized, but it deprived them of a mournful pleasure. Notwithstanding this, a large number of people were assembled at the depot, where a transparency was displayed, with the inscription:

"Abraham Lincoln may die, but the principles embalmed in his blood will live forever."

Girard, Pa. A large number of people were collected at the depot, which was draped with mourning and illuminated with bonfires.

Springfield, Pa., 2:27 a. m., April 28. A large crowd of people, with lighted torches and drooping flags were assembled at the depot to see the funeral cortege pass by.

Conneaut, Ohio, 3:48 a. m., April 28. This is the first station in Ohio. The depot was draped in mourning and a large number of persons on the platform with heads uncovered.

Kingsville, Ohio. Depot was draped and a crowd of people.

Ashtabula, Ohio, 4:27 a. m. Minute guns heralded the approach of the funeral train. The depot was draped in mourning and flags floating to the breeze. Mottoes and inscriptions were displayed expressing the sorrow of the people for the cruel assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Geneva, Madison, Perry, Painesville and Mentor were passed as the day dawned, but the depots were all draped in mourning, flags floating, mottoes displayed and large crowds of people, all eager to see the hearse car bearing all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln, to his rest.

Willoughby, Ohio, April 28, 6:08 a. m. Notwithstanding the early morning hour, a number of very aged men were seen leaning on their staffs with their snow-white locks uncovered. Hundreds of watchers looked longingly at the sable cortege gliding by.

Wickliffe, Ohio, 6:20 a. m. Governor John Brough, on the part of Ohio, received the funeral party. He was accompanied by his staff, consisting of Adj. Gen. B. R. Cowan, Asst. Adj. Gen. John T. Mercer, Quar. Mast. Gen. Merrill Barlow, Surgeon Gen. R. N. Barr, Col. S. D. Maxwell, Aid-de-Camp, and F. A. Marble, Private Secretary. Ex-Governor Tod, Senator Sherman, Hon. Sam. Galloway, and others, accompanied the party.

Major General Joseph Hooker, commanding the department of Ohio, with his staff, came on board the train at Wickliffe, and, under General Orders No. 72, took chief command of the funeral escort. A delegation of about twenty-five citizens of Cleveland met the train at this point and formed part of the escort.

Euclid, 6:32 a. m. More of the citizens of Cleveland came on board the train at this point.

Cleveland, Ohio, 7 o'clock a. m., Friday, April 28. The attention of those on the train, was first attracted by a magnificent arch, bearing, in large letters, the inscription :

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN.”

Immediately under the arch was a female, dressed to represent the Goddess of Liberty. She held in her hand a flag, and this, together with her cap, was braided in mourning. An immense multitude thronged the streets. At seven o'clock, as the train arrived, a national salute of thirty-six guns was fired, and half-hour guns from that time until sunset. As the funeral cortege approached, the bells throughout the city commenced tolling, the shipping in the harbor and all the hotels and other public buildings displayed the American flag at half-mast, and all business houses were closed, and remained so throughout the day. At half past seven an immense procession consisting of military and civic associations, was formed at the Euclid street station. It was composed of six divisions, each headed by a band. As soon as the train arrived at the station the coffin was placed in a magnificent hearse, draped with the American flag trimmed with mourning.

The procession moved through Euclid street to Erie street, down Erie to Superior street, thence to a public park, where a beautiful temple had been erected. This temple was twenty-four by thirty-six feet, and fourteen feet high, to the cornice. The roof was in pagoda style. Within this temple was a gorgeous catafalque. The coffin was laid on a dais, about two feet above the floor of the catafalque. The columns were wreathed with evergreens and white flowers, and trimmed with mourning. Black cloth fringed with silver, drooped

from the corners and the centre of the canopy, and looped back to the columns. The floor and sides of the dais were covered with black cloth, bordered with silver fringe. The cornice was brilliantly ornamented with white rosettes and stars of silver. The inside of the canopy was lined with black cloth, gathered in folds, and black and white crape. In the centre of the canopy was a large star of black velvet, ornamented with thirty-six silver stars, representing the States of the Union. The dais was covered with flowers and a figure representing the Goddess of Liberty was placed at the head of the coffin. The ceiling of the temple was hung with festoons of evergreens and flowers. Lamps were attached to the pillars of the catafalque, and the columns of the temple, that the remains might be viewed at night as well as by day. This temple seemed, in daylight, as if it was a creation of fairy land, and when lighted up with all the lanterns, and standing out amid the surrounding darkness, looked more like the realization of an enchanted castle than the work of men's hands. The cost of it must have been very great, and I have been thus minute in the description because there was nothing comparable to it at any other place on the whole journey. This large expenditure on the part of the citizens of Cleveland, to prepare a few hours resting place for the remains of Abraham Lincoln, on their way to the tomb, was only a faint symbol of the sacrifices they had already made, and were still willing to make in support of the principles for which he was assassinated.

The religious services were conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He read a part of the funeral service of that Church, suitable to the occasion. After the religious services, two columns of spectators—one on each side—began filing past the corpse, and, notwithstanding it rained the greater part of the time, about eighty persons per minute viewed the remains of President Lin-

coln, throughout the day. At intervals the coffin was freshly covered with flowers by the ladies. It was estimated that more than fifty thousand persons viewed the remains, and when the coffin closed, near midnight, there were still hundreds in line, disappointed in their efforts to look on the face of the dead. The funeral party being the guests of the city, were quartered at the Weddell House.

While the funeral party were in Cleveland they were waited upon by Charles L. Wilson, editor of the *Chicago Journal*, as chairman of the Committee of One Hundred citizens, appointed by the City Council of Chicago, "to proceed to Michigan City to receive the remains of President Lincoln, escort them to Chicago, and accompany them to Springfield." Mr. Wilson tendered the hospitalities of the city to the funeral escort when they should arrive in Chicago, and stated that, up to the time of his departure, forty-one organizations and societies, representing twenty-five thousand men, had reported to the Chief Marshal their intention to form part of the procession.

The saloons of Cleveland were all closed during the stay of the funeral party in that city, by a proclamation from the Mayor; and, in order to control the movements of the vast multitude, all the streets leading to the Park were fenced up and gates placed in the centre. They were guarded by military, and the people admitted no faster than they could view the remains and pass out. In this way, all crowding about the temple was avoided. The procession began re-forming about ten o'clock p. m., and escorted the remains to the depot.

CHAPTER X.

At midnight, the funeral cortege left Cleveland, to continue its westward course. Rain continued to fall, but that did not abate the anxiety of the people.

Among the towns worthy of special mention, on account of their costly and elaborate demonstrations, were Berea, Olmstead, Columbia, Grafton, Lagrange, Wellington, Rochester, New London, Greenwich, Shiloh, Shelby and Crestline, the latter place being reached at seven minutes past four o'clock a. m. At all these places the depots were draped and the national flag shrouded in mourning. Mottoes and inscriptions expressive of the sorrow of the people were everywhere visible. Through the rain and darkness they came, bearing lanterns and torches, that they might obtain a passing view of the great funeral pageant. Galion, Iberia and Gilead, each presented the same appearance, and the train arrived at Cardington at 5:20 a. m., Saturday, April 29. The largest gathering seen after leaving Cleveland, were collected at this place, about three thousand people being present. The depot was handsomely draped with mourning flags. Over the doorway was an inscription, in large letters,

“He sleeps in the blessings of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break.”

The train arrived and departed to the sound of minute guns and the tolling of bells. Ashley, Eden, Delaware, Berlin, Lewis' Centre, Orange, Westerville and Worthington, all presented the same appearance of

depots draped in mourning, with mottoes, inscriptions, and increasing crowds of people. The train arrived at

Columbus, Ohio, at 7:30 a. m., Saturday, April 29. By way of preparing for appropriately honoring the remains of the late Chief Magistrate, the following order had been promulgated at the proper time :

General Order, No 5. } GEN'L. H'DQ'RS, STATE OF OHIO,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, April 23, 1865.

Major John W. Skiles, Eighty-eighth O. V. I., is hereby appointed Chief Marshal of the ceremonies in honor of the remains of the late President Lincoln, in the city of Columbus, on the twenty-ninth inst. He will appoint his own aides, and will have entire control of the ceremonies and procession attending the transfer of the remains from and to the depot. All societies, delegations, or other organizations, wishing to participate in the ceremonies, will report, by telegraph or letter, to the Chief Marshal on or before ten o'clock a. m. of Friday, the twenty-eighth inst.

The headquarters of the Chief Marshal, during Thursday and Friday, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth inst., will be at the Adjutant General's office, in the Capitol.

By order of the Governor :

B. R. COWEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Immediately on the arrival of the train, the funeral party were taken in carriages, the carriages moving three abreast, and the coffin was conveyed to a magnificent hearse. It was seventeen feet long, eight and a half feet wide, and seventeen and a half feet from the ground to the top of the canopy. The floor of the hearse was four feet from the ground. A dais was raised two and a half feet above the floor, making six and a half feet above the ground. On this the coffin rested, where it was sufficiently elevated for all to see it. The canopy was formed like a Chinese pagoda. The interior of the canopy was lined with silk flags,

and the outside covered with black broadcloth. The dais, main floor, and the entire hearse was covered with black cloth, which hung in festoons from the main platform to within a few inches of the ground. The broadcloth was fringed with silver lace and ornamented with heavy tassels of black silk. Surrounding the cornice were thirty-six silver stars, and on the apex and the four corners were heavy black plumes. The canopy was curtained with black cloth and lined with white merino. On each side of the dais was the name "Lincoln," in silver letters. The hearse was drawn by six white horses, all covered with black cloth, edged with silver fringe. The heads of the horses were surmounted with large black plumes, and each was led by a groom, dressed in black, with white gloves and a white band around his hat.

The flowers of Buffalo and Cleveland were still on the lid of the coffin. The procession was by far the most grand and imposing of any that had ever marched through the streets of the capital of Ohio. It was composed of soldiers, citizens and civic societies, not of Columbus only, but of Cincinnati and other cities and towns for many miles around. At the Soldiers' Hospital, the invalids had adorned the palings in front of the building with national flags, trimmed with mourning, and displayed other evidences of sorrow.

These invalids, made so in the service of their country, gathered flowers and branches, principally lilac, and for several hundred yards, had strewn them on each side of the street, where the procession was to pass. Many of the soldiers appeared on crutches.

Amid the tolling of bells and the booming of cannon, the solemn cortege wended its way to the State Capitol. The pillars of that beautiful white edifice were artistically draped in mourning, and flags were at half-mast on each side of the dome. Displayed conspicuously, in large black letters, were the following words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Arched over the gate leading to the grounds, were the words, "Ohio Mourns," and over the entrance to the building, "God moves in a mysterious way." The interior of the capitol was draped in the most elaborate and costly style.

The coffin was conveyed into the rotunda, where it was deposited on a mound of moss, thickly dotted with the choicest of flowers, and surrounded by elegant vases of rare exotics. The walls were adorned with Powell's great painting of Perry's victory on Lake Erie; with clusters of battle flags, torn and riddled with bullets, as they were borne by Ohio regiments in suppressing the rebellion. These were festooned with crape, and drooped sadly around the spacious rotunda. As soon as the coffin was properly arranged, the spectators began to pass before the remains.

Solemn dirges were performed at intervals, and guns were fired during the day. In the afternoon, a meeting was held at the east side of the capitol. On the stage were Major Generals Hooker and Hunter, with the clergy of the city. Rev. Mr. Goodwin opened the services with prayer. The Hon. Job E. Stevenson then addressed the vast assemblage, in a most eloquent and thrilling oration. He was listened to with the most profound attention from beginning to end. I can only give a very brief synopsis. He said:

"Ohio mourns, America mourns, the civilized world will mourn the cruel death of Abraham Lincoln, the brave, the wise, the good; bravest, wisest, best of men. History alone can measure and weigh his worth, but we, in parting from his mortal remains, may indulge the fullness of our hearts, in a few broken words, of his life, his death and his fame.

"A western farmer's son, self-made, in early manhood he won by sterling qualities of head and heart, the public confidence, and was entrusted with the people's power. Growing with his State, he became a leader in the west. Elected President, he disbelieved

the threats of traitors, and sought to serve his term in peace. The clouds of civil war darkened the land. The President pleaded and prayed for peace, 'long declined the war,' and only when the storm in fury burst upon the flag, did he arm for the Union. For four years the war raged, and the President was tried as man was never tried before. Oh, 'with what a load of toil and care,' has he come, with steady, steadfast step, through the valley and the shadow of defeat, over the bright mountain of victory, up to the sun-lit plain of peace!

"Tried by dire disaster at Bull Run, where volunteer patriots met veteran traitors; at Fredericksburg, where courage contended with nature; at Chancellorville, that desperate venture; in the dismal swamps of the Chickahominy, where a brave army was buried in vain; by the chronic siege of Charleston, the mockery of Richmond, and the dangers of Washington—through all these trials the President stood firm, trusting in God and the people, while the people trusted in God and in him. There were never braver men than the Union volunteers; none braver ever rallied in Grecian phalanx or Roman legion; none braver ever bent the Saxon bow, or bore barbarian battle axe, or set the lance in rest; none braver ever followed the crescent or the cross, or fought with Napoleon, or Wellington, or Washington. Yet the commander-in-chief of the Union army and navy was worthy of the man—filling for four years the foremost and most perilous part unfaltering.

"Tried by good fortune, he saw soldiers of the West recover the great valley, and bring back to the Union the Father of Waters, and all his beautiful children. He saw the legions of Lee hurled from the heights of Gettysburg. He saw the flag of the free rise on Lookout Mountain, and spread from river to sea, and rest over Sumter. He saw the Star Spangled Banner, brightened by the blaze of battle, bloom over Richmond, and he saw Lee surrender. Yet he remained wise and modest, giving all the glory to God and our army and navy.

"Tried by civil affairs which would have taxed the powers and tested the virtues of Jefferson, Hamilton and Washington, he administered them so wisely and well, that after three years no man was found to take his place. He was re-elected, and the harvest

of success came in so gradually, that he might have said, 'Now, Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.' Yet he was free from weakness or vanity. Thus did he exhibit, on occasion, in due proportion and harmonious action, those cardinal virtues, the trinity of true greatness—courage, wisdom and goodness; goodness to love the right, wisdom to know the right, and courage to do the right. Tried by these tests, and by the touchstone of success, he was the greatest of living men.

"But why multiply words of his greatness? We read it in the nation's eyes. What a scene do we witness! Some of us remember when, on the thirteenth of February, 1861, four years and two months before his death, the President was here on his way to Washington, and spoke in the State House. Then, this self-made man was untried, and his friends, and he himself, questioned his capacity to fill the responsible position to which he was chosen. He spoke with misgivings, but placing his reliance on Providence, went forward reluctantly to the chair; and now, after four short years, he returns, borne on the bosom of millions of men, his way watered with tears and strewn with flowers.

"He stood on the summit, his brow bathed in the beams of the rising sun of peace, singing in his heart the angelic song of 'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will toward men.' 'With malice toward none, with charity for all,' he had forgiven the people of the South, and might have forgotten their leaders—covering with the broad mantle of his charity their multitude of sins. But he is slain—slain by slavery. That fiend incarnate did the deed. Beaten in battle, the leaders sought to save slavery by assassination. This madness presaged their destruction.

"Abraham Lincoln was the personification of Mercy. Andrew Johnson is the personification of Justice. They have murdered Mercy, and Justice rules alone, and the people, with one voice, pray to heaven that justice may be done. The blood of thousands of murdered prisoners cries to heaven. The shades of sixty-two thousand starved soldiers rise up in judgment against them. The body of the murdered President condemns them. Some deprecate vengeance. *There is no room for vengeance here. Long before justice can have done her perfect work, the material will be exhausted and*

the record closed. Some wonder why the South killed her best friend. Abraham Lincoln was the true friend of the people of the South; for he was their friend as Jesus is the friend of sinners, ready to save when they repent. Ours is the grief, theirs is the loss, and his is the gain. He died for Liberty and Union, and now he wears the martyr's glorious crown. He is our crowned President. While the Union survives, while the love of liberty warms the human heart, Abraham Lincoln will hold high rank among the immortal dead. The imperial free Republic, the best and strongest government on earth, will be a monument to his glory, while over and above all shall rise and swell the great dome of his fame."

The procession of the morning was re-formed, and escorted the remains to the depot, and at eight o'clock p. m. the funeral train resumed its course, amid the firing of guns and the tolling of the bells of the city.

CHAPTER XI.

At Pleasant Valley, Unionville, Milford, Woodstock and Cable, the depots were decorated and draped in mourning, and bonfires and torches enabled the large crowds assembled to see the funeral train. At Woodstock a delegation of ladies entered the hearse car and decorated the coffin with flowers, and at the same time the Woodstock band played a solemn piece of music.

Urbana, Ohio, 10:30 p. m., April 29. Three thousand people were assembled, and a large bonfire lighted up the scene. Ten young ladies entered the car and strewed flowers on the bier, some of them weeping. At the same time a choir of forty male and female voices sang, "Go to thy Rest." The train arrived and departed with minute guns firing and bells tolling.

At St. Paris and Fletcher bonfires were blazing and the people were standing with heads uncovered and in silence as the train moved along.

Piqua, Ohio, 12:20 a. m., Sunday, April 30. Many thousands of people were assembled at the depot, which was draped in mourning. The scene was lighted up with large fires. A delegation from the Methodist Church, with Rev. Granville Moody, sang a funeral hymn. Two bands also discoursed solemn music.

Covington, Bradford Junction and Gettysburg were passed in quick succession, and, notwithstanding it was in the middle of the night, there was a large crowd at each place, with bonfires, flags and mottoes.

Greenville, Ohio, two o'clock a. m., Sunday, April 30. The depot was tastefully decorated, and the scene

lighted up by two large bonfires. Thirty-six young ladies, representing the States of the Union, were dressed in white, each waving a star-spangled banner. A requiem was sung by a choir of ladies and gentlemen. A large number of people were standing at the depot at New Madison.

New Paris, 2:41, Sunday morning, April 30. The depot was artistically draped in mourning. An arch spanned the track. It was adorned with evergreens draped in mourning. The scene was lighted up by huge bonfires. This was the last town on that line of road in the State of Ohio.

Richmond, Ind., 3:10 a. m., Sunday, April 30. This was the first town entered in the State of Indiana. The scene here was imposing and magnificently solemn. The city contains about twelve thousand inhabitants, but there were more than that number present. Arrangements were effected the day before to have all the bells in the city rang an hour previous to the expected arrival of the funeral cortege. At the time appointed they pealed forth their notes on the still night air, and soon the streets were filled with men and women, old and young, all wending their way to the depot. Broad-brimmed hats and Quaker bonnets were liberally sprinkled among the vast concourse—as the Friends are more numerous here, in proportion to the whole population, than they are in the city of Philadelphia. Nearly the whole population of the city came out, and the people in the surrounding country left their homes in the middle of the night and came many miles in wagons, carriages, and on horseback, and it was estimated that between twelve and fifteen thousand were present.

As the train approached the city the bells on the engines of the Airline railroad—a cross road—were tolling, and all the engines were lighted up with revolving lamps and tastefully decorated in mourning. A gorgeous arch was constructed, twenty-five feet high

and thirty wide, under which the train passed. On both sides of the structure American flags were wrought into triangles, down the sides of which were suspended, at equal distances, transparencies of red, white, and blue, alternating with chaplets of evergreens, which clambered up the sides of the triangles and centered at the summit in velvet rosettes. Across the structure, at about eighteen feet from the base was a platform carpeted with black velvet. On the ends of this platform were two flags in drooping folds. In the center of this upper work was a female representing the Goddess of Liberty. She was in a sitting posture, weeping over a coffin. On one side was a boy-soldier and on the other a boy-sailor, both acting as mourners. Governor Morton and suite, with other prominent gentlemen from different parts of the State, about one hundred in all, came on a special train from Indianapolis and joined the funeral party at Richmond. After a brief pause, the train moved slowly away, and the multitude, with sad hearts, dispersed to their homes in silence.

Centerville, Ind., 3:41 a. m. The depot was splendidly robed in mourning. At each end of the platform were two chandeliers, brilliantly lighted. The people were anxious for the train to tarry longer, but of course their wishes could not be complied with. Centerville is the home of the Hon. George W. Julian, and was the home of Hon. O. P. Morton, previous to his becoming Governor of the State.

Germantown, Ind., 4:05 a. m. A number of brilliant bonfires were burning, flags draped in mourning, and other evidences of sorrow exhibited.

Cambridge City, Ind., 4:15 a. m. As the funeral train reached this place, it was received with salvos of artillery. A very tasty arch spanned the railroad track. It was beautifully decorated and appropriately draped in mourning. The darkness was turned into a solemn glare by the burning of Bengal lights, and as the reddish blue met the first streaks of grey on the eastern

horizon, the effect was solemn and impressive. It was the unanimous verdict of those who traveled all the journey with the train, that this, and the display at Richmond, was not excelled in taste and appropriateness by anything that had been witnessed. There was a solemn earnestness depicted on the countenance of the Indiana patriots, and the sentence seemed to be written as if in "burnished rows of steel," that though Lincoln had died, the republic should live.

Dublin, Ind., 4:30 a. m., Sunday, April 30. The platform and sides of the track were lined with people whose looks and actions bespoke their deep grief. A neat and beautiful arch, entwined with evergreens and mourning emblems, was erected for the train to pass under. The depot was artistically draped, and on the right was a large flag. In a conspicuous place there was a portrait of the martyred President entwined with evergreens and roses. Dublin is a town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and was the last station passed in Wayne county, which has been largely under Quaker influence from its first settlements, and, although you would see but little of the outward sign of that peculiar people, their principles are nowhere more decidedly felt than at this place. There has never been a whisky-shop in the town, and it is a remarkable coincidence that for many years the Republican ticket has been voted unanimously—not a single one on the other side. I well remember the amusement created at Richmond, in the same county, on the evening of the Presidential election, in 1864. As the reports came in by telegraph they were posted on an illuminated bulletin. Among the earliest was,

Dublin,	For Lincoln,	269
"	For McClellan,	0

Majority for Lincoln,	269
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At Lewisville, Rayville, Knightstown, Charlottesville, Greenfield, Philadelphia and Cumberland, mourn-

ing emblems and other demonstrations of sorrow were everywhere visible.

Indianapolis, seven o'clock, a. m., Sunday, April 30, 1865. The funeral cortege arrived at this hour with all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln. The avenues leading to the depot were closely packed with people. The military organizations were in line from the depot to the State House. The corpse was taken in charge by a local guard of soldiers, and conveyed to a very large and magnificent hearse, prepared especially for the occasion. It was drawn by eight white horses, six of them having been attached to the carriage in which the President elect rode, on his way to Washington, four years before. By the time the procession was ready to move, rain commenced falling. The arrival of the train was announced by the firing of artillery and tolling of bells throughout the city, and this continued until the hearse arrived at the State House. The body was conveyed to the interior of the building, and soon after exposed to view.

The Sabbath school children were first admitted, and then ladies and citizens generally passed through the Capitol and viewed the remains. At many of the streets intended to be crossed by the procession were triple arches, adorned with evergreens and national flags. Great preparations had been made in draping the city in mourning. It included public buildings, business houses and private residences of all classes. The threatening rain deterred many from ornamenting their buildings who would otherwise have done so, and the torrents of water sadly marred what had been done.

The rain prevented many of the organizations from turning out that had provided themselves with banners bearing appropriate inscriptions. The colored Masons, in their appropriate clothing, and colored citizens generally turned out in procession and visited the remains in a body. At the head of their procession they carried the Emancipation Proclamation. At intervals

banners were seen bearing, among others, the following inscriptions :

“Colored men always Loyal.”

“Lincoln, Martyr of Liberty.”

“He lives in our memories.”

“Slavery is Dead!”

The City Councils of Cincinnati, Louisville and Covington, with Governor Bramlette and many other distinguished personages from Kentucky, and from nearly all the towns and cities of Indiana, were in Indianapolis, to take part in a grand military and civic demonstration. It was expected that the procession would march early in the day, and that Governor Morton would deliver a funeral oration at the Capitol in the afternoon. Every railroad train for the previous twenty-four hours brought in its thousands, but the incessant rain prevented the programme from being carried out. All that could be done was to pay their silent respects to the remains. A constant stream of spectators continued to file past the coffin until near midnight, when it was escorted back to the depot, and, like the star of empire, continued its westward course.

A time table was prepared, and rules and regulations adopted, at Indianapolis, for running the train from that city to Chicago. The paper was signed by an officer of each of the three roads over which the train was to pass—the Indianapolis & Lafayette, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, from Lafayette to Michigan City, and the Michigan Central from Michigan City to Chicago. As a sample of the way the train

was run during the whole journey, I omit the time table, but insert here the

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The figures in Table represent the time upon which the Pilot Engine is to be run, and the funeral train will follow, leaving each station *ten minutes* behind the figures of this table.

2. The funeral train will pass stations at a speed not exceeding *five miles an hour*, the engineman tolling his bell as the train passes through the station and town.

3. Telegraph offices upon the entire route will be kept open during the passage of the funeral train, and as soon as the train has passed a station the operator *will at once give notice to that effect to the next telegraph station*.

4. The pilot engine will pass no telegraph station without first getting information of funeral train having passed the last preceding telegraph station, coming to a full stop for that information, if necessary.

5. Upon the entire route a safety signal will be shown at each switch and bridge, and at entrance upon each curve, indicating that *all is safe for the passage of pilot and train*—each man in charge of a signal knowing personally such to be the case, so far as his foresight can provide for it. The signal from Indianapolis, until reaching *broad daylight*, to be a *white light*, and from that point to Chicago, a *white flag*, draped.

6. The engineman in charge of pilot engine will carry two red lights in the night, and an American flag, draped, during daylight, indicating that a train is following, and will also provide themselves with red lights, flags and extra men, to give *immediate notice* to the funeral train, in case of meeting with anything on the route causing delay or detention.

7. The enginemen in charge of the funeral train will keep a sharp lookout for the pilot engine and its signals.

8. The pilot and funeral train will have entire right to the line during its passage, and all engines and trains of every description will be kept out of the way.

9. Each road forming the route will run its train upon its own standard time.

CHAPTER XII.

Notwithstanding the train departed in the middle of the night from Indianapolis, formidable demonstrations were made at Augusta, Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Hazelrigg, Thorntown, Colfax, Stockwell and many other points. The depots were draped in mourning and other insignia of sorrow were visible, in the light of bonfires and torches ; but the people were assembled in large numbers at every point, to witness the great funeral train.

Arrived at Lafayette at three o'clock and thirty-five minutes, Monday morning, May 1. It was known that the train would stop at this place but a few minutes, but it appeared to those on board as if all the inhabitants of the city, and from many miles of the surrounding country, were there. The depot was draped in mourning, and the surrounding scene well lighted. The bells of the city were tolled, and other manifestations of sorrow were visible.

From Lafayette, the stations of Tippecanoe Battle Ground, Brookston, Chalmers, Reynolds, Bradford, Francisville, Medaryville, Kankakee, LaCrosse, Wana-tah, Westville, Lacroix and many other towns, the depots were draped, and the people in many ways demonstrated their sorrow for the loss of our Chief Magistrate.

Michigan City, Indiana, eight o'clock a. m., May 1. A bountiful breakfast was prepared for the entire funeral party, in the main station house. Thirty-six young ladies, representing the States of the Union, and one representing the Goddess of Liberty, appeared

in appropriate costumes, and with a large number of other ladies, appropriated the time assigned to the funeral party for breakfast, in passing through the hearse car to look on the coffin containing the remains of the martyred President.

The funeral train approached the depot under a large triple arch, which was surmounted by a tall flag-staff, bearing the national colors trimmed with mourning, at half-mast. Portraits of the illustrious deceased were suspended from the centre of each arch, wreathed in evergreens, and surrounded by draped flags and other insignia of sorrow. Among the mottoes displayed, were the following :

“Noblest martyr to Freedom; sacred thy dust; hallowed thy resting place.”

“With tears we resign thee to God and History.”

“The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail.”

“Our guiding star has fallen; our nation mourns.”

Here the funeral escort were joined by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and friends, and the citizen's committee of one hundred, who came out from Chicago on a special train. After all had partaken of breakfast, the train started for Chicago, at 8:35 a. m., over the Michigan Central Railroad.

Arrived at Chicago at 11 o'clock a. m., Monday, May 1. The train did not run to the Union depot, but stopped a little more than one mile south, where a temporary platform had been prepared, opposite Park Place, a short street running from the lake shore one square west, to Michigan avenue. Park Place is one square north of Twelfth street, and is between that street and Lake Park.

Across the foot of Park Place a magnificent Funeral Arch had been erected. It was built of wood, in the Gothic style of architecture, and consisted of a central arch thirty feet high in the clear, and twenty-four feet wide, and two side arches, each eight feet wide in the clear, and twenty feet high. The three arches and their abutments, or columns, made a total width of fifty-one feet. The total height of the central arch and turrets was about forty feet.

This grand triple arch had two fronts, one east, the other west. Fifty American flags, with mourning drapery interwoven, were used in decorating the arches. Busts and portraits of Lincoln were placed conspicuously upon the arches. Two figures of an American eagle were placed near the apex of the central arch—that on the east front folding its wings, as if at rest, and the one on the west with wings extended, as if in the act of taking flight. All three of the arches had inscriptions on each front. Those on the east or lake side were :

“Our Union; cemented in patriot blood shall stand forever.”

“An honest man is the noblest work of God.”

“The poor man’s champion; the people mourn him.”

On the west front :

“We honor him dead, who honored us while living.”

“Rest in peace noble soul, patriot heart.”

“Faithful to right, a martyr to justice.”

Beneath the central arch was a platform or dais.

The dais was covered with black velvet, ornamented with silver fringe, and fastened with silver stars. Black velvet hung in festoons on all sides, reaching nearly to the ground. It was sufficiently elevated for those at a distance to view it over the heads of the surrounding multitude. The area around the dais was large enough to afford standing room for many thousands. This area was filled to its utmost capacity long before the hour of the expected arrival.

When the funeral train arrived at Park Place, a signal gun was fired, and the tolling of the bell on the Court House announced the news to the citizens, but there were already thousands and thousands of people congregated in the vicinity of the funeral arch. The vast multitude stood in profound silence, and reverently uncovered their heads as the coffin was borne to the dais beneath the grand arch, while the great Western Light Guard Band performed the Lincoln Requiem, composed for the occasion. Thirty-six young lady pupils of the High School, dressed in white and banded with crape, then walked around the bier and each deposited an immortelle on the coffin as she passed. The coffin was then placed in the funeral car or hearse, prepared expressly for the occasion, and the funeral cortege passed out of Park Place into Michigan avenue, and fell into procession in something like the following order:

Police.

Band of music playing the Lincoln Requiem.

Chief Marshal Col. R. M. Hough and Major General Joseph Hooker.

Assistant Marshal Col. J. L. Hancock, and Superintendent of Police, William Turtle.

Major General Alfred Sully and staff.

Brigadier General N. B. Buford and staff.

Brigadier General J. B. Sweet and staff; and
Military Band.

Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Skinner, and four hundred men, with arms reversed, and in mourning.

Military Band.

Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Martin Flood commanding, with four hundred men, arms reversed and in mourning.

PALL BEARERS.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull,
Hon. John Wentworth,
Hon. F. C. Sherman,
Hon. E. C. Larned,
Hon. F. A. Hoffman,
Hon. J. R. Jones,

FUNERAL CAR.

PALL BEARERS.

Hon. Thomas Drummond,
Lt. Gov. William Bross,
Hon. J. B. Rice,
Hon. S. W. Fuller,
Hon. T. B. Bryan,
Hon. J. Young Scammon.

Military Escort.

Capt. James McComly, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps; First Lieutenant J. R. Durkee, 7th U. S. I.; Second Lieutenant E. Murphy, 10th U. S. I.; and twenty-five sergeants of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Guard of Honor,

Consisting of the general officers appointed by the Secretary of War to accompany the remains from Washington to Springfield, Illinois.

Two carriages contained the relatives and family friends. In the first, rode the Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor, and Ninian W. Edwards and C. M. Smith, the two latter brothers-in-law of the President. In the second, rode Judge David Davis, of the U. S. Supreme Court; General W. W. Orme, and W. H. Hanna, Esq.

Illinois Delegation.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Hon. D. L. Phillips, W. H. Hanna, Adjutant General Isham N. Haynie, Col. James H. Bowen, E. F. Leonard, Dr. S. H. Melvin, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Col. John Williams.

Congressional Committee.

Senator Nye, of Nevada; Senator Williams, of Oregon; Senator H. S. Lane, of Indiana; Senator J. H. Lane, of Kansas; Senators Howe and Doolittle, of Wisconsin; and George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker U. S. House of Representatives; Hon. E. B. Washburn,

Hon. B. C. Cook, Hon. J. O. Norton, the three latter from Illinois; Hon. J. K. Morehead and Hon. Joseph Bailey, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. C. Sloan, of Wisconsin; Hon. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa; Hon. J. H. Farquhar, of Indiana; Hon. Sydney Clarke, of Kansas; Hon. Thomas B. Shannon, of California; Hon. Charles E. Phelps, of Maryland; Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts; Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Michigan; Hon. W. A. Newell, of New Jersey; Hon. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms U. S. House of Representatives.

Gov. O. P. Morton and staff, of Indiana; Governor W. H. Wallace, of Idaho Territory; and Gov. William Pickering, of Washington Territory.

Representatives of the Press.

L. A. Gobright, of Washington City, and C. R. Morgan, both of the Associated Press; Dr. Adonis, of the *Chicago Tribune*; C. H. Page, of the *New York Tribune*; U. H. Painter, of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*; and G. B. Woods, of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

Committee of One Hundred,

Appointed by the City Council of Chicago, "to proceed to Michigan City, to receive the remains of President Lincoln, escort them to Chicago, and accompany them to Springfield." The following catalogue contains the names of all the members of the committee:

Ex-Mayors B. W. Raymond, J. L. Milliken, James H. Woodworth, J. S. Rumsey, Charles M. Gray, John C. Haines, Alexander Lloyd, and A. S. Sherman; Charles Randolph, N. K. Fairbanks, J. S. Brownson, John C. Dore, John F. Beatty, Stephen Clary, C. J. Wheeler, J. Maple, S. S. Hayes, Mancel Talcott, N. W. Huntley, Aaron Gibbs, Judge J. B. Bradwell, Judge E. S. Williams, Judge E. Van Buren, H. T. Dickey, John Kinzie, H. D. Colvin, Thomas Heyne, Elliot Anthony, Ira Y. Munn, O. S. Hough, Chas. H. Walker, D. R. Holt, W. D. Houghtelling, G. S. Hubbard, R. McChesney, Samuel Howe, I. Lawson, B. E. Gallup, J. K. Botsford, A. B. Johnson, Judge Jos. E. Geary, J. M. Watson, Judge Van H. Higgins, W. B. Brown, Mark Skinner, John Alston, S. P. A. Healey, James H. Goodsell, George M. Kimbark, Wm. Wayman, E. H. Sargent, C. G. Hammond, George C. Bates, Samuel Hoard, Peter Page, W. H. Bradley, L. P. Hilliard, Dr. William Wagner, J. S. Grindell, George Anderson, U. P. Harris, Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney,

J. L. Marsh, J. H. McVicker, W. F. Tucker, Dr. J. P. Lynn, J. H. Burnham, James Nulten, B. J. Patrick, Dr. D. Brainard, Matthew Laflin, John B. Turner, S. B. Cobb, W. W. Boyington, Isaac Speer, James W. Sheahan, Robert Hervey, M. L. Sykes, John B. Drake, John L. Wilson, Luther Haven, George Schneider, W. L. Church, John A. Wilson, Jacob Rehm, H. W. Bigelow, A. H. Blackall, Charles L. Wilson, Joseph Medill, A. C. Hesing, J. H. Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. S. Blackstone, Gen. Julius White, Capt. James Smith, J. V. Farwell, Robert H. Foss, L. Brentano, Wm. James, James Long, S. A. Goodwin, J. M. Van Osdel, M. W. Fuller.

Charles L. Wilson was Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, and Col. James H. Bowen and U. P. Harris, Marshals.

Next came the Wisconsin Delegation, consisting of Gov. Lewis and other State officers, the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Madison, and several hundred citizens.

After the Wisconsin Delegation, came a body of about fifty clergymen—all the principal denominations being represented.

The remainder of the procession was separated into five grand divisions, each under a marshal, with a staff or corps of aids. The procession was made up of societies of almost every kind known to the country. Military organizations innumerable; Board of Trade; Mercantile Association; about one thousand Free Masons, and as many Odd Fellows, appeared in the line. Then there were Union Leagues, Fenian Societies, and many Roman Catholic Societies, Hebrew Societies, Trades Societies and Unions, students of Chicago University, Druids and societies belonging to citizens from European countries, such as the Holland and Belgian Society, French Benevolent Society, German Societies in large numbers, Scandinavian, Bohemian, Irish, English and others. About four hundred colored citizens bearing the mottoes:

“We mourn our loss,”

“Rest in peace, with a nation’s tears.”

The Chicago Fire Department brought up the rear.

It is worthy of remark, that of the military who took part in the funeral honors, there was a full regiment of infantry, which was composed of men who had been in the rebel army, and, after taking the oath of allegiance, at the several prison camps, were recruited into the government service.

To attempt a detailed description of the procession would only result in failure. It was a wilderness of banners and flags, with their mottoes and inscriptions. The estimated number of persons in line was thirty-seven thousand, and there were three times as many more who witnessed the procession by crowding into the streets bordering on the line of march, making about one hundred and fifty thousand who were on the streets of Chicago that day, to add their tribute of respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The line of march was from the Lake shore, at the foot of Park Row, or Park Place, west on that street to Michigan avenue, thence north on Michigan avenue to Lake street, west on Lake to Clark street, south on Clark to the east gate of the Court House square, and inside the square to the south door of the Court House. The remains reached the Court House at a quarter before one o'clock, passing in under the inscription:

“Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain and glorified son.”

Over the north door was inscribed:

“The beauty of Israel is slain upon her high places.”

A gorgeous catafalque had been erected in the centre of the rotunda, directly beneath the dome. The coffin was placed on the platform or dais within the catafalque, and the entire procession passed through the rotunda in the order observed in marching through the streets. This was done before the coffin was

opened. The embalmers and assistants spent a short time in preparing the remains, and the people were admitted. By midnight, it was estimated that forty thousand people passed through the Court House and looked upon the face of the dead President.

Whilst the people are filing past the remains, we will leave them and go back to review the route of the procession from its starting point to the Court House. The whole distance was guarded on either side by strong ropes, stretched along near the outer edge of the side walks. The streets were occupied entirely by the procession, and the side walks by spectators. The grand triple arch, with its inscriptions and mourning decorations, has been described. The residences and business houses, on either side of the streets along which the cortege moved, were among the finest buildings of their kind in the world, and their owners had been lavish in the expenditure of money in draping them with mourning insignia and otherwise decorating them. Language would utterly fail to describe this part of the scene, and I shall content myself by quoting a small number of the hundreds of mottoes displayed and in describing some of these houses.

“Mournfully, tenderly, bear on the dead.”

“Our Country’s Martyr.”

The mansion of Lieutenant Governor Bross was beautifully draped with black and white crape, interwoven with the national colors.

The mansion of Hon. J. Y. Scammon bore on its front a bust of Abraham Lincoln, surrounded with wreaths of immortelles, and surmounted on the back ground by a cherub. The anchor of Hope was beautifully arranged among the mourning drapery.

On another house was displayed the motto :

“We mourn our beloved President.”

The residence of Bishop Duggan, of the Roman Catholic Church, displayed the national flags of Ireland and America intertwined.

Other houses bore such inscriptions as the following :

“ In sorrowing grief, the nation’s tears are spent,
Humanity has lost a friend, and we a President.”

“ Bear him gently to his rest.”

Beneath a marble bust of the President, surrounded by thirty-six golden stars, was inscribed :

“ We loved him much, but now we love him more.”

One of the banners bore the inscription :

“ Ours the cross—Thine the crown.”

On a banner hanging over a bust of Lincoln was :

“ Freedom’s noblest sacrifice.”

At the Soldiers’ Rest, this quotation was displayed :

“ EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.”

“ Upon this act, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind,
and the gracious favor of Almighty God.”

And there were many others, such as :

“ To Union may our heartfelt call
And brotherly love attune us all.”

“ Nations swell thy funeral cry.”

“ Young, old, high and low,
The same devotion show.”

“And over the coffin man planteth hope.”

“Though dead, he yet speaketh.”

“He won the wreath of fame,
And wrote on Memory’s scroll a deathless name.”

“Look how honor glorifies the dead.”

“Know ye not that a great man has fallen this day in Israel.”

“The great Emancipator.”

“He left us sustained by our prayers,
He returns embalmed in our tears.”

I might continue these quotations almost indefinitely, but I have given enough to indicate the spirit that pervaded all hearts. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars were expended in decorating the buildings with mourning drapery. The triple arch was designed, constructed and decorated under the superintendence of the well known architect, W. W. Boyington. The decorations at the Court House were designed and executed under the superintendence of the other equally well known architect, J. M. Van Osdel. The catafalque was equal in design, execution and costliness of material, to any that have been described. To attempt a minute description would only bewilder the understanding.

Solemn music, both vocal and instrumental, was performed at intervals during the entire night. At midnight, several hundred German voices chanted a requiem in the rotunda with thrilling effect. Brigadier General Sweet appointed a guard of honor from the

Veteran Reserve Corps, to relieve those who had acted in that capacity from Washington. Their services were not required, for the reason that fifty Illinois officers, formerly serving in the army and navy, had already tendered their services, through Gen. Julius White, to act as Guard of Honor to the remains while in Chicago, and had been accepted by Gen. Townsend. They were appointed as follows :

First relief, Col. Edward Daniels ; second relief, Col. Hasbrouck Davis ; third relief, Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat ; fourth relief, Capt. R. L. Law, U. S. N.

Each officer of relief had nine officers under him, who, for the time, acted as Guard of Honor. The following was the full guard :

Col. Hasbrouck Davis, Col. Edward Daniels, Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, Capt. R. L. Law, U. S. N. ; Lieut. Col. T. W. Grosvenor, Lieut. Col. S. McClevy, Maj. M. Thieman, Maj. John McCarthy, Maj. J. B. Kimball, Chief Engineer, U. S. N. ; Maj. Walter B. Scates, Maj. Charles Ehoon, Brev. Maj. L. Bridges ; Captains W. S. Swayne, James Dugane, F. Busse, Edward Went, Z. B. Greenleaf, Henry Koukle, John McAssen, Samuel A. Love, G. W. Hills, H. S. Goodspeed, R. N. Hayden, J. M. Leish, B. A. Busse, P. H. Adolph, J. G. Langgarth, C. G. Adoc, Wm. Cunningham ; Lieutenants N. S. Bouton, C. George, W. P. Barclay, M. Shields, J. S. Mitchell, G. S. Bigelow, R. J. Bellamy, R. S. Sheridan, Harry Briggs, F. A. Munge, J. H. Hills, A. Russell, C. H. Gladding.

The skill and cool judgment of Col. R. M. Hough, in handling forty thousand men in the crowded streets of a city like Chicago, was equal to managing twice the number on open ground, and won the praise of all the military men who participated in the procession. A citizen of Chicago, while the people were pouring through the Court House by thousands, to look at the remains of Abraham Lincoln, was heard to say :

“ I have seen three deceased Kings of England lying in state, but never have witnessed a demonstration so

vast in its proportions, so unanimous and spontaneous, as that which has been evoked by the arrival in the city of the remains of the fallen President."

The three kings referred to were, George the Third, who, after a reign of sixty years, died in the eighty-third year of his age, January 29, 1820; George the Fourth, who died June 26, 1830; and William the Fourth, who died June 20, 1837, and was succeeded by his niece, Queen Victoria.

The *Chicago Times* of May 3, speaking of the manifestations of sorrow and respect, says :

"The bitterest of his political opponents in life, vied with his warmest adherents in speaking words of appreciation and esteem. Some of the most touching and characteristic reminiscences of his personal traits, and of his private deeds, were contributed with tearful eye and broken voice by his former opponents.

"All joined heartily and liberally in preparation for the ceremonies, which yesterday and the day before were to put the seal of the people's approbation on his character and acts in the eye of the world. If men no longer went about their preparations with heavy and o'erburdened hearts, they did so with subdued and kindly ones. All was done with a tenderness more touching than the most uncontrollable passion of grief could be. When the sacred remains were brought through the streets and deposited in the keeping of the people of the city, there were no downcast countenances, but none that were not sad and pitiful. There were no loud voices in the unnumbered throngs. Men expressed themselves in subdued tones, and often nothing would be heard but the indescribable murmur of ten thousand voices, modulated to a whisper, and the careful tread of countless feet on the damp pavement of the streets. It was the entire population of a great city in mourning, conscious of what was due alike to herself and the honored dead."

After having been exposed to view from four o'clock p. m., May 1, to eight p. m., May 2, the scene was closed by the Court House doors shutting out the

throng that was still pouring in. At half-past eight the Court House was cleared of all except the guard and the choir. The coffin was then closed and borne upon the shoulders of the Sergeants of the Veteran Reserve Corps down the south steps to the funeral car. The Light Guard Band performed a requiem as the remains were being transferred. An immense procession, bearing about three thousand torches, was already in line, to escort the remains to the depot. At a quarter before nine o'clock, it moved to the time of numerous bands of music. The route lay west on Washington street to Market, south on Market to Madison, west on Madison, by the Madison street bridge, to Canal street, on the west side, thence south on Canal street to the depot of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. While the preparations for starting were in progress, the choir continued to sing funeral dirges, and the twenty-five Sergeants of the the Veteran Reserve Corps stood around the funeral car with drawn swords. At half-past nine o'clock, the funeral cortege moved slowly out of the depot to the strains of a funeral march by the band, while the bells of the city tolled a solemn farewell to all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln.

Some idea may be formed of the princely style of the reception and passage of the funeral cortege through Chicago, from the fact that the City Council paid bills for expenses incurred in erecting the funeral arch at Park Place, and decorating the Court House, to the amount of about fifteen thousand dollars. This was probably not more than a tithe of the total expenditure by citizens and associations.

CHAPTER XIII.

The remains had tarried so long at Chicago, while such extensive preparations were in progress at Springfield, it would not have been surprising if the people along the line had contented themselves with visiting one or the other of those places, and had omitted any demonstrations at the respective towns and cities along the route, but the love in the hearts of the people of Illinois for the memory of Abraham Lincoln would not permit them to be so easily satisfied.

At Bridgeport, in the very suburbs of Chicago, the people had kindled bonfires, and with torches lighted the way as the train moved slowly along. Crowds of spectators were at Summit and Willow Springs stations, and at the town of Lemont.

Lockport, 11:33 p. m., Tuesday, May 2. An immense bonfire was burning, minute guns firing, and the track lined with people holding torches. The glare of light revealed the mourning drapery on almost every building, and many mottoes expressive of the feelings of the people. None elicited more sympathetic feeling than the simple words,

“Come Home,”

Joliet. It was midnight and raining. At least twelve thousand people were assembled at the depot. Bonfires lighted up the scene, and the cortege was greeted by minute guns, tolling of bells, and funeral dirges by a band of music. An immense arch spanned

the track, decked with flags, evergreens and the insignia of mourning. The arch was surmounted by a figure representing the Genius of America, weeping. Among the mottoes, the most impressive was,

“Champion, defender and martyr of liberty.”

As the train moved away, a number of ladies and gentlemen, on an elevated platform, were singing,

“There is rest for thee in heaven.”

At Elwood and Hampton—both very small places—the people had kindled large bonfires to enable them to take a passing view of the funeral train.

Wilmington, one o'clock, a. m., Wednesday, May 3. Minute guns announced the arrival of the train, and a line of men with torches was drawn up on each side of the track. The depot was draped in mourning and about two thousand people were present to view the grand funeral cortege.

At Gardner all the houses to be seen were draped in mourning and illuminated, while crowds of people were at the depot.

Dwight, two o'clock, a. m., May 3. Minute guns and the tolling of bells announced the arrival of the cortege. The American flag was displayed, and all the buildings in view were draped in mourning. The entire population appeared to be out of doors desirous to pay their respects to the memory of Lincoln. Some of the escort recognized this as the place where the Prince of Wales and his royal party were entertained.

Minute guns, tolling of bells, bonfires, funeral dirges and the insignia of mourning made up the demonstrations at Odell, Cayuga, Pontiac, Chenoa and Lexington.

Towanda, 4:30 a. m., May 3. A large assemblage of people were at the depot anxious to testify their sorrow and respect for the distinguished martyr. This is the highest point between Chicago and St. Louis, being

one hundred and twenty-eight feet above the water of Lake Michigan.

Bloomington, five o'clock, a. m., May 3. A large arch over the track bears the inscription, "Go to thy Rest." The depot was handsomely draped in mourning, and about five thousand persons were assembled to testify their respect for the distinguished statesman. There would, no doubt, have been greater demonstrations at Bloomington, but a considerable number of the citizens visited Chicago, and a very large delegation had already gone, or were then on the point of going to Springfield to participate in the procession and other demonstrations of respect and mourning.

At Shirley, a large number of people were present, with sad countenances, to view the imposing funeral cortege as it glided by.

At McLean, minute guns, tolling bells, and singing by a choir of ladies contributed with mournful effect to the occasion, which called out almost the entire population.

Atlanta, six o'clock, a. m., May 3. Minute guns and the fife and muffled drum greeted the funeral cortege at this place, just as the sun arose in splendor over the beautiful prairies. A large number of people had assembled, and portraits of Abraham Lincoln with emblems of mourning were everywhere visible. Among the mottoes were,

"Mournfully, tenderly, bear him to his grave."

"He saved our country and freed a race."

Lincoln, Ill., 7 a. m., May 3. This town was named for Abraham Lincoln, by some personal friends before he was known to fame. The depot was appropriately draped in mourning, and ladies dressed in white, trimmed with black, sang a requiem as the train passed under a handsomely constructed arch, on each

column of which was a portrait of the deceased President. The arch bore as a motto :

“With malice to none, with charity for all.”

The national colors were prominently displayed, and a profusion of evergreens, with black and white drapings, completed the artistic decorations.

At Elkhart, a beautiful arch spanned the track, ornamented with evergreens and national flags, all draped in mourning. The arch was surmounted by a cross formed of evergreens and bearing the motto :

“Ours the cross, thine the crown.”

At Williamsville, the houses were nearly all draped in mourning, with a profuse display of small flags and portraits of the late President. An arch spanned the track here, also, which bore the inscription :

“He has fulfilled his mission.”

Springfield, Ill., 9 a. m., Wednesday, May 3, 1865. The train arrived one hour later than schedule time, so little did it deviate from the time table arranged before leaving Washington twelve days previous. The trains on all the roads for the twenty-four hours before the expected arrival of the funeral cortege, brought in passengers by thousands. The greatest anxiety was manifested by the people to be present at the reception of the remains of Abraham Lincoln. Long previous to the time appointed for their arrival, crowds were collected at the depot of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and extended along the line of the road several squares north. Every building in the vicinity was covered with spectators. Hundreds of men who could not find standing or sitting room near the depot, walked up Fourth and Fifth streets to the crossing near the northern limits of the city. Every class of people was

represented in the assembled multitude. Minute guns were fired by a section of Battery K, Second Missouri Light Artillery. A few minutes before nine o'clock, the pilot engine made its appearance. The ten minutes between its arrival and that of the funeral train, were occupied by Gen. Cook in bringing to their proper places the committee of reception, members of the several delegations, the military and the civic societies.

As soon as the funeral car came along side of the depot, the coffin was transferred to the beautiful hearse which had been tendered for the occasion by Messrs. Lynch & Arnot, of St. Louis, through mayor Thomas of that city, and accepted by mayor Dennis of Springfield. The hearse was built in Philadelphia, at a cost of about six thousand dollars, and was larger and longer than the ordinary size. It had been used at the funeral of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. After the offer was accepted, the proprietors had it additionally ornamented with a silver plate engraving of the initials "A. L." around which was a silver wreath, with two inverted torches and thirty-six silver stars, representing the States of the Union. It was drawn by six superb black horses, draped in mourning, and wearing plumes on their crests. The horses belonged to Messrs. Lynch & Arnot also, and were driven on this occasion by Mr. A. Arnot, without the aid of grooms.

The procession moved in the following order :

Brig. Gen. John Cook and staff.

The 146th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. H. H. Deane ;
 one company of the 46th regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer
 Infantry, Capt. Chase, and Company E. Veteran
 Reserve Corps, under Lieut. Cornelius.

The above organizations were acting as a military funeral escort.
 Band.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker and staff.

PALL BEARERS.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois,
 Hon. S. T. Logan,
 Hon. W. F. Elkin,
 Hon. Gustavus Koerner,
 Hon. S. H. Treat,
 James L. Lamb, Esq.

PALL BEARERS.

Erastus Wright, Esq.
 Jacob Bunn, Esq.
 Chas. W. Matheny, Esq.
 Capt. James N. Brown,
 Col. John Williams,
 Dr. Gershom Jayne.

HENRSE.

Guard of Honor.

Composed of the same general officers who were appointed by the Secretary of War to accompany the remains to Springfield. Also, the Commissary of Subsistence, Embalmer and Undertaker.

Relatives and family friends.

Among the latter were the Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley, Pastor of the deceased, and Judge David Davis of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Illinois Delegation, named in another place.

Congressional Committee, or Delegation, named in another place. Gentlemen from Washington, D. C. Hon. Richard Wallach,

Mayor, and Col. Ward H. Lamon, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.

[It is worthy of remark here, that three of the men who left Springfield with Mr. Lincoln, February 11, 1861, returned with his remains, viz.: Major General David Hunter, Judge David Davis and Col. Ward H. Lamon.]

Members of the Illinois State Legislature.

Governors of the different States.

Delegation from Kentucky.

Chicago Committee of one hundred.

Springfield Committee of Reception.

Judges of the several Courts.

The Reverend Clergy.

Officers of the Army and Navy then in service or honorably discharged.

Civic Societies.

Citizens generally.

The procession moved from the depot east on Jefferson street to Fifth, south on Fifth to Monroe, east on

Monroe to Sixth, north on Sixth to the State House Square, entering through the east gate, and by the north door of the State House to Representatives' Hall, in the west end of the building, second story, where the coffin was placed on a dais, within a magnificent catafalque prepared for the occasion.

A few minutes after ten o'clock all being in readiness, the doors were opened and the vast multitude began to file through the hall to view the remains. They entered the Capitol at the north door, ascended the stairway in the rotunda and entered Representatives' Hall at the north door, passed by the catafalque, out at the south door, then down the stairway and made their exit from the Capitol at the south side.

CHAPTER XIV.

We will turn our attention for a time from the crowds of people, and view the preparations for this reception. For ten days a large number of men and women worked almost night and day in decorating the State House. The whole building was draped in mourning on the exterior ; and the rotunda and Representatives' Hall on the interior, and the entrance to the Governor's room, the rooms of the Secretary of State, Auditor of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Part of the time there were one hundred and fifty persons at work. The ladies of Springfield bore their full share in these arduous labors. I have been furnished with the following figures by a prominent citizen of this city, who prepared some of the designs for decorations. I shall not attempt a description of the ornamental work, but will give a few facts by which some idea of their gorgeous beauty may be conveyed. About fifteen hundred yards of black and white goods were used in the decorations, exclusive of the catafalque. In its construction and decoration, black cloth, black velvet, black, blue and white silk and crape, with silver stars and silver lace and fringe, were used in the greatest profusion. The canopy of the catafalque was made of velvet, festooned with satin and silver fringe. It was lined on the under side with blue silk, studded with silver stars. Three hundred yards of velvet and mourning goods, and three hundred yards of silver lace and fringe, besides a vast quantity of other materials, were used in its construction. Each of the six columns was surmounted with a rich plume.

Evergreens and flowers interwoven with crape, hung in festoons from capitals, columns and cornices in all parts of the building. Two hundred vases of natural flowers in full bloom, emitted their fragrance throughout the edifice. Nearly all of them were furnished free of cost by Michael Doyle, horticulturist, of Springfield. Mottoes and inscriptions were displayed at various places about the hall, but I can only give place to two of them :

“ Washington the Father, Lincoln the Saviour.”

“ Rather than surrender that principle I would be assassinated on this spot.”

The Governor's mansion, the old Lincoln residence, the military headquarters of Gen. Cook and Gen. Oakes, were decorated, externally, similar to the State House. Of the twenty thousand dollars appropriated by the City Council of Springfield, to be expended in preparations for the funeral, less than fifteen thousand were used. Part of it was expended in building the temporary vault on the new State House grounds, paying railroad charges on some carriages from Jacksonville, the hearse from St. Louis, and the expenses of musicians and the orator ; but much the largest portion of the whole amount was laid out in decorating the buildings above named. This, however, was only a small part of the money thus expended, for the whole city was draped in mourning, business houses, private residences and all, and in many instances they were as richly decorated as the public buildings.

It was well known that the hotels could not accommodate a tithe of the strangers who would be in attendance, and private families who could do so, made preparations and invited to their houses such as could not otherwise be provided for. The six organizations of Free Masons in Springfield, viz. : four lodges, one

chapter and one commandery, made equal appropriations from their several treasuries, procured one of the largest halls in the city, filled it with tables, and kept them supplied with well cooked food prepared by the families of their members. This dining hall was intended to be free to masons only who should be in attendance, but many others partook of their bounty also. As for sleeping, there was not much of that done in Springfield on the night the remains of Abraham Lincoln were exposed to view.

Strangers who were in the city on this occasion for the first time, almost invariably visited the former residence of Abraham Lincoln, at the north east corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. As already stated, it was elaborately and tastefully decorated with the national colors and the insignia of sorrow. The committee of escort from Chicago, numbering one hundred—although business engagements prevented part of their number visiting Springfield—assembled near the residence and had their photographs taken in a group, in connection with the house, to be preserved as a memorial of their mournful visit. The photograph was by an artist from Chicago, who accompanied the escort to Springfield for the purpose of taking views of the State House, the closing scenes at Oak Ridge, and other objects of interest.

From the time the coffin was opened, at ten o'clock on the morning of May third, there was no cessation of visitors. All through the still hours of the night, no human voices were heard except in subdued tones; but the tramp, tramp, of busy feet, as men and women filed through the State House, up one flight of stairs, through the hall, and down another stairway, testified the love and veneration for Abraham Lincoln in the hearts of his old friends and neighbors. While the closing scenes were being enacted, a choir of two hundred and fifty singers, accompanied by Lebrun's Washington band, of twenty performers, from St. Louis, assembled

on the steps of the Capitol, and, under the direction of Professor Meissner, sang

“Peace, troubled soul.”

The coffin was closed at ten o'clock on the morning of May 4th, and while it was being conveyed to the hearse the choir sang Pleyel's Hymn :

“Children of the Heavenly King.”

The funeral procession was then formed in the following order, under the immediate direction of Major General Joseph Hooker, Marshal-in-Chief:

Brig. Gen. John Cook and staff.

Brig. Gen. James Oakes and staff.

Military.

Funeral Escort.

First Division. Col. C. M. Prevost, 16th Reg. V. R. C., Marshal. Aids: Lieut. Thomas B. Beach, A. A. A. Gen.; Maj. Horace Holt, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery; Capt. J. C. Rennison, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; Capt. E. C. Raymond, 124th Ill. Inf.; Capt. Eddy, 95th Ill. Inf.; Lieut. H. N. Schlick, 1st N. Y. Dragoons.

This division consisted entirely of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

Second Division. Maj. F. Bridgman, Pay Department, U. S. Army, Marshal. Aids: Maj. R. W. McLaughry and Maj. W. W. White.

This division was composed of officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, not otherwise assigned, officers in uniform and side arms.

Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland was the chief marshal of the civic department of the procession. Aids: Lieut. Col. Schwartz, Capt. Henry Jayne, Capt. R. Rudolph, Capt. Benjamin Ferguson, Hon. Charles Keys, W. M. Springer, E. E. Myers, Ed. L. Merritt, N. Higgins.

The command of Gen. McClelland commenced with the

Third Division. Col. Dudley Wickersham, of the 1st Army Corps, Marshal. AIDs: Joshua Rogers, Isaac A. Hawley, W. F. Kimber, J. B. Perkins.

Marshals of Sections—Col. W. S. Barnum, Capt. A. J. Allen, Col. S. N. Hitt, Clinton L. Conkling, Robert P. Officer, W. Smith and Capt. T. G. Barnes.

Orator of the Day and Officiating Clergymen—Rev. Dr. Simpson, Bishop of the M. E. Church and Orator of the Day; Rev. Dr. Gurley; Rev. Dr. N. W. Miner; Rev. Dr. Harkey; Rev. Albert Hale; Rev. A. C. Hubbard, and others.

Surgeons and Physicians of the Deceased.

PALL BEARERS.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois,
Hon. S. T. Logan,
Hon. Gustavus Kœrner,
James L. Lamb, Esq.
Hon. S. H. Treat,
Col. John Williams,

HEARSE.

PALL BEARERS.

Erastus Wright, Esq.
Hon. J. N. Brown,
Jacob Bunn, Esq.
C. W. Matheny, Esq.
Elijah Iles, Esq.
Hon. John T. Stuart.

“Old Bob.” or “Robin,” the old horse formerly ridden by Abraham Lincoln in his political campaigns and law practice, off the lines of railroad. He was about sixteen years old, and was led by two colored grooms.

Guard of Honor, in carriages, as follows: Brevet Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend; Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Thomas; Brig. Gen. A. B. Eaton; Brevet Maj. Gen. J. G. Barnard; Brig. Gen. G. D. Ramsay; Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe; Brevet Brig. Gen. D. C. McCallum; Maj. Gen. D. Hunter; Brig. Gen. J. C. Caldwell; Brig. Gen. Elkin; Rear Admiral C. H. Davis; Capt. W. R. Taylor, U. S. Navy; Maj. T. H. Field, U. S. Marine Corps.

Relatives and Family Friends, in Carriages.

Fourth Division. Col. Speed Butler, Marshal. AIDs: Maj. Robert Allen, Capt. Louis Rosette and Capt. Albert Williams.

Marshals of Sections—William Bennett, H. W. Ives, Philip C. Latham, William V. Roll, K. H. Richardson, J. E. Williams and J. D. Crabb.

Congressional Committee or Delegation.

Senate—Hon. Messrs. James W. Nye of Nevada, George H. Williams of Oregon, Henry S. Lane of Indiana, John B. Henderson of Missouri, Lyman Trumbull and Richard Yates of Illinois, Howe and Doolittle of Wisconsin, Foote of Vermont, Chandler of Michigan, and George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. Senate.

House of Representatives—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker; Hon. Messrs. Pike of Maine, Rollins of New Hampshire, Baxter of Connecticut, Harris of New York, Cowan of Pennsylvania, Farnsworth, Washburn, Cook, Norton and Arnold, of Illinois, Morehead and Bailey of Pennsylvania, Sloan of Wisconsin, Wilson of Iowa, Farquhar of Indiana, Clarke of Kansas, Shannon of California, Phelps of Maryland, Hooper of Massachusetts, Ferry of Michigan, Newell of New Jersey, Whaley of West Virginia, Schenck of Ohio, Smith of Kentucky, Ramsay of Minnesota, Hitchcock of Nebraska, and S. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Territorial Representatives—Hon. Messrs. Bradford, of Colorado, and Weed, of Dacotah.

A portion of those who are named among the Congressional Delegation did not attend, but of those who were certainly with the funeral cortege from the beginning to the end of the journey, were the Hon. Messrs. Williams, of Oregon, Nye, of Nevada, Washburn, of Illinois, Morehead, of Pennsylvania, Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Schenck, of Ohio. Some of the Members of Congress from Illinois were in the

Illinois Delegation.

Governor R. J. Oglesby, Hons. Jesse K. Dubois, Shelby M. Cullom and D. L. Phillips, Adj. Gen. Isham N. Haynie, Col. J. H. Bowen, W. H. Hanna, E. F. Leonard, Dr. S. H. Melvin, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Col. John Williams.

Governors of States with their suites, and Governors of Territories: Oglesby, of Illinois; Bramlette, of Kentucky; Morton, of Indiana; Fletcher, of Missouri; Stone, of Iowa; Pickering, of Washington Territory, and Wallace, of Idaho Territory.

Members of the Illinois Legislature.

Kentucky Delegation.

Chicago Committee of Reception and Escort.

Fifth Division. Hon. George L. Huntington, Marshal. AIDs: Dr. S. Babcock, George Shepherd, Charles Ridgley, George Latham, Moses B. Condell.

This division was composed of the municipal authorities of Springfield, and other cities.

Sixth Division. Hon. W. H. Herndon, Marshal. AIDs: P. P. Enos, C. S. Zane, Dr. T. W. Dresser, John T. Jones, William G. Cochrane, James Rayborne, Charles Vincent, Edward Beach, John Peters, C. W. Reardon, R. C. Huskey.

Marshals of Sections—Thomas Lyon, B. T. Hill, George Birge, Henry Yeakel, Jacob Halfen, Sweet, Dewitt C. Hartwell, Hamilton Haney, Fred. B. Smith.

The sixth division was composed of Christian, Sanitary and other kindred Commissions, Aid Societies, etc. and delegations from Universities, Colleges and other institutions of learning.

Reverend Clergy, not officiating for the day.

Members of the Legal Profession.

Members of the Medical Profession.

Representatives of the Press.

Seventh Division. Hon. Harmon G. Reynolds, Marshal. AIDs: George R. Teasdale, John A. Hughes, James Smith, P. Fitzpatrick, Henry Shuck and Thomas O'Conner.

Marshals of sections—Capt. Charles Fisher, Frank W. Tracy, M. Conner, Frederick Smith, M. Armstrong, Richard Young.

This division was composed of the various bodies of Free Masons, Odd Fellows and other kindred fraternities, and the Firemen.

Eighth Division. Hon. John W. Smith, Marshal. AIDs: Capt. Isaac Keys, S. H. Jones, Hon. John W. Priest, O. A. Abel, Maj. H. N. Alden, Wm. P. Crafton, G. A. Kimber, John W. Poorman, Henry Ridgley, J. H. Crow, John W. Davis, Presco Wright, N.

V. Hunt, George Dalby, Alfred A. North, Hon. J. S. Bradford, Samuel P. Townsend.

This division was composed of citizens generally, and all who had not been assigned to some other place in the procession, bringing up the rear with the colored people.

The procession thus formed received the corpse at the north gate of the State House square, and moved east on Washington street to Eighth, south on Eighth—passing the Lincoln residence at the corner of Jackson and Eighth—to Cook, west on Cook to Fourth, north on Fourth, passing between the Governor's mansion—then the home of Governor Oglesby—and the fine residence of ex-Governor Matteson, to Union, west on Union to Third, north on Third to the eastern entrance to Oak Ridge Cemetery, one and a half miles from the State House.

On arriving at the cemetery, the remains were placed in the receiving tomb. The choir then sang the Dead March in Saul :

“Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust,” etc.

Rev. Albert Hale, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Springfield, then offered a fervent and appropriate prayer, after which the choir sang a dirge composed for the occasion by L. W. Dawes, music by George F. Root :

“Farewell, Father, Friend and Guardian.”

A portion of scripture was then read by Rev. N. W. Miner, and the choir sang

“To Thee, O, Lord, I yield my spirit.”

President Lincoln's Inaugural Address of March 4, 1865, was then read by Rev. A. C. Hubbard. A dirge was performed by the choir, and then followed the Funeral Oration by Rev. Dr. Simpson, Bishop of the

Methodist Episcopal Church. It was a review of the life of Abraham Lincoln, more particularly that part from the time he left Springfield, Feb. 11, 1861, until his death. In drawing the contrast between his departure and return, the Bishop said :

“Such a scene as his return to you was never known among the events of history. There was one for the Patriarch Jacob which come up from Egypt, and the Egyptians wondered at the evidences of reverence and filial affection which came up from the hearts of the Israelites. There was mourning when Moses fell upon the heights of Pisgah, and was hid from human view. There has been mourning in the kingdoms of the earth when kings and princes have fallen, but never was there in the history of man such mourning as that which accompanied this funeral procession.

“Far more eyes have gazed upon the face of the departed than ever looked upon the face of any other departed man. More eyes have looked upon the procession for sixteen hundred miles and more, by night and by day, by sunlight, dawn, twilight, and by torchlight, than ever before watched the progress of a procession.”

In illustration of the universal feeling of sorrow, the orator said :

“Nor is this mourning confined to any one class, or to any district or country. Men of all political parties and of all religious creeds, have united in paying this mournful tribute. The archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in New York and a Protestant minister walked side by side in the sad procession. A Jewish Rabbi performed part of the solemn services.

“But the great cause of this mourning is found in the man himself. Mr. Lincoln was no ordinary man; and I believe the conviction has been growing on the nation's mind, as it certainly has been on mine, especially in the last years of his administration, that by the hand of God he was especially singled out to guide our government in these troubled times. And it seems to me that the hand of God may be traced in many of the events connected with his history.

“I recognize this in his physical education, which prepared him for enduring herculean labors. In the toils of his boyhood and

the labors of his manhood, God was giving him an iron frame. Next to this was his identification with the heart of the great people, understanding their feelings because he was one of them, and connected with them in their movements and life. His education was simple. A few months spent in the school house gave him the elements of an education. He read Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Æsop's Fables and the life of Washington, which were his favorites. In these we recognize the marks which gave the bias to his character, and which partly moulded his style. His early life, with its varied struggles, joined him indissolubly to the working masses, and no elevation in society diminished his respect for the sons of toil. He knew what it was to fell the tall trees of the forest, and to stem the current of the broad Mississippi. His home was in the growing West—the heart of the Republic—and invigorated by the winds that swept over its prairies, he learned lessons of self reliance that sustained him in scenes of adversity. His genius was soon recognized, as true genius always will be, and he was placed in the legislature of his adopted State. Already acquainted with the principles of law, he devoted his thoughts to matters of public interest, and began to be looked upon as the 'coming statesman.' As early as 1839 he presented resolutions in the legislature asking for emancipation in the District of Columbia, while, with but rare exceptions, the whole popular mind of his State was opposed to the measure. From that hour he was a steady and uniform friend of humanity, and was preparing for the conflict of later years.

"It was not, however, chiefly by his mental faculties that he gained such control over mankind. His moral power gave him pre-eminence. The convictions of men that Abraham Lincoln was an honest man, led them to yield to his guidance. As has been said of Cobden, whom he greatly resembled, he made all men feel a kind of sense of himself—a recognized individuality—a self relying power. They saw in him a man whom they believed would do what was right, regardless of consequences. It was this moral feeling which gave him the greatest hold upon the people, and made his utterances almost oracular.

"But the great act of the mighty chieftain, on which his power shall rest long after his frame shall moulder away, is giving freedom to a race. We have all been taught to revere the sacred

scriptures. We have thought of Moses; of his power, and the prominence he gave to the moral law; how it lasts, and how his name towers high among the names in heaven, and how he delivered those millions of his kindred out of bondage. And yet we may assert that Abraham Lincoln, by his proclamation, liberated more enslaved people than ever Moses set free—and those not of his kindred. God has seldom given such power or such an opportunity to man. When other events shall have been forgotten; when this world shall have become a network of republics; when every throne shall be swept from the face of the earth; when literature shall enlighten all minds; when the claims of humanity shall be recognized everywhere, this act shall still be conspicuous on the pages of history. And we are thankful that God gave to Abraham Lincoln the decision and wisdom and grace to issue that proclamation, which stands high above all other papers which have been penned by uninspired men.

“Look over all his speeches—listen to his utterances—he never spoke unkindly of any man. Even the rebels received no words of anger from him, and the last day of his life illustrated, in a remarkable manner, his forgiving disposition. A dispatch was received that afternoon that Thompson and Tucker were trying to escape through Maine, and it was proposed to arrest them. Mr. Lincoln, however, preferred to let them quietly escape. He was seeking to save the very men who had been plotting his destruction; and this morning we read a proclamation offering \$25,000 for the arrest of these men as aiders and abettors of his assassination; so that, in his expiring acts, he was saying, ‘Father forgive them, they know not what they do.’ As a ruler, I doubt if any president ever showed such trust in God, or, in public documents, so frequently referred to Divine aid. Often did he remark to friends and delegations that his hope for our success rested in his conviction that God would bless our efforts because we were trying to do right. To the address of a large religious body he replied, ‘Thanks be unto God who, in our national trials, giveth us the churches.’ To a minister who said he ‘hoped the Lord was on our side,’ he replied that it ‘gave him no concern whether the Lord was on our side or not,’ and then added, ‘for I know the Lord is always on the side of right,’ and with deep feeling continued: ‘But God is my witness that it is my constant

anxiety and prayer that both myself and this nation should be on the Lord's side.' ”

After the oration or eulogy, a requiem was performed by the choir, a prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. Harkey, followed by the singing of

“Peace, troubled soul.”

Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley then arose, made a few remarks and the closing prayer, after which the following funeral hymn, composed by him for the occasion, was sung :

Rest, noble martyr! rest in peace;
Rest with the true and brave
Who, like thee, fell in freedom's cause,
The nation's life to save.

Thy name shall live while time endures,
And men shall say of thee,
He saved his country from its foes,
And bade the slave be free.

These deeds shall be thy monument,
Better than brass or stone;
They leave thy fame in glory's light
Unrivalled and alone.

This consecrated spot shall be
To freedom ever dear;
And freedom's sons of every race
Shall weep and worship here.

O, God, before whom we, in tears,
Our fallen chief deplore,
Grant that the cause for which he died,
May live forever more.

The services closed by the choir singing the doxology, and the benediction by Dr. Gurley, when the vast multitude melted away and sought the railroad depots, from

which the trains bore them to their homes in all parts of the nation—east, west, north and south. Thus ended the most grand and sublime funeral pageant the world ever saw. The injunction so often repeated on the way—

“Bear him gently to his rest”—

was reverently obeyed, and Mr. Lincoln’s own words, “The heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb,” were realized with a force of which he little thought at the time they were spoken.

In the largest number of places where the escort stopped to give an opportunity for public honors, the local authorities provided guards to relieve the Guard of Honor detailed by the Secretary of War, but in no instance did they all leave the remains. They were acting under orders to guard the body of Abraham Lincoln until it should be deposited in its final resting place at Springfield, Illinois, and during all the journey there was not a moment but one or more of these veteran officers, with bronzed visages and gray hairs, could be seen near the body.

According to the special order issued from the War Department, April 18, 1865, all arrangements by State or municipal authorities for doing honor to the remains, were to be under the direction of the military commander of the division, department or district in which the proposed demonstrations were to take place. In order to see that the provisions of this order were carried out, Major General Cadwallader, commander of the department of Pennsylvania, joined the cortege at the State line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. He continued with the funeral party until it reached Jersey City, when he was relieved by Major General John A. Dix, commander of the department of New York. Gen. Dix traveled with the cortege through New York and across the northern end of Pennsylvania. Major General Joseph Hooker, commander of the

department of the Ohio, relieved Gen. Dix at Wickliffe, Ohio. General Hooker continued with the funeral cortege until the closing ceremonies at Springfield, Illinois.

I have omitted to mention the estimates given in the papers of the numbers who viewed the remains at different points; but summing them all up at the close, I feel justified in saying that more than *one million men and women* must have looked upon the dead face of Abraham Lincoln; an event which has no parallel in the history of the world.

In the course of the entire journey, there can not be a line or even a word found on record, urging the people to turn out in honor of the deceased. The assembling of such multitudes was, in all cases, spontaneous. Day and night, cold or warm, rain or shine, for twelve long days and nights, it was only necessary for the people to know the time the cortege was expected to arrive at any given point, to bring them together in great numbers.

The annexed table will exhibit the distance traveled by the funeral train that bore the remains of Abraham Lincoln from Washington city to Springfield, Illinois. The distance is also given between the different points at which the remains were taken from the train, in compliance with the desire of the people to do honor to the memory of the martyred President:

	MILES.
From Washington to Baltimore.....	40
“ Baltimore <i>via</i> York to Harrisburg.....	84
“ Harrisburg to Philadelphia.....	107
“ Philadelphia <i>via</i> Trenton to New York... ..	87
“ New York to Albany	142
“ Albany <i>via</i> Schnectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Batavia to Buffalo.....	296
“ Buffalo <i>via</i> Dunkirk and Erie to Cleveland.....	183
“ Cleveland <i>via</i> Crestline and Delaware to Columbus..	138

	MILES.
From Columbus <i>via</i> Urbana, Piqua, Greenville, Richmond and Knightstown to Indianapolis.....	188
“ Indianapolis <i>via</i> Lafayette and Michigan City to Chi- cago.....	212
“ Chicago <i>via</i> Joliet, Chenoa and Bloomington to Spring- field.....	185
	1662
Total... ..	1662

It is but natural to expect that the very best that could be written would appear in those papers of Mr. Lincoln's own way of thinking in politics, and I have not thought it expedient to occupy much space with extracts from them; but some of the finest articles appeared in papers that had always been opposed to him politically. In order to illustrate the feelings of men who did all they could to defeat his election, had always been opposed to his policy of administering the government, and yet were on terms of personal friendship with him, I give a few extracts from the Springfield Daily *Register*. It is an evening paper, and in its issue of April 15, 1865, after relating the news of the assassination, proceeds to say:

“Just in the hour when the crowning triumph of his life awaited him; when the result for which he had labored and prayed for four years with incessant toil, stood almost accomplished; when he could begin clearly to see the promised land of his longings—the restored Union—even as Moses, from the top of Pisgah, looked forth upon the Canaan he had for forty years been striving to attain, the assassin's hand at once puts a rude period to his life and to his hopes. As Moses of old, who had led God's people through the gloom and danger of the wilderness, died when on the eve of realizing all that his hopes had pictured, so Lincoln is cut off just as the white wing of peace begins to reflect its silvery radiance over the red billows of war. It is hard for a great man to die, but doubly cruel that he should be cut off after such a career as that of him we mourn to-day.

“Under the frown of the death angel, all evil passions and all party strife disappears. It is the President of the United States that is suddenly cut down; it is the whole people of the nation who are now bereaved. We forget the points of difference of the four years past, and think only of Abraham Lincoln, the kindly and indulgent man, beloved of his neighbors, and of the chief magistrate who has honestly followed the path that seemed to him best for the welfare of the people. We seek in vain the motives which actuated the perpetration of this hideous crime. If a rebel, where will rebels look for a man who will judge them with more leniency, whose treatment will be more kindly, or who will receive them with a more catholic and forgiving spirit? What living brain so thoroughly comprehends the present state of affairs, and is so well prepared for future exigencies as that which the bullet of the murderer has forever stilled? * * * * *

“The effect of this terrible blow can not now be estimated. Just when the nation seemed about to emerge from the gloom and disorder which for four dreadful years—on the very anniversary of the day which commenced the civil war, we are suddenly plunged into chaos again. We need not inquire whether another hand may at once be found to grasp the helm and steer the ship of State steadily and safely through the dangers that again thicken about her prow; we all know that to no eye save his was the chart he had mapped out in his own mind so clear, to no hands, however tried and skillful, can the management of our national vessel be thus suddenly entrusted with undoubting confidence. Lincoln had piloted her through the fiercest fury of the storm; no new pilot can now guide the ark of our hopes so clearly, even through the smooth waters of approaching peace.

“No national calamity so serious as his death could have befallen us. The bitterest and most radical opponent of his administration can not fail to recognize, in the mere political bearing of the event, the terrible solemnity of the blow we have received. While we mourn the loss of the genial and kindly neighbor we knew so well, and mingle our tears and sympathies with those of his bereaved family, we all feel alike keenly the fresh perils to which the nation is subjected. But tears and regrets are alike unavailing, and the crushing sense of this great sorrow is all we can now distinctly feel. We realize that the great Douglas has now a com-

panion in immortality, and that when the roll of statesmen whose genius has left its impress upon the destiny of the country shall be complete, no names will stand higher, or shine with purer lustre, than the two which blaze upon the escutcheon of Illinois. * *

“The immediate effect of this appalling calamity upon the country is sufficiently evident from the feeling in this city. Like a family whose head has been suddenly stricken down, the people of the Union are knit together by their common bereavement, and past discord and differences are instantly forgotten in the presence of this great sorrow. There is nothing that so smoothes down the asperities of our nature—nothing that so quickly obliterates the petty strife and ill feelings that are so often engendered among men as the grief occasioned by a great calamity such as this.”

The *Register* of April 18, says :

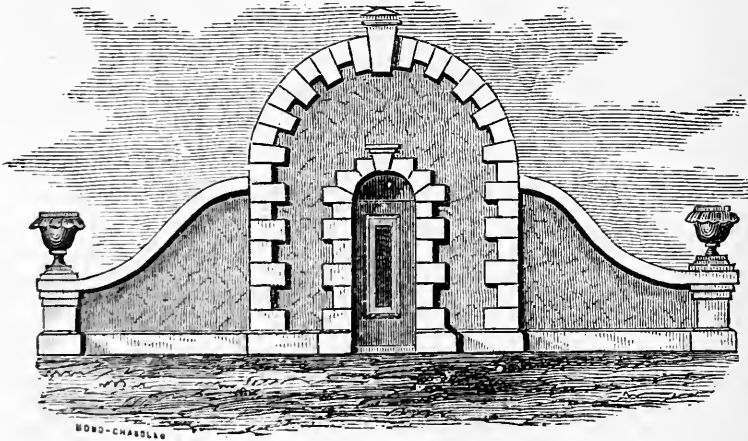
“History has recorded no such scene of bloody terror. The murder of monarchs has been written. Cæsar was slain in the Senate Chamber; Gustavus was butchered in the ball room; but these were usurpers and tyrants, not the chosen heads of a people, empowered to select their rulers. And, O horrible! that he should have been assassinated when his best efforts to tranquilize the fears and fury of his people were so nearly realized. We are dumb with sorrow.

“As is known, President Lincoln was not our first choice; but we have watched his recent course and are convinced that his energies were given to restore peace to the country and union to the nation. This beneficent conduct toward the South assures us that the southern people had no better friend in the north than the lamented Lincoln.

CHAPTER XV.

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

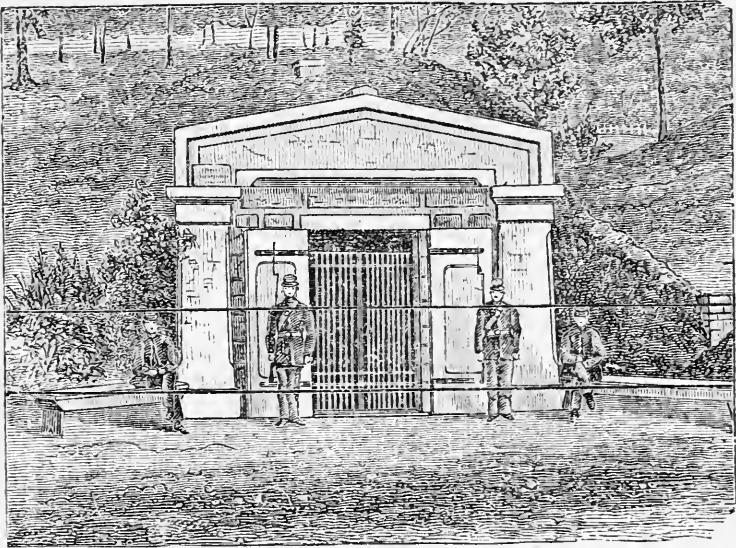
A conditional contract had been made for a plat of ground on which to erect a monument, and the work of constructing a temporary vault, at the expense of the city, had been commenced. It was designed to be a resting place for the remains until the monument could be erected. By the men working night and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



(Fig. 1.)

VAULT ON THE NEW STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

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



(Fig. 2.)

PUBLIC VAULT AT OAK RIDGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

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

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Governor Richard J. Oglesby, President.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Vice President.

Clinton L. Conkling, Secretary.

Hon. James H. Beveridge, Treasurer.

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

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

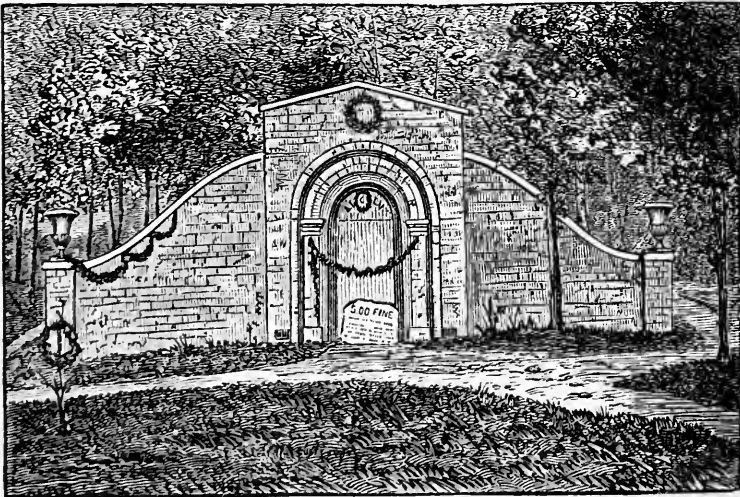
Measures were at once taken to erect a temporary vault, near that belonging to the cemetery. The object in building a temporary vault, was that the remains might be deposited there until the Monument could be completed, and thus vacate the public vault. The temporary vault was completed before winter,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

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

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

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

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



(Fig. 3.)

TEMPORARY VAULT AT OAK RIDGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XVI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

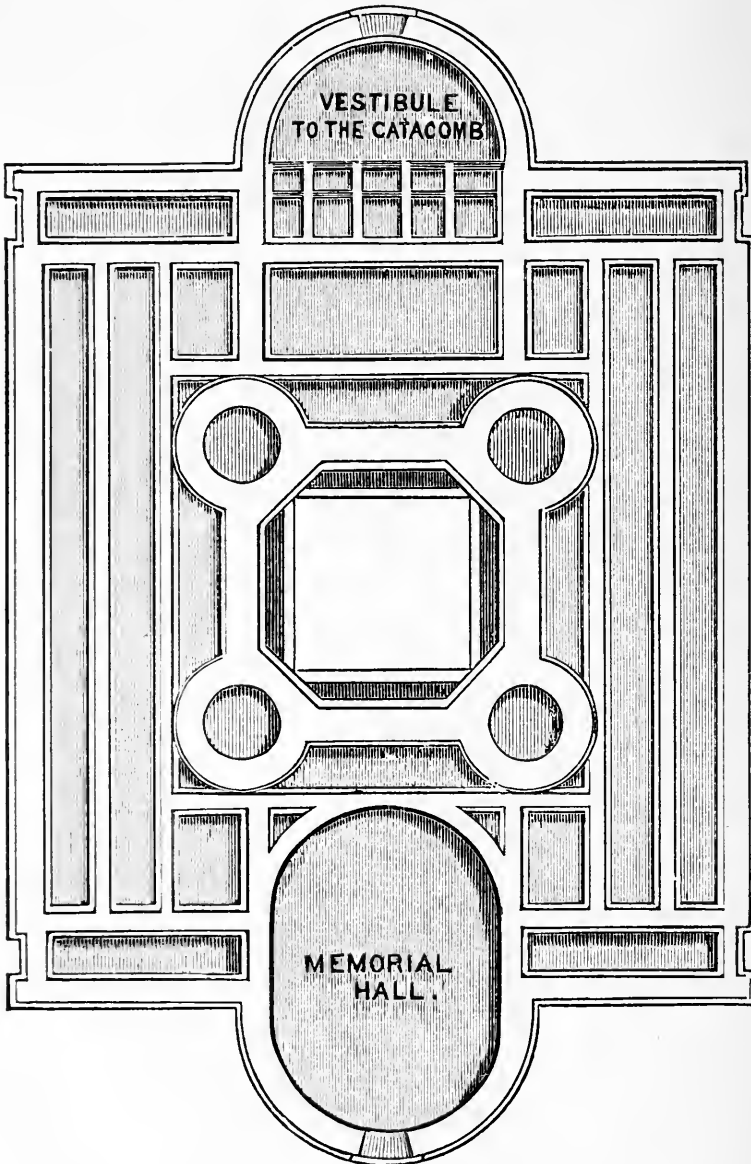
I shall now endeavor to describe the monument. The excavation for the central part, or that on which the main shaft rises, is twenty-three and a half feet deep, and seventeen feet square. The bottom of the excavation is filled with concrete, the whole seventeen feet square, to the depth of eight feet.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

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

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

At the north side, there is a projection similar to that of Memorial Hall. It is an exact half circle on the interior, being twenty-four feet wide by twelve feet deep, and is called the Vestibule to the Catacomb. It is finished on the inside similar to Memorial Hall, except that the floor is of black and white marble. It is entered from the ground, by a door at the north side.

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



(Fig. 4.)

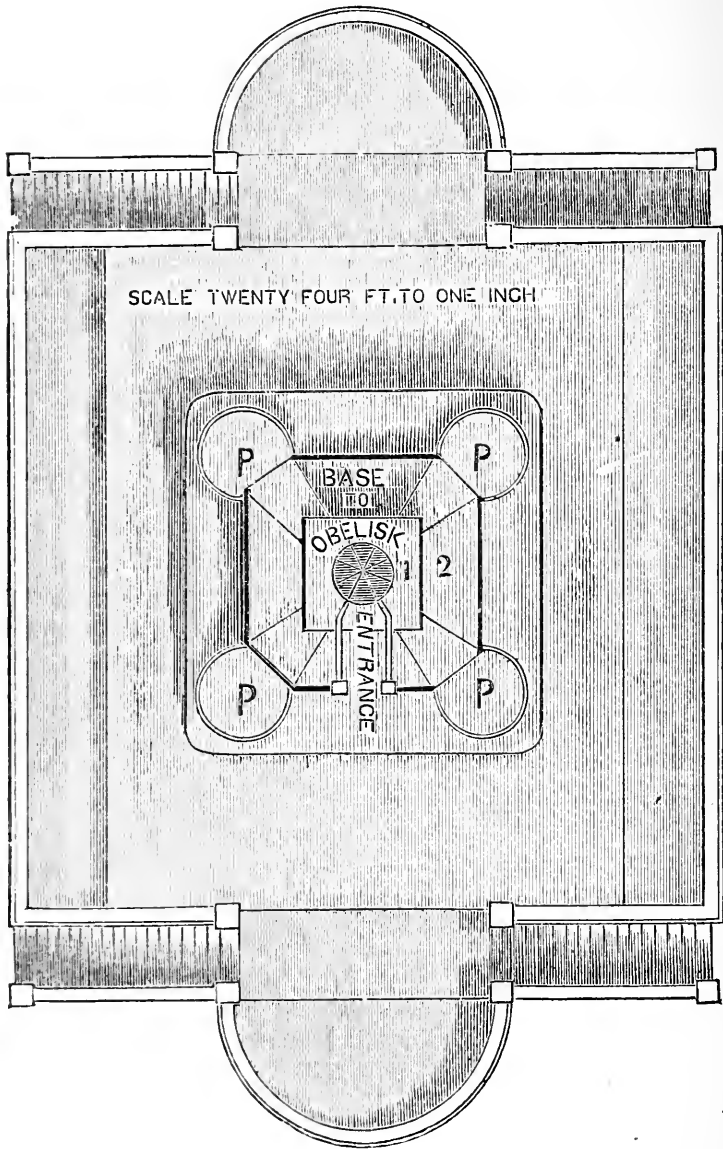
GROUND PLAN OF THE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.

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

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

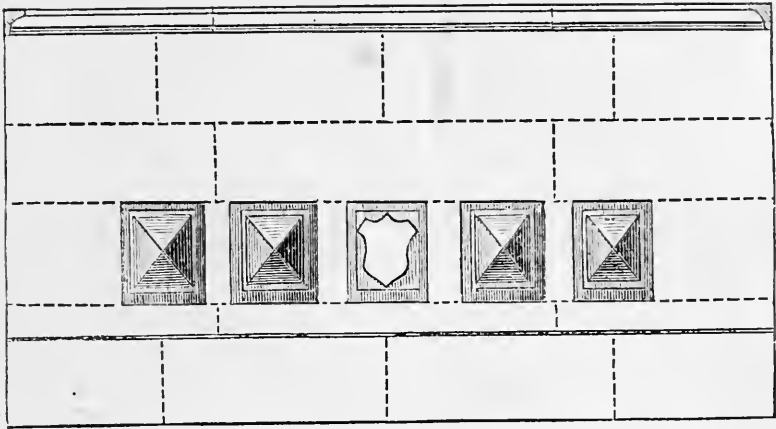
A heavy granite balustrade ascends on the outside of each stairway, and is extended so as to form a parapet around the Terrace and over the Catacomb and Memorial Hall. A small section of the parapet may be seen on each end of Figure 7.

On entering the vestibule to the Catacomb—Figure 6—you will observe five crypts, side by side, and elevated about three feet above the floor. They are simply openings in the wall, about three feet square and seven feet deep. The central crypt is closed by a marble tablet, with a heavy piece of plate glass of oval form in the centre, and the other four have each a stone neatly fitted to the opening, and made air tight by cement. Figure 6 is an elevation of the crypts.



(Fig. 5.)

THE TERRACE.



(Fig. 6.)

ELEVATION OF THE CRYPTS.

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

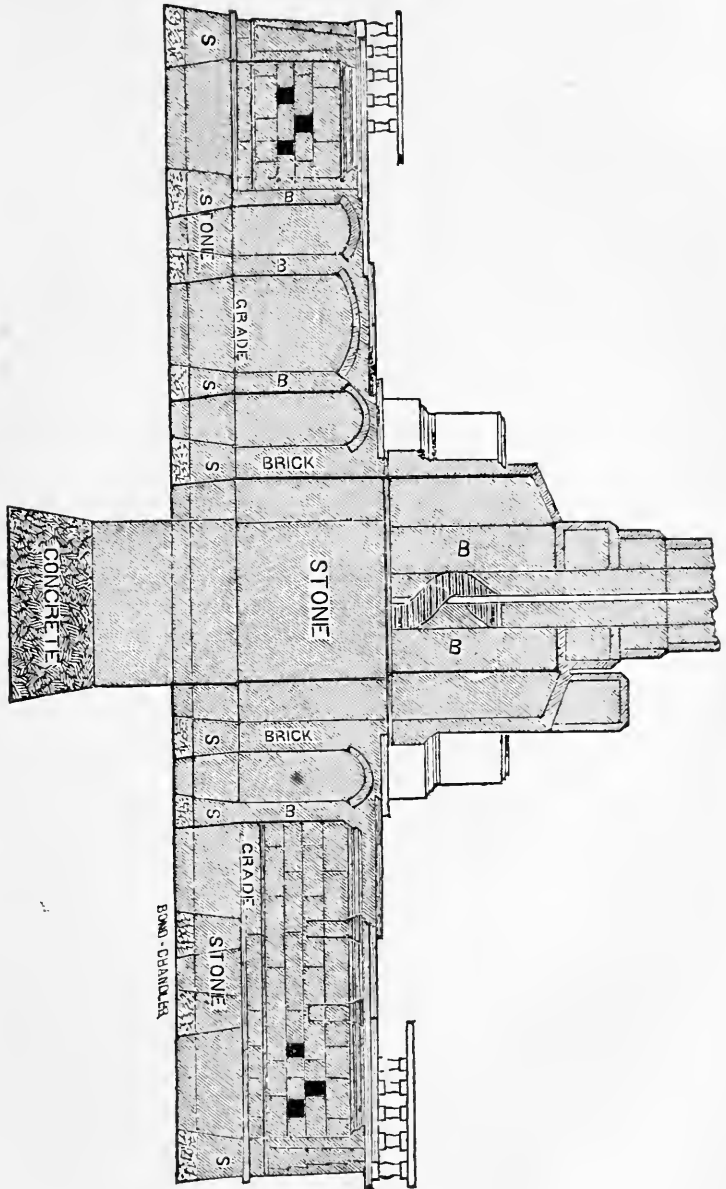
The central shaft, being seventeen feet square at the bottom, as it rises is reduced to twelve feet square on the outside, at the top of the Terrace, and tapers to eight feet square at the apex, ninety-eight feet four and a half inches from the ground. The outside is dressed granite, and the inside hard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

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

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

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

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



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE MONUMENT.

(Fig. T.)

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

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

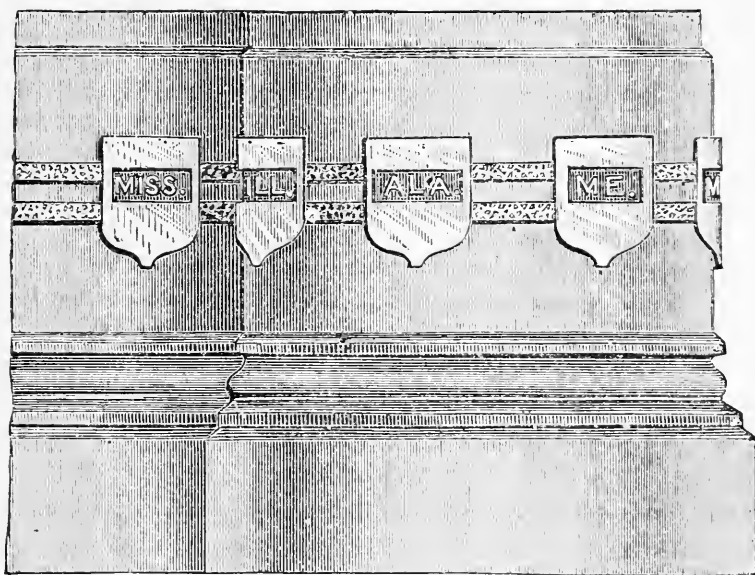
Va. for Virginia; N. Y. New York; Mass. Massachusetts; N. H. New Hampshire; N. J. New Jersey; Del. Delaware; Conn. Connecticut; Md. Maryland; R. I. Rhode Island; N. C. North Carolina; S. C. South Carolina; Penn. Pennsylvania; Ga. Georgia; Vt. Vermont; Ky. Kentucky; Tenn. Tennessee; Ohio; La. Louisiana;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

This cordon of States is twenty-three feet above the

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

LINCOLN,

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



(Fig. 8.)

ROUND PEDESTAL.

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

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



(Fig. 9.)

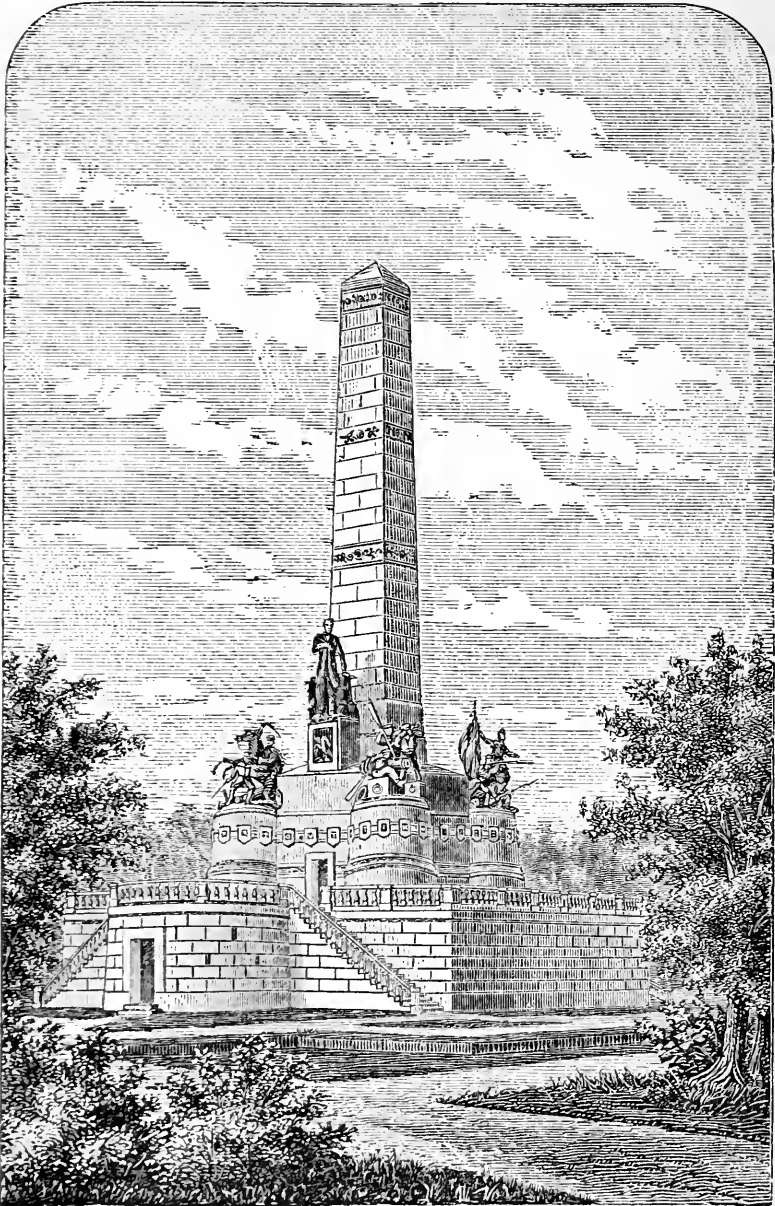
U. S. COAT OF ARMS.

The statue of Mr. Lincoln will stand, as previously described, on a pedestal projecting from the south side of the obelisk, seven feet above the four pedestals. The pedestal for the statue of Lincoln is to have the United States coat of arms, in bronze, sunk in a recess on its front. The coat of arms, as shown in Figure 9, is somewhat modified, and is in bas relief.

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

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

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



(Fig. 10.)

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.

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

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

CHAPTER XVII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After his election as President of the United States for the second time, and in order to show their appreciation of his character, and the parallel between the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Servius Tullius, these Roman patriots took from a fragment of the wall, where it had been placed by human hands more than two

thousand four hundred years before, a stone, and placed upon it an inscription and sent it as a memorial to President Lincoln. Figure 11 is a *fac simile* of the stone, with its inscription. It was engraved from a photograph, taken for the purpose after its arrival in Springfield.



(Fig. 11.)

STONE FROM THE WALL OF SERVIUS TULLIUS.

The following is a translation of the inscription :

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

It is a conglomerate sandstone, and Prof. Worthen, State Geologist for Illinois, says that it is possibly an artificial one. It is twenty-seven and a half inches long, nineteen inches wide, and eight and three-quarter inches thick. The lower edge and the side which bears the inscription are dressed true; the opposite side

shows the unevenness peculiar to the natural surface of a stone—the upper edge and both ends are broken as if done with a hammer.

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

It is barely possible that it arrived before the assassination of President Lincoln, but it is not believed that it did, or that he ever saw it. When the stone was discovered it was removed to the Capitol and placed in a crypt in the basement, still depriving the public of any opportunity to see it. Early in June, 1870, a joint resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington, instructing the architect of the Capitol to transfer it to an appropriate place in a conservatory of the United States Botanical Gardens. Upon its coming before the House, Mr. Cullom moved the following substitute: "Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert that the architect of the Capitol be, and he is hereby directed to cause the stone presented to the late Abraham Lincoln by the patriots of Rome, to be transferred to the possession of the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Illinois, to be placed by said Association in the monument now being erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

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

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

There is no beauty in that stone to make it attractive, but the association of ideas that cluster around it will always cause it to be an object of interest. Dur-

ing the time that has elapsed since it was placed by human hands in the wall surrounding the city of Rome, continents have been discovered; empires have risen and fallen; and more than seventy generations of human beings have sprung from the earth, acted their busy parts and sunk back into its bosom. Servius Tullius at the beginning and Abraham Lincoln at the close of that long period of time, were influenced by the same spirit of humanity. Both loved and trusted the common people, and both were loved and trusted in return; and because of that mutual love, both were assassinated by the minions of tyranny and oppression. The object of the Roman patriots is attained—the names of “those brave assertors of liberty” are and will be associated from this time henceforth.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In the preceding chapters I have endeavored to describe the appearance which the structure will present when completed. We will now see what has really been done. Mr. Mead, who is a sculptor by profession, does not pretend to be an architect. After studying out the general design for the Monument, he secured the services of Mr. Russell Sturgis, Jr., Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, located in New York city, to prepare his drawings, and after they were completed, Mr. Mead submitted them to that association for criticism by its members, particularly with reference to its proportions, and they gave it their unqualified approval. When the Association was about to adopt it because of its general beauty, they required improvements in some of the minor details. The most important change was made at the suggestion of Mr. T. J. Dennis, one of the members of the Association, who prepared drawings for the purpose. It was that of substituting the present granite balustrade and parapet for the metallic railing originally designed. As soon as arrangements were perfected for going forward with the building, the necessary drawings and specifications for the guidance of the stone cutters were prepared by Mr. Dennis and placed in the hands of the contractor, Mr. Richardson, who, after having some of them redrawn, conveyed them to the stone cutters at Lemont, near Joliet, Illinois, and the granite quarries at Quincy, Massachusetts, where each piece was cut, dressed and numbered before being shipped to its destination.

As already stated, ground was broken September 9, 1869, and the massive foundation was completed before the close of that year. When the spring of 1870 opened, Mr. Richardson had materials ready to commence the work on the superstructure. He pushed it steadily forward with a full force of men, expecting to finish it during 1870, but there was so much delay on the part of the railroads in bringing the granite on the ground that it was found impossible to finish it within the building season.

Work was resumed early in the spring of 1871, and the cap stone was elevated to its position on the obelisk Monday morning, May 22, without any ceremonials whatever. That did not complete the work, however, for there was still more to do on the Catacomb, Memorial Hall, and other parts of the terrace.

It will be remembered that on the seventh of May, 1869, orders were given by the Association for Mr. Mead to proceed with the work, and prepare the models for the statue of Lincoln and the coat of arms of the United States. A newspaper called *La Riforma*, published in Florence, Italy, in its issue of February 22, 1870, criticises Mr. Mead's work on the model of Lincoln, then far advanced towards completion. The article was translated by Mr. A. Alvey of this city, and published in the *Register*. From his translation I make the following quotations:

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

"But art stops when life is to be infused into inert matter, and then inspiration must be summoned to express the feeling and

sentiment of a soul, which reflects, as in a mirror, the grandeur of the hero whose figure she would model. * * * In this work, Mr. Mead has surpassed our expectations. * * * The Florentines admire the works of Mr. Mead, and desire to do homage to the memory of Lincoln, who no longer belongs exclusively to America, but to the whole world, an honor to the human race."

Hon. W. M. Springer, also of Springfield, while traveling in Europe, spent several weeks in Florence when Mr. Mead was at work on the bust and features of Mr. Lincoln. He sent a translation of the criticism in *La Riforma* to the *Journal* of this place. In his accompanying letter he says: "The comments of the Florentine papers are very complimentary, and you have a right to conclude that the statue merits all that is said of it. Here, where are found the finest works of Michael Angelo and Canova, and the renowned *chefs d'œuvre* of Greek sculpture, every work of this kind must stand upon its own merits. All who have seen Mr. Mead's statue of Mr. Lincoln admire it." The engraving of the coat of arms in this volume is from a photograph by L. Powers, a son of Hiram Powers, who has a gallery adjoining the studio of his father in Florence. It was a present from Mr. Mead to Mrs. Springer.

The models of the statue and coat of arms were completed and shipped to Chicopee, Massachusetts, arriving there in the latter part of October, 1870. Hon. J. C. Conkling of this city, a long and intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, was at Chicopee in December, and his description of both models are similar to those previously given.

Thomas Lincoln (Tad), the youngest son of President Lincoln, after having spent the greater part of his time in Germany since the death of his father, returned with his mother to America early in 1871. In crossing the Atlantic he contracted a severe cold, which terminated in his death at Chicago, July 15, 1871.

The monument was not completed, but the Catacomb was far enough advanced to be occupied, and on Monday, the seventeenth of July, the remains were brought to Springfield and deposited in the west one of the five crypts—that which is at the extreme right on entering the vestibule.

At a meeting of the Association August 22, Governor Oglesby was instructed to confer with Judge David Davis of Bloomington and Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, and they three were to agree upon a day for the removal of the remains of President Lincoln. After consultation they named September 19, at three o'clock p. m. The removal was intended to be done privately, a few personal friends only being notified. At the time appointed there were about two hundred persons at the monument to witness the event. Of the fifteen members of the Association, thirteen were present, namely, Oglesby, Dubois, Miner, Stuart, Conkling, Williams, Bunn, Bateman, Treat, Hatch, Melvin, Beveridge and Phillips.

In making their preparations for removal, it was ascertained that the embalming was not perfect, and that it was necessary to change the remains from the wooden coffin in which it was brought from Washington, and place them in a metallic casket, which was done on the forenoon of that day. When the remains were removed December 21, 1865, five or six of his old personal friends viewed the features and signed a paper stating that it was the person of Abraham Lincoln beyond a doubt. The same thing was done on the nineteenth of September, and both papers are on file with the Secretary of the Association. The evidence of identity is thus unbroken. About four o'clock the casket containing the remains of the late President was conveyed to the Catacomb and deposited in the central crypt, and then the remains of Willie and Eddie were taken and put together in the crypt to the right of, and on the west of that in which the body of

Mr. Lincoln rests. And now the father and three sons are reposing near each other in this National Mausoleum. The two crypts on the left are unoccupied, but are closed the same as if they were. That in which the remains are deposited is closed by a marble slab with a piece of plate glass, oval in form, and about fifteen by twenty inches, let in the centre of it. Through this glass the casket containing the remains can be seen at all times.

CHAPTER XIX.

The reader will doubtless be interested in knowing how the money was raised to accomplish so much. By the courtesy of the treasurer, the Hon. James H. Beveridge, it has been my privilege to examine his books, and a little explanation will be of some advantage. As the money came in, an entry was made in a journal, prepared expressly for that purpose, of each contribution, giving the date of its reception, number on the journal, name of the person or society contributing, place of residence or location, and amount. For everything, except Sunday schools, this is all the record. The whole number of entries in the journal is 5145, and of these 1697 are Sunday schools. Besides entering the Sunday schools on the journal, there is another book prepared for them alone. The names of more than sixty thousand children are enrolled in this book. The total amount of their contributions is about twenty thousand dollars. Every superintendent was requested to send a roll of the names of the children, with the amount contributed by each. The record begins with the name of the school, where located, and the name of the superintendent, followed by the names of the children and amounts of their contributions. After the design was adopted, those who contributed not less than fifty cents, received in return a fine steel engraving of the monument, as it will appear when the statuary is placed on it.

The following extracts from the journal of the Association, taken at random, will give some idea of the great variety of persons and organizations contributing to the fund:

The first entry was made May 8, 1865, and was from Isaac Reed & Co., New York city, \$100; Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, F. & A. Masons, Freeport, Ill., \$25; St. Annes's Council, U. L. A., No. 1234, Kendall county, Ill.; Big Thunder Lodge, No. 28, I. O. of Good Templars, Belvidere, Ill.; Olive Branch Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Canton, Ill.; Third Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Ill.; Second Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Ill.; German Lutheran Church, Springfield, Ill., and nearly all the other churches in Springfield; First Universalist Church, Sugar Grove and Blackberry, Ill.; First M. E. Church, Springfield, Ill.; 118th Mounted Infantry, Baton Rouge, La.; Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday School, at Lincoln, Ill. This is the first contribution from a Sunday school, and it is remarkable that it comes from a town named by some personal friends for Abraham Lincoln, when his only fame was that of being a good and honest lawyer. Congregational Church, Clifton, Ill.; Baptist Church, Towanda, Ill.; Ladies' Aid Society, Fairfield, Iowa; St. Mary's Church, Protestant Episcopal, Bloomington, Ill.; Citizens of Chelsea, Mass.; M. E. Church, Altoona, Penn.; Presbyterian Church, Omaha, Neb.; Colored Citizens of Cairo, Ill.; Hebrew Citizens of Alton, Ill.; Hobart Church, Oneida Indians, Oneida, Wis.; United Brethren Church, Dayton, Ohio. The 73d Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, at New Orleans, La., contributed \$1437, a greater amount than was given by any other individual or organization, except the State of Illinois.

It was not until the latter part of June that the Sunday schools began to report in large numbers, when page after page of the journal was filled with their contributions. At the same time, reports would come from a U. S. war steamer, with a long list of contributions; then from a U. S. army hospital, then Sunday schools, another U. S. steamship, a regiment in Mississippi, another at Washington, then one in Tennessee,

still another from Arkansas, some white and some colored. Then more Sunday schools, Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Virginia; a colored regiment, Sunday schools, a Hebrew congregation at St. Joseph, Mo.; Sunday schools, M. E. Church in Massachusetts, from a Congregational Church in Wisconsin, a Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania, Baptist Church in Michigan, Episcopal Church in Illinois; roll of contributors from a colored regiment fills twenty three pages; Hebrew congregation in Philadelphia, and a Presbyterian Sunday school at Aurora, Indiana. An American missionary, from his far-off field in Hong Kong, China, sends his contribution, to help build the monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. A Methodist Sunday school, away up in Seattle, Alaska, sends twenty dollars for the same purpose. Then comes a contribution from the superintendent of public instruction at Memphis, Tennessee. More Sunday schools, more Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Good Templars' lodges. More Sunday schools, from the east, west, north, and some from the south, of almost every denomination of Christians. Citizens of New York city contributed nearly five thousand dollars. Citizens of Boston and Stockbridge, Mass., contributed nearly fifteen hundred dollars. More Sunday schools—Sunday schools, lodges, churches, Sunday schools, and so it continues, page after page, throughout the journal.

Much the largest part of the money was contributed during the year 1865, but contributions continued to come, decreasing in number, until the early part of 1870. A contribution came, February 2, 1870, from a Methodist Sunday school at Smithtown Branch, Mass. On the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, namely, February 9, 1870, a contribution of \$500 in gold was received from the State of Nevada, by her large hearted Governor, Henry G. Blasdel. One hundred dollars in gold was received on the eleventh of March, following, from the Secretary of

the State of Nevada, as the contribution of the members of the Legislature and officers of that State. For a long time it appeared as if no more voluntary offerings would come into the treasury, but in December, 1870, a contribution of \$10 was received from a gentleman in St. Louis, and on the twenty-second of the month \$15.22 was received from a Presbyterian Sunday school at Princeton, Illinois.

Another pause ensues, until May 12, 1871, when \$25 was received from a citizen of Sangamon county, Illinois, and on the fifth of June, \$5, from a citizen of Belvidere, Illinois. On the twenty-fourth of June, \$5 was received from a Methodist Sunday school at Greenwich, New York, and on the same day, \$198 was reported as the contribution of the Second Presbyterian Sunday School of Springfield, Illinois. November 25, 1871, a contribution of \$50 is recorded from a citizen of Geneva, Illinois. A report of the contributions for procuring the groups of statuary can be seen in the twentieth chapter, and for ornamenting the monument grounds, in the twenty-first chapter.

Only three States have made contributions to the fund, without reserve. Illinois, by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 29, 1867, appropriated fifty thousand dollars. The money was not to be drawn from the State treasury until it was needed to pay out on the work. It has been drawn and applied as contemplated in the law. The State of Missouri appropriated one thousand dollars—a draft from Governor Fletcher, for that amount, came into the hands of the treasurer of the Association, April 18, 1868—and the State of Nevada \$500, as already stated.

Men may object to giving assistance, and say it is an enterprise that belongs to Illinois. That State has acknowledged the honor of having been the chosen home of Abraham Lincoln, by her contribution of fifty thousand dollars, and has put her name in the most obscure place on the monument. If any other four

States were to combine, and do as much as Illinois, they would justly be regarded as liberal, and yet it is not a State, but a National Monument. As evidence of this, I need only refer to the great extent of country from which the contributions already received have come. They were made up, too, by all classes of people, and by organizations of almost every kind.

There can be but *one* National Monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and that only can be a National Monument which contains his remains; who, at the time of his death, was the head of the nation, and was slain because he was its Chief Magistrate. This is even more than a National Monument, it is cosmopolitan in its character. His love included all mankind, and all the liberty loving portion of the human family extended their love to him. I might fill page after page with quotations from articles written in all parts of the world, expressing sorrow for his death. These expressions were so numerous that the United States Congress, in order to preserve them in a separate form, by a joint resolution of both houses, approved March 2, 1867,

Resolved, That, in addition to the number of copies of papers relating to foreign affairs now authorized by law, there shall be printed for distribution by the Department of State, on fine paper, with wide margin, a sufficient number of copies of the appendix to the diplomatic correspondence of 1865, to supply one copy to each Senator and each Representative of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and to each foreign government, and one copy to each corporation, association or public body, whose expressions of condolence or sympathy are published in this volume; one hundred of these copies to be bound in full Turkey morocco, full gilt, and the remaining copies to be bound in half Turkey morocco, marble edged.

Under this resolution, a volume of nine hundred and thirty quarto pages was published, making a book almost as large as Webster's unabridged dictionary. It

contains "expressions of condolence and sympathy," on account of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, from the governments, associations or individuals, in some official capacity, from the following countries, in alphabetical order. I give the name of each country, and the number of parties from whom documents were received:

Austria, nine; Argentine Republic, nine; Belgium, seven; Brunswick, one; Baden, Duchy of, four; Brazil, six; Bolivia, one; Chili, seventeen; Costa Rica, six; China, two; Denmark, four; Equador, five; Egypt, two; France, one hundred and fifty—forty-seven of which were from the press; Great Britain and her dependencies, including both houses of Parliament and Queen Victoria, many cities and towns throughout the kingdom, the island of Nassau, the Bahamas, Bengal and Calcutta, India, Cape Town and the gold coast of Africa, Dominion of Canada, with many of her cities east and west, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, islands of Guernsey, Bermuda, Jamaica and Vancouver, New South Wales and Nova Scotia. The addresses received from all these sources were four hundred and sixty-five, including twenty-nine from the press. Greece, one; Honduras, one; Hanscatic Republics, including the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubec, seven; Hesse Darmstadt, Duchy of, two; Hawaian Islands, four; Hayti, one; Italy, seventy-two, outside of Rome; Japan, two; Liberia, five; Mexico, six; Morocco, one; the Netherlands, including the Hague, four; Nicaragua, three; Prussia, seventeen; Portugal, eighteen; Peru, eleven; Russia, eight; Rome, four; Spain, nineteen; Sweden and Norway, nine; Saxe Meiningen, one; Switzerland, one hundred and thirty-six; San Salvador, three; United States of Columbia, twenty-three; Uraguay, three; Venezuela, six; Wurtemberg, three; United States of America, sixty-eight. These latter were, to a great extent, made up of societies composed of foreigners residing in the

different cities of the Union. The total number, from all sources, is eleven hundred and sixty-eight. They contain some of the finest sentiments that words can express. They are nearly all written in prose, with a small number in poetry. I insert a single communication of the latter class. It was written by Miss Grace W. Gray, an invalid lady of Northampton, England, and sent to Charles F. Adams, our minister to that nation, with a request that it be forwarded to Mrs. Lincoln. It is an accrostic, and in the number of lines, it would also be a sonnet, if the versification had been arranged for that purpose :

“ A nation—nor one only—mourns thy loss,
 Brave Lincoln, and with voice unanimous
 Raise to thy deathless memory
 A dirge-like song of all thy noble deeds.
 High let it rise; and I, too, fain would add
 A loving tribute to thy priceless worth,
 More widely known since banished from the earth.

“ Laurel shall now thy brow entwine,
 In memory’s ever-faithful shrine;
 Nor shall it fade when earth dissolves.
 Caught up to meet thee in the air,
 Old age and youth shall bless thee there;
 Love shall her grateful tribute pay,
 Nor cease through heaven’s eternal day.”

Resolutions and other expressions, by legislative bodies, corporations, voluntary societies and public assemblies called for the occasion, one and all, expressed in unmistakable terms their horror at the crime, and the warmest sympathy and condolence with the bereaved family of the President and the American people; but from the very nature of things, they partook too much of formality to express the finer feelings of the heart. These latter could only be found in the public journals. Of the former class, I make a

single selection of part of an utterance in four where-ases and six resolutions, from the government of Liberia :

Resolved, By the President of the Republic of Liberia and his Cabinet, in council, That it is with sincere regret and pain, as well as with feelings of horror and indignation, the government of Liberia has heard of the foul assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States of America.

Resolved, That the government and people of Liberia deeply sympathize with the government and people of the United States, in the sad loss they have sustained by the death of so wise, so just, so efficient, so vigorous, and yet so merciful a ruler.

Resolved, That while with due sorrow the government and people of Liberia weep with those that mourn the loss of so good and great a chief, they are, nevertheless, mindful of the loss they themselves have experienced in the death of the great philanthropist whose virtues can never cease to be told so long as the Republic of Liberia shall endure; so long as there survives a member of the negro race to tell of the chains that have been broken; of the griefs that have been allayed; of the broken hearts that have been bound up by him who, as it were a new creation, breathed life into four millions of that race whom he found oppressed and degraded.

From a large number of French papers, I select a single paragraph, from the *Siecle* of April 30, 1865 :

“I pause to pay a tribute of homage to the memory of Abraham Lincoln; he will have been the apostle and the martyr of freedom. The cause of slavery could only be put an end to by assassination. It dies as it has lived, the dagger in hand. What a lost cause! What a dishonored cause! The frightful drama of Golgotha is the purchase of the disinherited. The blood of the just is invariably the ransom of the slaves.”

We have heretofore regarded the people of South America as not more than half civilized, but in all the hundreds of papers on the death of Abraham Lincoln, there is none that exhibits more accurate and discrim-

inating knowledge of our history, and that for sublimity of thought and deep pathos, excels that written by the Hon. Salvador Camacho Roldan, and translated from *La Opinion*, Bogota, June 7, 1865 ; from which I make some brief extracts. After stating in the most clear and concise language, the causes of our civil war and the difficulties in the path of President Lincoln, the writer says : "There is in his last words something of the fire of the old prophets," and then proceeds to quote from his inaugural address of March 4, 1865 :

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

The writer continues :

"And that nothing should be wanting to complete the grandeur of his life, the hand of crime snatched it from him in the midst of the triumph of his cause, and bound his temples, already pale from the vigils and anguish of four years, with the resplendent crown of the martyr.

"Abraham Lincoln is dead, but his work is finished and sealed with the veneration which God has given to the blood of martyrs. He who was yesterday a man, is to-day an apostle ; he who was the centre at which the shots of malice and hatred were aimed, is to-day a prestige, sacred and irresistible. His voice is louder and more potent from the mansion of martyrs, than from the Capitol, and the cry which was loudly raised among the living, is mute before the majesty of the tomb.

"Abraham Lincoln passes to the side of Washington—the one the father, and the other the saviour of a great nation. The traditions, pure and stainless, of the early times of the republic, broken at the close of the administration of the second Adams, were restored in the martyr of Ford's Theatre ; and the predominance of material interests which has heretofore obscured the country of Franklin, will abdicate the field to the prelacy of

moral ideas, of justice, of equality, and of reparation. The whip has dropped from the hand of the overseer; the bloodhound will hunt no more the fugitive slave in the mangrove swamps of the Mississippi; the hammer of the auctioneer of negroes has struck for the last time on his platform, and its baleful sound has died into eternal silence. The sacred ties of love which unite the hearts of slaves will not again be broken by the forced separation of husbands and wives, parents and children. The unnatural and infamous consort between the words liberty and slavery is dissolved forever; and liberty! liberty! will be the cry which shall run from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. This great work has cost a great price. Humanity will have to mourn yet many years to come the horrors of that civil war; but above the blood of its victims, above the bones of its dead, above the ashes of desolated hearths, will arise the great figure of Abraham Lincoln, as the most acceptable sacrifice offered by the nineteenth century in expiation of the great crime of the sixteenth. Above all the anguish and tears of that immense hecatomb will appear the shade of Lincoln as the symbol of hope and pardon."

These expressions of condolence and sympathy were written in not less than twenty-five of the leading languages of the world, but when translated into our own, they one and all convey such true appreciation of the motives that governed the life of Abraham Lincoln, as leads us to believe that the language of freedom is everywhere the same. I believe it may be truthfully said, that there is not a man under the whole canopy of heaven, that loves liberty for liberty's sake, who does not feel that, when Abraham Lincoln was struck down, he lost a brother, for his love included all mankind.

A copy of the book containing these expressions of condolence and sympathy, also the books, papers and letters of the Monument Association will be placed in Memorial Hall. A package of the original documents sent to Mrs. Lincoln and the officers of the United States government, after the death of Mr. Lincoln,

was forwarded by Robert T. Lincoln to the Hon. John T. Stuart in December, 1871, to be framed and placed in Memorial Hall. A small number of them are on paper, but much the largest number are on either parchment or vellum. They are of all sizes, from eight by ten inches to eighteen by twenty-four. Among them are some very fine specimens of pen-printing. They will be highly valued for their ornamental appearance. Twenty-two of them are the originals of those contained in the book published by Congress. I will mention them in something like the order in which they appear in that book.

In the borough of Blackburn, county of Lancaster, England, a meeting was held May 2, 1865, and an address issued to Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Seward and their families. In this address the sentiment is expressed, that when the exigencies of a nation demand a great leader, God always sends the man for the time, and that Abraham Lincoln was raised up for the special purpose of leading our government through the perils of the rebellion, and to let the oppressed go free. Although the language varies, there is a similarity in the sentiments running through them all, therefore I shall simply give the dates and places from whence they came:

Belfast, Ireland, May 8, 1865.

Dublin, Ireland, May 1, 1865.

Borough of Lancaster, England, May 3, 1865.

City Council of Liverpool, England, May 3, 1865.

City of Leeds, England, May 1, 1865.

Workingmen of London, England, May 4, 1865.

Their words of patriotism and love of freedom are so clear, that they seem to be Americans. Their address comes on a large piece of parchment, with fifty-five signatures.

The Emancipation Society, at St. James Hall, London, April 29, 1865.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, London, May 5, 1865.

Temple Discussion Forum, of London, without date.

Atlantic Telegraph Company, from the London office, May 8, 1865.

New England Society, of Montreal, Canada, April 19, 1865.

Municipal Council of Northampton, England, May 1, 1865. Two copies, on vellum; one to the government archives at Washington, the other to Mrs. Lincoln.

Municipal Council of Oldham, England May 1 and 3, 1865.

Town Council of Paisley, Scotland, May 6, 1865.

The inhabitants of Plaistow, England, without date.

Municipal Council of Rochdale, Scotland, May 4, 1865.

Sheffield Secular Society, England, without date.

The inhabitants of Southport, England, May 6, 1865.

Parish of St. Pancras, county of Middlesex, England, May 10, 1865.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, New York city, April 22, 1865.

Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 200 Mulberry street, New York, April 24, 1865.

The following do not appear in the book published by Congress, but on the parchments only:

From the Aldermen and Burgesses of the city of Liverpool, England, May 3, 1865.

The inhabitants of Gateshead, England, May 4, 1865.

Ladies of the London Emancipation Society, to Mrs. Lincoln, without date.

St. George's Society, Quebec, Dominion of Canada, April 24, 1865.

Montgomery Lodge No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons, Philadelphia, May 4, 1865.

Friends, or Quakers, of Kendall, England, to the

widow and children of Abraham Lincoln, without date. This parchment contains sixty-seven autograph names, about one-third being women.

Mercantile Library Company sent a piece of parchment, with some very neatly expressed sentiments and fifteen signatures, but it is without date or location.

The St. Andrew's Scottish Benevolent Society of San Francisco, California, April 17, 1865. Their expressions are recorded on a fine piece of vellum, and attached to a roller, heavily plated with gold.

Declarations of the Bishop and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Illinois, April 19, 1865. These are neatly engrossed on a piece of vellum, eighteen by twenty-four inches, and signed by Bishop Whitehouse and fifty-one of the clergy of his diocese.

Among the number there is one very fine piece of parchment, which has nothing on its face to show whether it was prepared before or after Mr. Lincoln's death. It is a series of joint resolutions of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, inviting Abraham Lincoln to visit that city on his way to Washington, to be inaugurated President of the United States. It contains the names of the committee of invitation, consisting of six members of each council, and was approved by the Mayor, Alexander Henry, February 14, 1861.

On the morning of Saturday, April 29, 1871, the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, of Springfield, arose from his bed about one o'clock, took an affectionate leave of his family, and started to the depot of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, with the intention of visiting Belleville. At daylight his body was found, about a square from his residence, lying on its face, with a pistol shot through his head. The wound was almost like that which caused the death of Mr. Lincoln. Large rewards were offered for the arrest of the assassins, but

there has never been the slightest clue as to who they were.

At the annual meeting of the Association, May 11, 1871, a committee was appointed who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted and ordered to be spread upon the record:

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, one of the corporators of the National Lincoln Monument Association, and the first of that number who has departed this life, this Association has lost one of the most earnest, faithful and valued members—one who cherished the memory of Abraham Lincoln with sincere and patriotic devotion, and who gave his time and thought, gladly and without stint, to promote the success of the enterprise for which this corporation was created.

Resolved, That we recall with grateful emotions the unvarying courtesy and kindness of the deceased, as a member of this body; his exalted conception of the historic significance of the proposed monument; his strong desire that the structure should be worthy of the great name to be honored and perpetuated by it, and his many valuable services and suggestions as the work was begun and carried forward.

Resolved, That the cruel assassination of Mr. Tyndale derives a blacker coloring of atrocity from his singularly benevolent and philanthropic nature, and his well known kindness of disposition, and that we earnestly join in the general wish that his inhuman murderers may yet be arrested, convicted and punished.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded, with assurances of our deep and respectful sympathy, to the afflicted widow and family of the deceased.

NEWTON BATEMAN, DAVID L. PHILLIPS, JAMES C. CONKLING,	}	Committee.
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At the same meeting, upon the suggestion of Hon. O. M. Hatch, Gov. John M. Palmer was elected a member of the Association, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Tyndale. With this exception, there has never been any change in the membership, from the organization of the Association.

Clinton L. Conkling, the first secretary, was never a member of the Association, but served as secretary until December 28, 1865, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted January 18, 1866. Hon. O. M. Hatch was then elected secretary, which he accepted, and has continued to serve until the present time. The Association is at present composed of ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby, President; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Vice President; Hon. James H. Beveridge, Treasurer; Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary; Hon. O. H. Miner, Hon. John T. Stuart, Hon. James C. Conkling, John Williams, Thomas J. Dennis, Jacob Bunn, Hon. Newton Bateman, Hon. S. H. Treat, Hon. D. L. Phillips, Dr. S. H. Melvin, and Gov. John M. Palmer.

The Executive Committee, appointed when the work commenced, namely, the Hon. John T. Stuart, Jacob Bunn, and John Williams, has continued to superintend it to the present time.

CHAPTER XX.

The statements of this chapter were authorized by a special committee of the Association, appointed for that purpose at a meeting held November 29, 1871.

Soon after the National Lincoln Monument Association was organized, it announced its intention to raise two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of building a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. This was the sum named in all the papers sent out by the Association. There was but one contribution made, the payment of which was dependent on the whole amount being raised. The Legislature of New York, at its first or second session after the Association was organized, appropriated ten thousand dollars, to be paid to the National Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Illinois, when two hundred and forty thousand dollars were raised from other sources. With that proviso in the law, the Association has no claim on the State of New York, as the requisite amount has not been raised from other sources, consequently that appropriation has lapsed.

An aged colored woman named Charlotte Scott, who had received her freedom in Virginia by the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, was living at Marietta, Ohio, when he was assassinated. Upon hearing of his death she was greatly distressed, and said: "The colored people have lost their best friend on earth; Mr. Lincoln was our best friend, and I will give five dollars of my wages towards building

a monument to his memory." The money was at once placed in the hands of the Rev. C. D. Battelle, of Marietta, to be held in trust for the purpose designated. The circumstance was related in a letter to the Hon. James E. Yeatman, of St. Louis, President of the Western Sanitary Commission. An extract from that letter, with a brief note from Mr. Yeatman, was published in the *Missouri Democrat* of May 2, 1865. On the nineteenth of May a response came from Lieut. Col. John P. Coleman, of the 6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, at Natchez, Mississippi, accompanied by \$4242 as the contribution of that regiment towards the monument fund. The 70th U. S. Colored Infantry contributed \$2949.50. Other regiments entered into the plan, and as the soldiers were paid off they sent in liberal contributions. Part of this money came through the hands of U. S. Paymaster W. C. Lupton, who says that seventeen hundred men—including the 6th and 70th regiments, just named—contributed about \$10,000, an average of nearly six dollars each. So anxious were they to express their gratitude that they were willing to give all their pay, and in many instances the officers found it necessary to restrain them. After the movement was fairly inaugurated, the five dollars given by Charlotte Scott was sent by Rev. Mr. Battelle to Mr. Yeatman, to be recorded as the first contribution.

Some time during the summer of 1865, the Western Sanitary Commission employed John M. Langston, of Ohio, a man of color and a talented lawyer, to travel in the Southern States as an agent in making collections from the colored people. He continued in the work until April 15, 1866. In consequence of the change of conduct in Andrew Johnson towards the colored people, causing apprehensions in their minds with regard to their own safety, further efforts were paralyzed and there was but little more collected.

Seeing there was not enough to build a monument of any considerable magnitude, Mr. Yeatman, as Presi-

dent of the Western Sanitary Commission, accompanied by the Hon. Wayman Crow, a personal friend of Miss Harriet E. Hosmer, visited Springfield in September, 1868, the time appointed by the Association for selecting a design. Mr. Yeatman made an overture, to turn the funds raised by the colored people over to the National Lincoln Monument Association, and that the citizens of St. Louis would increase the amount to \$25,000, provided the design of Miss Hosmer was adopted. Upon investigation, the Association became satisfied that to build after her design would cost more than double the money that there was any prospect they would ever be able to command, and for that reason, if no other, they were under the necessity of adopting a less costly design.

At a conference of the African M. E. Church which assembled at Indianapolis from Aug. 26 to Sept. 5, 1870, representing the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, resolutions were adopted expressing the opinion that the money held in trust by the officers of the late Western Sanitary Commission for the purpose of building a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, ought to be turned over to the National Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Illinois, to be used in completing the monument at that place, and that it ought not to be used for any other purpose. The resolutions were signed by Bishops Quinn and Campbell, and were only intended to be advisory. This action of the conference was made known to the custodians of the fund in St. Louis, but they declined to be influenced by it, except in proportion as its members might be able to produce evidence that they were contributors. The custodians of the fund at St. Louis also stated that they had pledged it to the National Lincoln Monument Association at Washington City, of which the Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator from Iowa, is President. The condition upon which it was appropriated to that Asso-

ciation was, that it should adopt so much of Miss Hosmer's design as would make the crowning part of the Monument. The money was to be used for that purpose when the body of the Monument was built up to a proper height to receive it, and not until that time.

From the time ground was broken in the autumn of 1869, until the spring of 1871, the structure arose steadily and quietly, and the work, both on the Monument and statue, was so far advanced that the Association began to prepare for some public demonstration connected with the enterprise, without waiting for the four groups of statuary. On the eleventh day of May, at the sixth annual meeting of the Association, a committee was raised consisting of President Oglesby, D. L. Phillips, J. C. Conkling, Newton Bateman and S. H. Treat, to make the necessary preparations. They were expected to visit Chicopee, Massachusetts, and "examine the Statue of Lincoln and the Coat of Arms, suggest to the Association the name of a suitable person to deliver the oration upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Statue when placed upon the Monument, and to select and suggest a day upon which the ceremonies should take place."

On the nineteenth of July, four days after the death of Thomas Lincoln, at a meeting of the Association, that committee reported progress. A few days after that, Governor Oglesby and Mr. Phillips, of the before mentioned committee, started East.

A meeting of the Association was called on the twenty-second of August, to hear the report of the committee, of which the following is the substance:

Messrs. Oglesby and Phillips went by the way of Chicago, for the purpose of availing themselves of the counsels—particularly in the selection of an orator—of some of the prominent gentlemen of that city, who had been the personal and political friends of President Lincoln. Upon making their business known to the Hon. J. Young Scammon, Col. James H. Bowen,

Chauncey T. Bowen, Esq. and others, they learned that several of these gentlemen, on their visit to Springfield with the remains of Thomas Lincoln, became deeply interested in seeing the monument completed. When the subject was more fully discussed, the committee received what they regarded as ample assurances that Chicago would furnish the means to purchase one of the groups of statuary. They went so far as to select the Infantry Group as the one they would prefer to have placed to the credit of their city. The whole question was left open, with the understanding that whenever the Association desired it, the money would be forthcoming.

The committee next visited New York city and called on ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, Hon. Russell Sage, Hon. George Opdyke, Winthrop S. Gilman, Esq. Geo. T. M. Davis, Esq. A. D. Shepherd, Esq. and others, and received assurances that New York would furnish the Naval Group. They left the matter of raising the money there open also, for the reason that it was in the heat of summer, and they were assured that many gentlemen who would cheerfully contribute to the fund were then absent.

On visiting Boston they called on Governor Claflin, and after a long consultation with him, were gratified to find that he entered heartily into the spirit of the enterprise, and although he declined, alone, to make a positive promise, he assured the committee of his sympathy with the movement, and gave it as his opinion that Boston would furnish the means to pay for one of the groups.

The committee would have visited Philadelphia but did not think it advisable to go while the weather was so hot, and that it would be better to defer it until winter.

On visiting Chicopee the committee found the Coat of Arms finished, and the work on the Statue of Lincoln in a good state of progress. They took ample time

to study it, and unhesitatingly pronounce it as perfect a reproduction of Abraham Lincoln as it is possible to transfer from life to inert matter. In their opinion Mr. Mead has proven himself a true artist, in the fact that he has made no effort to improve on nature. Mr. Lincoln stooped in the shoulders, just enough to spoil the fit of a coat about the breast, and the Statue shows this to perfection. The peculiar contour of the features, the full lower lip, the mole on the cheek, the wrinkles on the forehead, and the nose, unlike any other except Lincoln's, are all faithfully reproduced. His long, bony fingers, as they grasped the Emancipation Proclamation, and all his other angularities, are brought out with great accuracy. They regard the work a signal success, and think it a fortunate circumstance that the casting and finishing was placed in the hands of the Ames Manufacturing Company. Mr. James T. Ames, as President of that Company, became intimately acquainted with Mr. Lincoln during the four years of the rebellion. His business relations in manufacturing cannon and other arms for the government, led to many personal interviews with the President. His recollection of these events was of great value when he came to finish up the statue, which he seemed to regard more as a labor of love and patriotism, than a mere matter of business.

It appeared to them as if the work was almost done, but Mr. Ames declined to name a time when it would be completed. Being satisfied that it could not be done and put in position on the Monument in time to be unveiled during 1871, the committee did not make a selection of an orator, neither did they name any day for the ceremony of unveiling to take place.

Although the committee found it inexpedient at that time to do all they were appointed for, they did that which was much more important. They developed the fact that the movement on the part of the people to build a monument to the memory of Abraham Lin-

coln was not a mere impulse, to be abandoned when the novelty wore away, but that the people are firmly resolved to complete it in all its parts. Thus matters connected with the Monument stood when the great tornado of fire swept over Chicago on the eighth and ninth of October. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property, belonging to the men who had united in pledging the money to purchase the Infantry Group of statuary, were reduced to ashes in a day.

When this great calamity befel the commercial metropolis of the Northwest, it was about the close of the building season for 1871. The Monument proper was then nearly completed. The Association had the means to pay all bills for this part of the work, also for the United States Coat of Arms and the Statute of Lincoln. But the Monument would still lack what was necessary to give vital force to the design of the artist. It would be an apt emblem of our government at the beginning of the great rebellion. The constitution was there as a pedestal, and Abraham Lincoln took his position upon it. The States were there, but threatening dissolution, and he had neither Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery or a Navy, without which he would have been compelled to look on and see them crumble away beneath his feet. At this juncture the loyal people of America rallied to his support, and placed at his disposal the means necessary to organize all the forces required for the preservation of the government. The members of the Association, when assembled on the twenty-ninth of November, felt that the time had arrived for an earnest appeal to be made to the American people, to again furnish the means to organize the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Artillery and the Navy—in bronze—to be marshaled around his Statue, in imitation of the support the loyal people of the nation gave him in its hour of greatest peril.

The feeling was unanimous among the members that the magnanimity which always characterized

Abraham Lincoln, should restrain them from holding those gentlemen in Chicago to their promises made before the fire. In consideration of the munificent liberality manifested by them in so many ways when in prosperity, all felt that they should be consulted before calling on any other city to take their place in supplying the Infantry Group. It was decided that, as the initial step to further proceedings, Governor Oglesby should visit Chicago and ascertain their feelings on the subject. After spending a day or two there, the Governor wrote a letter to the Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of the Association. The letter was dated Chicago, Dec. 8, and when it was received Mr. Hatch informed Vice President Dubois, who called a meeting Dec. 11, 1871, for the purpose of hearing a report from the Governor.

He said that at an interview with the Hon. J. Young Scammon, he opened the conversation about the future purposes of the Association, and suggested that it might be under the necessity of calling upon some other city to take the place of Chicago in supplying one of the groups of statuary. Mr. Scammon said he thought not, and inquired into the terms of the contract with the sculptor, as to the time of payments. The Governor informed him that one-third of the price was to be paid when the order was given for the work to proceed; but then added very explicitly, that the Association did not, under the present circumstances, expect Chicago to contribute anything, and assured him of the profound regret felt by the members at the necessity of looking somewhere else for the Infantry Group. Mr. Scammon said he thought that unnecessary, and then to the surprise and gratification of the Governor, proceeded to say: "Your Association may give Mr. Mead the order to proceed at once to prepare the cast for the Infantry Group, and I will furnish you in cash one-third of the \$13,700; and I think by the time the second payment becomes due, we shall be able to meet

that and the last also." The Governor conferred with Mr. Chauncey T. Bowen, and other gentlemen, who heartily approved of the action of Mr. Scammon, and expressed the determination of Chicago to have one of the groups if no other city did so.

One of the rules of the Association is, never to order any work until they have the money in hand to pay the whole amount; but the Governor recommended a deviation from that rule in the case of Chicago. The other members adopted his views, and on motion of Dr. S. H. Melvin, it was

"*Resolved:* That, in consideration of the proposition—magnanimous under the circumstances—made by the Hon. J. Young Scammon to President Oglesby, as detailed in his letter just read, the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby directed to request or order Mr. Mead to proceed to execute the work upon the Infantry Group, and prepare the same for the Monument, as stipulated and contemplated in his contract with the Association."

The following order was then issued, with instructions to Mr. Mead to draw on Mr. Scammon for \$4566.66 $\frac{2}{3}$:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. U. S. A. Dec. 11, A. D. 1871.

Mr. Larkin G. Mead, FLORENCE, ITALY.

SIR—You are hereby directed to proceed to the construction of the Infantry Group for the National Lincoln Monument, as specified in your contract with the Association, this order being given upon a resolution of the Association, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN T. STUART, }
JOHN WILLIAMS, } Executive Committee.
JACOB BUNN, }

Ex-Governor Oglesby and D. L. Phillips, of the committee appointed May, 1871, again started east *via* Chicago about the eighth of February, 1872, for the purpose of completing their labors and of enlisting the patriotic citizens of some of the eastern cities in the

laudable work of supplying the means to secure the remaining groups of Statuary, and to make arrangements for having the Statue of Lincoln placed upon the Monument when completed ; also, to secure the consent of some distinguished American citizen to deliver the oration on that occasion.

At a meeting of the Association on the fourteenth of March, the committee made their report, of which the following is the substance: One or both of them visited New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicopee, Albany and Auburn. At New York, Boston and Philadelphia, each, they received positive assurances from gentlemen eminent for their love of country, that the money would be raised to pay for a group of statuary. At each place the parties giving this assurance had a book prepared for recording one hundred and thirty-seven subscriptions, of one hundred dollars each, making \$13,700, the amount required. When the subscriptions are completed, the books are to be forwarded to Springfield and placed in Memorial Hall, as an additional attraction to the contributors, or their friends, when visiting the Monument.

The Cavalry Group was assigned to Boston, and the assurances that the money will be raised are supported by such names as ex-Gov. Claflin, Nathaniel Thayer, Alpheus Hardy, J. Wiley Edmonds, Horatio Harrison and others.

New York being the largest seaport in the United States, the Naval Group was very appropriately assigned to that city. The assurance that the money will be raised for this group is supported by ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Russel Sage, Col. G. T. M. Davis and Winthrop S. Gilman.

At Philadelphia some parties proposed raising the \$13,700 by subscriptions of \$1000 each, but it was finally decided to adopt the plan pursued at New York and Boston. The following are the names of some of the parties who warmly seconded the movement, upon

the object being presented by Gov. Oglesby, who visited Philadelphia alone. Col. John W. Forney, Morton McMichael, G. W. Childs, Henry Carey, Mr. Comly the Collector of Customs, and James L. Claghorn.

Pennsylvania being the largest iron producing State in the Union, and Pittsburg the city where the greatest quantity of heavy ordnance was manufactured during the war to suppress the rebellion, it seemed appropriate for the commercial metropolis of that State to furnish the Artillery Group, and the proposition made by Gov. Oglesby that this should be done, was very heartily acceded to by the gentlemen above named.

Now, having all the groups provided for, the Association has no further anxiety about the means to complete the Monument in all its parts. Those three cities will doubtless vie with each other in seeing which shall be first to fill its quota. As soon as the money is in the treasury, the Association will order the work to proceed on those three groups, and as the order for the Infantry has so recently been given, the artist will probably carry forward the work on all four at the same time.

The committee once more visited Chicopee, Massachusetts, and report that the statue of Lincoln will be done before the middle of summer, ready to ship to Springfield.

Previous to the departure of the committee, the feeling was almost unanimously expressed by the members of the Association and others that, in view of the historical associations connected with the death of President Lincoln, and the attempt to assassinate his Secretary of State, it would be eminently proper that he should take the leading part in the approaching demonstration at the tomb of the former. With the view of making such arrangements as would lead to the consummation of the wishes of the Association, Gov. Oglesby visited Auburn, New York, on the seventh of March, and on

behalf of the Association, extended to the Hon. William H. Seward an invitation to visit Springfield and deliver the oration at the unveiling of the statue of Lincoln. After taking one whole day to consider the matter, and consult with his physician and family, Mr. Seward felt compelled to decline the invitation on account of the precarious condition of his health.

The Association has not yet named a day for the unveiling of the statue, and probably will not do so until they know the exact time at which it will be completed; but when the day is fixed and the orator selected, it will be published in the papers a sufficient time before-hand for visitors to be present from all parts of the United States.

Mr. Phillips visited Albany and received assurances from Lieut. Gov. Thos. G. Alvord, Mr. Speaker Smith and other gentlemen officially connected with the State government, that the \$10,000 appropriation which had been made by that State and lapsed, would be renewed, and that the Association should have the money.

The following financial statement of the National Lincoln Monument Fund was made by the treasurer, Hon. James H. Beveridge, Feb. 15, 1872.

The general contributions to the National Lincoln Monument Fund amount to.....	\$170,652.72
Special contribution by Hon. D. Davis for grading grounds.....	500.00
Special contribution, balance Sanitary fund, for Soldiers' Monumental Slab.....	500.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$171,652.72

The expenditures have been as follows:

Paid Larkin G. Mead for design and for statuary....	\$ 12,166.66
Paid and due contractor for the Monument.....	136,550.00
Paid contractor for additional work.....	1,000.00
Paid for laying out and grading grounds and for steps	575.00

AND THE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT. 195

Paid for temporary vault.....	1,613.97
“ printing, advertising and stationery.....	1,615.85
“ clerk hire, mailing circulars and recording the names of Sabbath School donors. . .	1,443.40
“ traveling expenses ag'ts soliciting donations.	1,787.10
“ engravings of Monument for Sunday School donors.....	932.00
“ Soldiers' Monumental Slab.....	500.00
“ express, postage and other incidental expenses	2,042.43
Due Larkin G. Mead on Statue of Lincoln and Coat of Arms, when delivered,....	9,133.33
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	\$169,359.74
Balance.....	2,292.98

It will thus be seen that the Association has the means to complete every part of the Monument proper, and leave a balance in the treasury of \$2292.98, to go towards the grading and ornamentation of the grounds. There is yet much work to be done on the grounds and the present board of directors are desirous of laying the foundation for a permanent fund, that will yield sufficient income to take care of the Monument and grounds, and keep all in repair perpetually.

The effort to build a Monument to the memory of the illustrious patriot Abraham Lincoln, has thus proved a grand success, and although it is not as large as it was at first intended that it should be, it is really a magnificent structure, far surpassing every other work of the kind on the American continent. For beauty of design it is unique. In fact, there is nothing that approaches it in this country, and gentlemen who have traveled extensively in Europe, say they have seen nothing to equal it there. For all coming time it will be a shrine at which patriots will delight to renew their vows to truth, justice and liberty.

Since the foregoing was written, the following letter has been received ; it needs no explanation :

NEW YORK, March 13, 1872.

Hon. R. J. Oglesby, DECATUR, ILL.

My Dear Governor—I have been at work since Thursday last, upon the matter of obtaining the autographs of one hundred and thirty-seven of our citizens, for the purpose of contributing one of the Bronze Groups for the monument to Abraham Lincoln. I have gone far enough to enable me to assure you, and the Association represented by you, that I am certain to be successful—so certain that I will be responsible for raising the sum of thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, being the amount necessary to pay for the group representing the Navy. Each autograph on my book means a check for \$100, and it may be until the middle of April before the matter will be complete, and the certificate of deposit in the United States Trust Co. forwarded to you. Therefore, that no time should be lost in ordering the modeling to be done by the artist, (Mr. Mead), I want you to advise him and get him to work *without delay*. My subscribers are all chosen, and none refuse, while many *thank me* for giving them the privilege ; and yet, time is required to see so many gentlemen. Some are not in town, and others not always at their place of business when I call ; but be assured that success is certain, and that there ought not to be any delay in forwarding the order. The artist may get engaged in some other heavy work.

I am very truly yours,
E. D. MORGAN.

The letter was transmitted by President Oglesby to Secretary Hatch, with instructions to call a meeting at once. The meeting was called March 22. When the Association was convened, and the letter read, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved : That in consideration of the letter from Hon. E. D. Morgan, just read, we hereby request and direct Larkin G. Mead Esq. to proceed without delay, to prepare and construct the Naval Group for the Monument, as contemplated and specified in his

contract with this Association, and draw upon them for one-third of thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars. The Secretary is hereby directed to cause to be transmitted to Mr. Mead a copy of this order.

The order was at once forwarded to the artist at Florence, Italy.



CHAPTER XXI.

OAK RIDGE CEMETERY.

When Springfield was only a village, four acres of land about half a mile west of the old State House was donated by Elijah Iles for a "grave yard," and a few years later another was laid out immediately west of it, called Hutchinson Cemetery. It consisted of about four acres also, and was regularly laid out. Lots were sold, and considerable effort made to ornament the grounds. As the town emerged from its village condition and manifested signs of larger growth, it became evident that some other arrangement should be made for the burial of the dead. With this object in view, Alderman Charles H. Lanphier, on the twenty-eighth of May, 1855, introduced the subject of purchasing land for a permanent grave yard outside the city limits.

After it was decided by the city council to purchase grounds for the purpose designated, two sites were proposed, and on bringing the subject of location to a vote, it was found that the aldermen were equally divided. Gen. John Cook, then and now of Springfield, was mayor of the city. The position of the aldermen threw the responsibility of giving the casting vote on the mayor. The friends of the successful locality awarded to Mayor Cook the honor of naming the ground, and he called it Oak Ridge Cemetery. On the fourth of June the city received of A. G. Herndon and wife, a deed to a fraction less than seventeen acres of land, for which it paid three hundred and fifty dollars. On the fourteenth of May, 1856, eleven and a half acres

more were purchased as an addition to the cemetery. At the same time—May 14, 1856—an ordinance was passed by the city council prohibiting interments in the old town grave yard, and forbidding the enlargement of any cemetery within half a mile of the city limits, which latter provision could only apply to Hutchinson Cemetery. An additional ordinance was passed at the same time, setting apart the twenty-eight and a half acres as a place of burial for the dead, under the name given it by mayor Cook. The cemetery was enclosed with a substantial fence at the expense of the city, and for two or three years it was used as a place of burial for the poor only. There being no sexton, parties dug graves wherever they pleased, of which there was no record preserved.

On the eighteenth of April, 1858, and from that time, a register has been kept of all the interments. The grounds began to present a more orderly appearance, but it required a great amount of labor to remove the under-brush. Up to this time the ground was directly under the control of the city authorities, but it was thought desirable to identify lot owners more closely with it, and make them, to some extent, responsible for its management. In 1859 the Legislature was applied to for some charter amendments, which were granted, authorizing the city council to elect annually a board of five managers, each one of whom should be a lot owner, and whose duty it should be to take charge of all the funds set apart for the use of the cemetery, and direct all the improvements in the grounds.

On the nineteenth of March, 1860, the first selection of managers took place, and on the ninth of April the board organized and entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned them. On the twenty-sixth of that month, the board resolved to set apart the twenty-fourth of May for the purpose of consecrating and dedicating the grounds of Oak Ridge Cemetery for the exclusive purpose of a burial place for the dead. The eighth

day of May, a meeting was held, consisting of the managers, a committee of the city council and the clergymen of the city, to make arrangements for the ceremonies. On the twenty-fourth, a procession was formed and marched to the cemetery, where the exercises took place. They consisted of singing, prayer, instrumental music, an oration by the Hon. J. C. Conkling, and the formal dedication by the Hon. G. A. Sutton, mayor of the city.

Upon the recommendations of the board of managers, the city continued to make additions to the grounds, so that in 1865 the cemetery consisted of seventy-six and a half acres. Soon after the remains of President Lincoln were deposited in the public vault, May 4, 1865, the city donated six acres of land, or so much of it as might be thought desirable to occupy, to the National Lincoln Monument Association, and it is upon this ground that the Association has erected the monument. By referring to the map, the form and extent of the grounds may be distinguished by the dark lines a short distance from the monument. It is well to remark here that, although the cemetery contains but seventy-six and a half acres, there are about ninety-seven acres included in the boundaries given on the map, but it is understood that the additions can be made whenever it is thought to be desirable.

For several years the city council appropriated one thousand dollars annually to be used in improving the grounds, but in 1866 the revenue from the sale of lots was such that it was not thought to be necessary to continue the appropriations. In order to create a permanent fund to bring in revenue sufficient to keep up the improvements, the board of managers recommended and the city council set apart two thousand dollars, saved from the sale of lots, as a sinking fund, or rather as an endowment fund, and invested it in bonds bearing ten per cent. interest. In 1867, another thousand dollars was added, and additions have since been made,

so that the cemetery fund now amounts to about four thousand dollars.

The four acre plat occupied by the old grave yard, donated by Elijah Iles, reverted to him when it ceased to be used as a place of burial. Mr. Iles then deeded it to Springfield in trust for the benefit of Oak Ridge Cemetery. The land is to be divided into lots and sold in the year 1883, and the proceeds of the sales kept as a fund forever, the interest to be used in embellishing the grounds of Oak Ridge Cemetery. There is a proviso in the deed favorable to the city purchasing the land in a body to be used as a public park, if it should be thought desirable to do so.

With a view to extinguishing Hutchinson Cemetery, the city, in 1866, commenced giving lots in Oak Ridge in exchange for lots of equal size in Hutchinson Cemetery, the lot owners there transferring their lots by deed and receiving deeds in Oak Ridge in return. In this way the city has already received the title to more than half of Hutchinson Cemetery, and the time is not far distant when it will receive it all, and then it will be sold and added to the endowment fund of Oak Ridge. The land in these two old cemeteries amounts to about eight acres, and both are near the new State House, where land is rapidly rising in value. By the time they are to be sold, they will bring such prices as to swell the endowment fund of Oak Ridge to such an amount that the grounds can be ornamented in the very highest style and preserved in that condition.

The Lincoln Monument grounds being a part of Oak Ridge Cemetery, it is proper to state in this place that, in September, 1871, a citizen of Bloomington contributed \$500, to be used in grading the grounds around the monument. Another contribution for the same purpose was made under the following circumstances:

The Illinois State Sanitary Commission, organized during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, was composed of John P. Reynolds, President; Col.

John Williams, Treasurer ; Col. Woods, Robert Irwin, Esq., E. B. Hawley, Esq., and Hon. Wm. Butler. They were all citizens of Springfield at the time, but Mr. Reynolds has removed to Chicago, Col. Woods to Winchester, and Mr. Irwin is deceased.

In addition to the sanitary work, the commission attended to the collection of the claims of soldiers against the government. At the close of the war, the services of the commission being no longer necessary in the field, it turned over the claim business in its hands to Col. Woods and Edward J. Eno, now of St. Louis, with the understanding that a certain per cent. of their fees should be paid into the treasury of the commission. By this arrangement the commission was enabled to relieve the wants of many widows and families of soldiers, and about the close of the war, it donated \$5000 to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Springfield, before the State commenced providing for that class of sufferers.

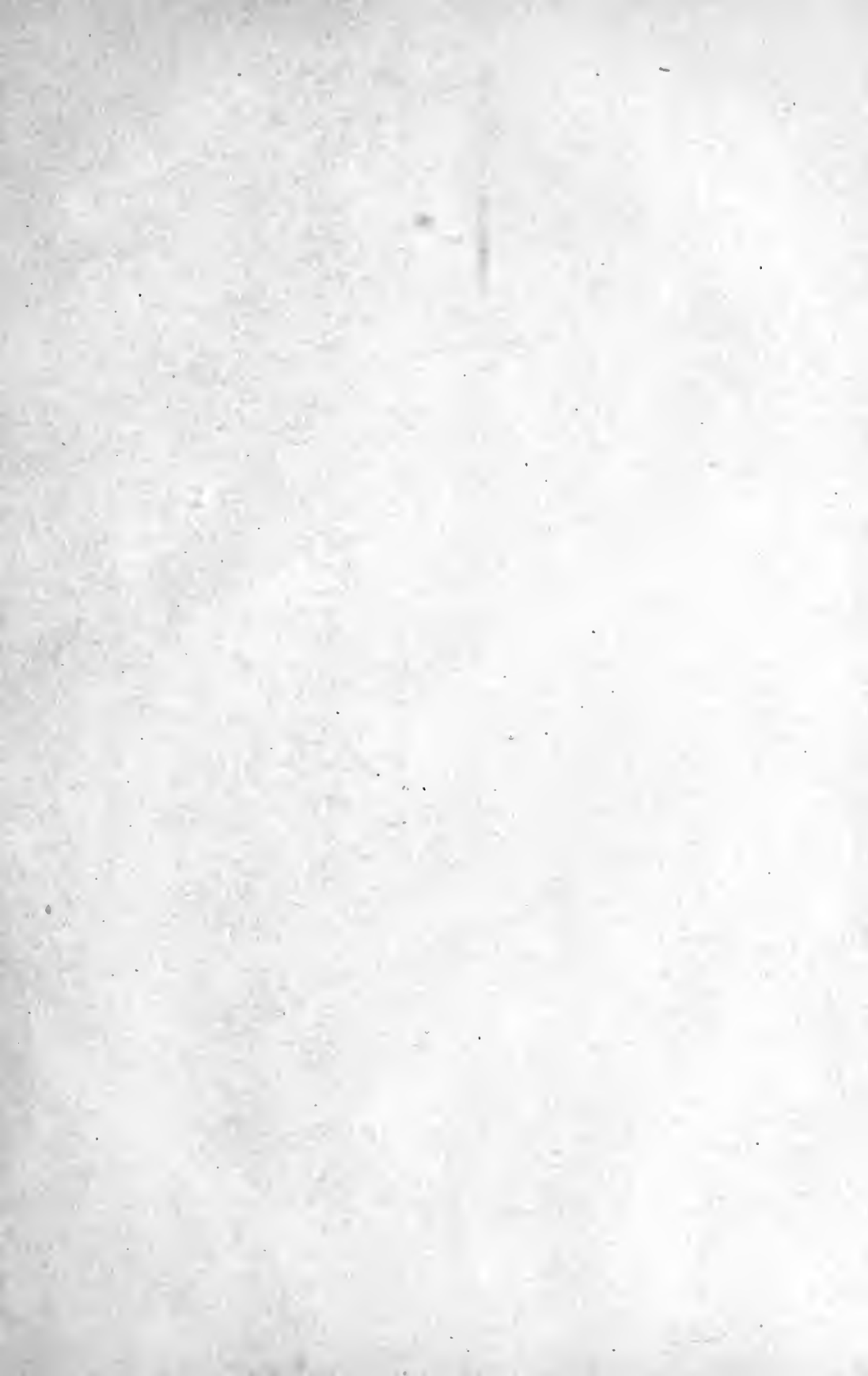
More funds accumulated, which remained in the treasury until January 1, 1872. At that time it amounted to \$2459.83. By a resolution of the commission, the whole amount was placed in the treasury of the National Lincoln Monument Association, to be expended in embellishing the grounds. The resolution contains a proviso that not less than \$500 were to be used in erecting a slab or shaft on the monument grounds, which is to contain the names of the Union soldiers buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. This leaves \$1959.83 for ornamenting the grounds. This work is under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Hood, the warden of the cemetery, who is an experienced landscape gardener. Mr. Hood became sexton or warden of the cemetery in the spring of 1867. His books show the total number of interments from the beginning of the register, in 1858, to the first of January, 1872, to be 2134, removals from Hutchinson Cemetery 319, and removals from other places 133, making a total of

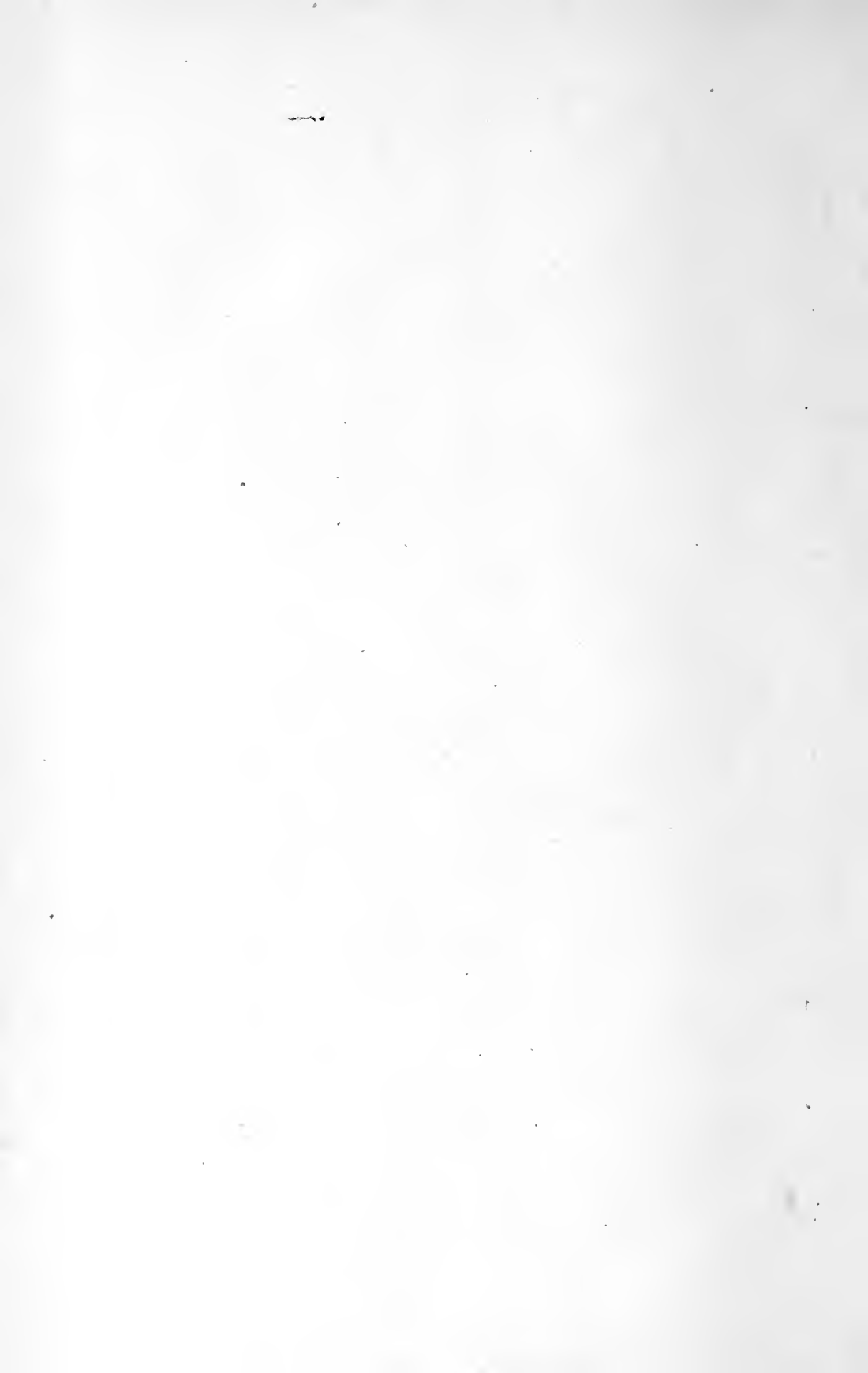
2586. The remains of Governor Ninian Edwards, the first territorial governor of Illinois, were removed from Hutchinson to Oak Ridge, October 30, 1866. Governor William H. Bissell, who died in office in 1860, was buried in Hutchinson Cemetery. A very fine monument, at a cost of \$5000 to the State of Illinois, was erected to his memory in Oak Ridge, under the supervision of Hon. Jesse K. Dubois and Hon. O. M. Hatch, who filled the offices of Secretary and Auditor of State while he was Governor. The remains of the Governor and his wife were removed to Oak Ridge, with imposing demonstrations and an oration by Governor Palmer, May 30, 1871. A fine marble shaft stands in a conspicuous place over the remains of General Isham N. Haynie, who died while he was Adjutant General of Illinois. Twenty-one other Union soldiers are buried in different parts of the grounds.

Oak Ridge Cemetery is situated near the northwest corner of the city of Springfield, and is one and a half miles due north of the new State House. A deep ravine runs from east to west through the cemetery, dividing it into almost equal parts. The original cemetery was altogether north of this ravine, and for that reason the oldest and best improvements are in that part of the grounds. The entrance to the original cemetery is at the east side, from the northern extension of Third street, the gate being just north of the ravine. By consulting the map, the reader will observe that the entrance is by a wide avenue that branches off in various directions so as to extend over all the northern part of the cemetery. The map also shows that the south entrance is nearer the city than that on the east. Funerals, and parties visiting the cemetery in carriages, usually enter at the south gate, while those who wish to visit the monument and other parts of the cemetery on foot go out Fifth street on the City railway, to the railway park, which is seen on the east side of the map.

Going due west from the east gate, you are soon on the south side of the ravine, which brings you to the receiving tomb, where the remains of Abraham Lincoln were placed May 4, 1865. It is a solid stone structure, built in the south bank and faces north. About fifty yards southeast of this vault, and about half way to the top of the bluff, stood the tomb which was built for the temporary sepulture of the remains of the President, and in which they rested from December 21, 1865, until September 1871, when they were removed into the monument. After their last removal, the tomb vacated was torn down and the ground where it stood graded down about fifteen feet, as previously stated. The relative position of the receiving vault, the temporary tomb and the monument is all shown on the map. Just east of the monument there is a new avenue, beautifully graded and graveled. Following that south leads to the south gate, at the northern extension of Second street, which, at that point, is called Monument avenue.

For a cemetery so new, and for a city of such limited population, the improvements are unusually good. The grounds, naturally beautiful, have been very much improved by art, and are susceptible of the highest ornamentation. The great attraction that will draw visitors from all parts of the world for all coming time, is the Mausoleum containing the remains of the martyred President.





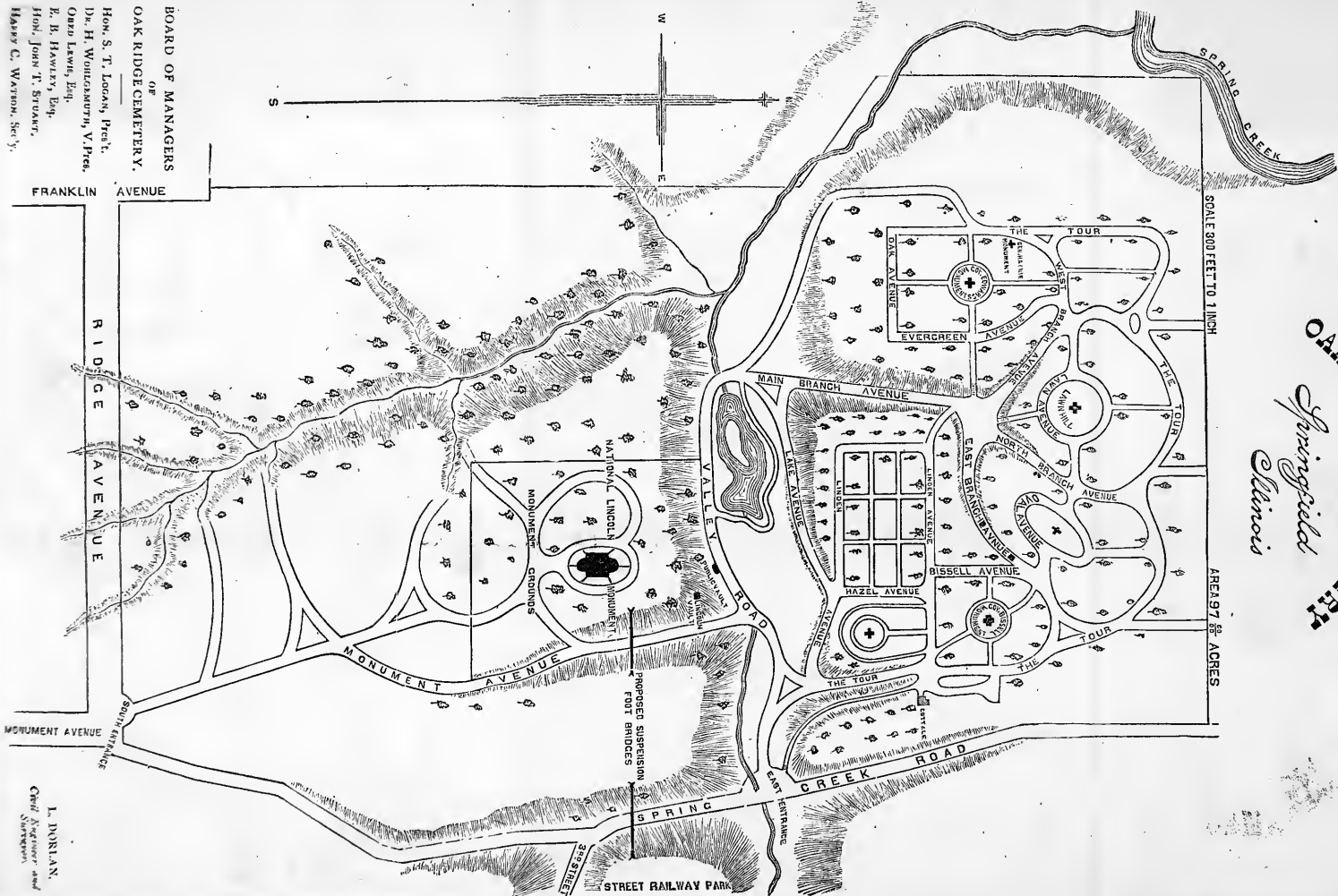






SPRING C

OAK RIDGE CEMETERY
Springfield
Illinois



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 JOHN T. STUART,
 HARRY C. WATSON, Sec'y.

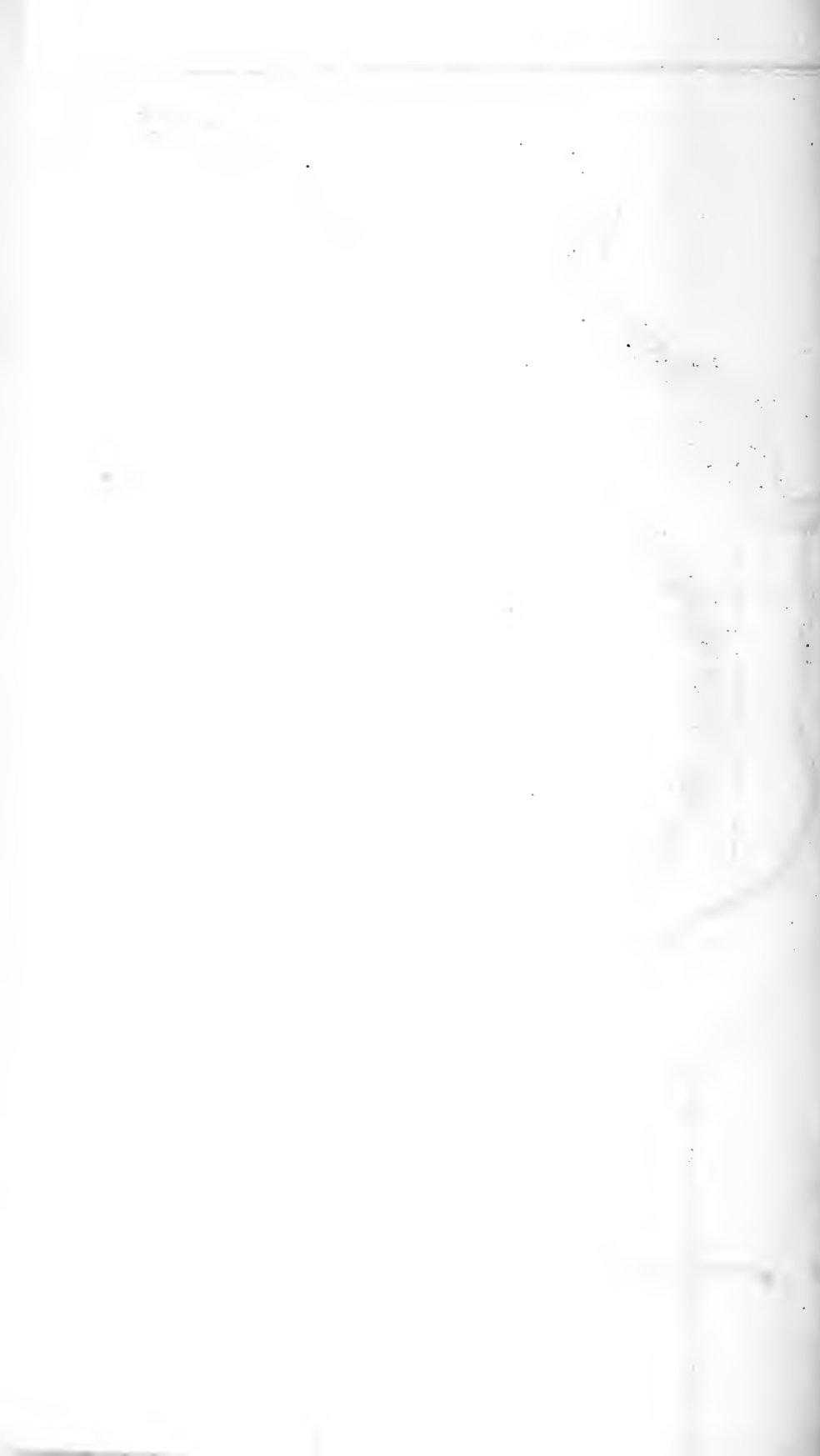
SCALE 300 FEET TO 1 INCH

AREA 97 ⁸/₁₀ ACRES

PROPOSED SUSPENSION
 FOOT BRIDGES

STREET RAILWAY PARK

L. DORIAN,
 Chief Architect and
 Surveyor.



71.2009.084.02385

