

Furber's Karyotype

Dr. J. P. 15

Survival Estimate


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The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Funeral Train Route
Pennsylvania
April 21–24, 1865

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

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might hesitate to give him shelter openly, but he would facilitate his escape, or cover his retreat, if possible. Every incident of the assassination shows with what care the whole scheme was elaborated, and it seems idle to suppose that the arrangements for escape were not equally complete with those for the murder. We have never doubted that Booth might cross in a boat the negligently-guarded Potomac, and that once on the Virginia shore he would be hurried away into enemy's territory by guerrillas skulking near for that purpose. It is Southerners therefore, loyal, neutral, and hostile, who are to be tempted by great offers into surrendering Booth. We presume the spirit of Mr. Stanton's offer would include a delivery of the body of the criminal, dead or alive.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

We print this morning an abstract of the Fifth Annual Report of this important branch of the public service. It will be seen that the affairs of the Department present a marked contrast to the state of things which prevailed when the Commissioners superseded the corrupt Board of Ten Governors. During the year past over 127,000 persons, embracing the indigent, the helpless, the sick and the criminal, have come under the care of the Commission, and the sum of \$729,543 has been disbursed for their relief. The Commissioners urge again the necessity of the amendment of the laws relating to the treatment of persons arrested for minor offenses; refer with pride to the success of their protracted litigation with the Emigrant Commissioners, by which the County of New-York will be reimbursed to a large amount, and ask that the Commission may be required to take care of their own patients sick of contagious or infectious diseases. A building is soon to be erected upon Ward's Island for the care of inebriates, in which it is hoped that the course of treatment to be adopted will go far toward restoring to society and their friends many persons now prostrated by intemperance. The necessity for an amendment in the course of Penitentiary discipline is urged, and various desirable reforms are recommended. Once more the evils resulting from wholesale and indiscriminate charity are dwelt upon, and other topics pertinent to the duty of the Commission are discussed.

Two members of the Board, Messrs. Draper and Grinnell cease their connection with the Commission in a few days, unless the Legislature should intervene. We regard their retirement from a position which they have filled with so much usefulness and credit as a public misfortune. Remembering what the Department was when they took charge of it, and considering how thoroughly and faithfully they have administered it, we cannot regard a change, at this time more especially, without apprehension and regret.

THE ASSASSIN SEEN.

Sergt. J. M. Dye, Battery C, Pa. Inf. Artillery, stationed at Camp Berry, Washington City, in a private letter of the 15th inst. to his father, J. S. Dye, No. 100 Broadway, gives the following account of the conduct of Booth immediately before the assassination, which proves that he had a confederate on the ground, actively co-operating in his preparations for the bloody work. It seems that they "expected" the President to leave the house at the close of the second act, and meant to have assassinated him between the door and his carriage:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1865.
 "Dear Father: With sorrow I pen these lines. The death of President Lincoln has deeply affected me. And why should it, when I might have saved his precious life?
 "I was standing in front of the theater when the two assassins were conversing. I heard part of their conversation. It was not sufficiently plain for an outsider to understand the true meaning of it; yet it surprised Sergt. Coep and myself that they were anxious that the President should come out to his carriage, which was standing just behind us. The second would soon end, and they expected he would come out then. I stood awhile between them and the carriage, with my revolver ready, for I began to suspect them. The net ended, but the President did not appear; so Booth went into a restaurant and took a drink, then came out and went into the alley where his horse was then standing, though I did not know that my horse was there. He came back and whispered to the other rascal, then stepped into the theater. There were at this time two police officers standing by them. I was invited by my friend C. to have some oysters, and we went into a saloon around the corner, and had just got seated when a man came running in and said the President was shot! This so startled us that we could hardly realize it, but we stepped out and were convinced."
 "Yours, J. M. DYE."

Mr. William Gowans, the antiquarian bookseller, advises us that the lines published in our last, which have been absurdly ascribed to President Lincoln, were written by a young Scotchman named Knox, who was regarded by Walter Scott as of great promise, but who early fell a victim to consumption.

Proclamation from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has signified his intention to personally attend the remains of the President while they shall be within the limits of his State, and has issued the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION.
 The remains of the murdered patriot, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, will arrive in the State on Friday evening next, on their way to the place of interment in Illinois. They will come from Baltimore to Harrisburg, thence they will, on Saturday, be conveyed to Philadelphia, and thence on Monday morning to New-York. I shall meet them at the State line, and take charge of them while in the Commonwealth. I recommend that all business be suspended during their passage through the State. Local authorities and people everywhere join the State authorities heartily in paying honor to the memory of the martyred statesman, and who has fallen a victim to the savage treason of assassins. By the Governor, A. G. CERUN, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

The Richmond Whig on the Death of the President.

From *The Richmond Whig* of Monday last, which comes to us in the garb of mourning, we extract the following editorial:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN!—The heaviest blow which has ever fallen upon the people of the South has descended. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has been assassinated! The decease of the Chief Magistrate of the union, at any period, is an event which profoundly affects the public mind; but the time, manner and circumstances of President Lincoln's death render it the most momentous, the most appalling, the most deplorable calamity which has ever befallen the people of the United States.

The thoughtless and the vicious may affect to derive satisfaction from the sudden and tragic close of the President's career; but every reflecting person will deplore the awful event. Just as everything was happily conspiring to a restoration of tranquility, under the benignant and magnanimous policy of Mr. Lincoln, comes this terrible blow. God grant that it may not kindle excitement or inflame passion again.

That a state of war, almost fratricidal, should give rise to bitter feelings and bloody deeds in the field was to be expected, but that the assassin's knife and bullet should follow the great and best loved of the nation in their daily walks, and reach them when surrounded by their friends, is an atrocity which will shock and appal every honorable man and woman in the land.

The secrecy with which the assassin or assassins pursued their victims indicates that there were but few accomplices in this inhuman crime. The abhorrence with which it is regarded on all sides will, it is hoped, deter insane and malignant men from the imitation of the infamy which attaches to this infernal deed.

We cannot pursue this subject further. We contemplate too deeply and painfully the terrible aspects of this calamity to comment upon it further.

The official return of the votes of the soldiers of New Hampshire, for members of Congress, show the following result:

| Dist. | Union. | Democratic. |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------|
| I. Marston..... | 743 | Maroy..... 41 |
| II. Rollins..... | 4:8 | Clark..... 60 |
| III. Patterson..... | 639 | Bingham..... 45 |

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION POSTPONED.

The opening of the International Agricultural Exhibition at Cologne has been postponed from May 15 to June 2, next.

MATCH AT PIGEON SHOOTING.—Yesterday a match at pigeons, for \$300 a side, between John Taylor of Jersey City and Wm. Sest, better known as the Jersey Boy, came off at Groonville, near Jersey City. This is the third match that these well-known crack shots have contested, Taylor having been successful on the three previous occasions. There was a large attendance of spectators, and a good deal of money changed hands. The match was to shoot at forty double birds each, 11 oz. shot, 18 yards rise, and 100 yards boundary. Mr. Taylor was the favorite at \$100 to \$20; but his opponent, shooting with extraordinary precision and skill, won the match, Mr. Taylor resigning the contest after shooting at 31 pairs of birds. The winner killed 53 out of 62 birds; the loser 45 out of the same number, thus losing the match by 13 birds.

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Power, John Carroll

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L. W. C.

THE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT. 129

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

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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."

Power, John Carroll

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L. W. C.

AND THE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT. 131

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, Downington 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.

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

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HIS

LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, DEATH

AND GREAT FUNERAL CORTEGE,

WITH A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT,

By JOHN CARROLL POWER.

MONUMENTAL EDITION.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
EDWIN A. WILSON & CO.
1875.

—Pennsylvania refused to allow the national government to pay the expenses incurred by transporting the President's remains through the State. Governor Curtin maintained that Pennsylvania would at least do so much to evince her respect for Mr. Lincoln's memory.

145 years later, remembering Lincoln funeral train stop in York

By TERESA McMINN

For the Daily Record/Sunday News

Updated: 04/22/2010 07:07:43 AM EDT



Becky Winand waits as the waning moments of sunset pass at the train station in York. The Winand family commemorated the exact moment 145 years ago Wednesday that the Lincoln Funeral train passed through York. (DAILY RECORD/SUNDAY NEWS - PAUL KUEHNEL)



Becky Winand waits for the moment Lincoln's funeral train passed through York. (DAILY RECORD/SUNDAY NEWS - PAUL KUEHNEL)

Hannah Winand stood along railroad tracks and focused on her mother, Becky, who wore a black mourning gown, held a wreath made of white roses and waited for the exact time that marked the arrival of President Abraham Lincoln's funeral train in York.

Amid the modern-day downtown noises from car traffic and sirens, a ceremonial cannon salute and church bells could be heard in the distance.

As sundown approached, the noises melded and April 21, 1865, faded into April 21, 2010, in a stunning yet eerie display.

Dr. Andrew Winand -- a York-area physician and Lincoln impersonator -- and his wife, Becky, on Wednesday were at the former train station, now a bus depot, beside Sovereign Bank Stadium to set the scene for the 145th anniversary of the Lincoln funeral train's stop in York.

Their daughter, Hannah, 17, a junior at York Suburban High School where she takes a photography class, took pictures of the event.

"He strives for authenticity," Becky Winand said. In the background played a recording Andrew Winand made of sounds that hundreds of people lined up in 1865 to see the funeral train probably heard.

Becky Winand's parents, Vonnie and Ray Lauer of Springettsbury Township, were at the photo shoot.

"He's a doctor that doesn't play golf," Vonnie Lauer said. "But he loves playing Lincoln."

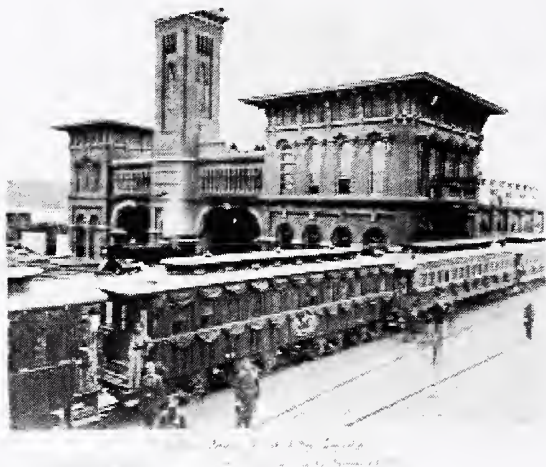
Andrew Winand and his son Noah, 10, will perform as Lincoln and his son Tad at President Lincoln's Cottage in Washington, D.C., in June.

"I'm always humbled to be anywhere Lincoln has been, dead or alive," Andrew Winand said.

"I think a lot of people don't even realize the train even stopped here," he added of Lincoln's funeral procession through York.

While the Winands worked on the photographic recreation project, Baltimore resident Jennerk Gray stepped off a bus that arrived at the station. She had been visiting family and was headed home, she said.

"That's amazing," she said when she looked at Becky Winand standing near the railroad tracks and learned



This old photo shows Lincoln's funeral train when it stopped in Harrisburg in 1865. (SUBMITTED)
what was going on.

"That's a whole tidbit I never knew about," Gray said of Lincoln's funeral train stop in York. "I'm glad I could be here for this."

DID YOU KNOW?

- In 1865, Abraham Lincoln's body was aboard his touring funeral train when it stopped in York. Within earshot of a Philadelphia Inquirer reporter, an elderly black man proclaimed, "He was crucified for us."
- To prepare for the funeral train's stop in York, Chief Burgess David Small issued an order that called for:
 1. All businesses to close after 4 p.m. on April 21 and remain closed . . . as long as the body was in the state.
 2. Military and citizens to assemble in York's Centre Square with the procession to march to the North Duke Street rail station.
 3. The formation of a line at the station, extending toward Baltimore. "During the passing of the train the line will remain uncovered (with hats off)," the order stated.
 4. Citizens to take their flags and "drapery of mourning" to Water Street for suspension along the buildings on the railroad line.
 5. The tolling of bells while the body was within the borough limits.
 6. For Col. J.A. Stahle to act as chief marshal.

- Carrolus A. Miller, a Hanover native, piloted the train between Washington and Baltimore but was not at the helm when the train rode the Northern Central Railroad into York. The train arrived late and stayed about 10 minutes. Some prominent York women were admitted to the funeral car. Aquilla Howard, a well-regarded black citizen, bears a wreath of flowers on behalf of York.

Source: Daily Record/Sunday News archives; "Never to Be Forgotten" by James McClure

MORE

Andrew Winand gives free performances as Abraham Lincoln for area schools, church groups and other organizations.



