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Chapter 1 : Assassination of Abraham Lincoln - Wikipedia

*Funeral address on the death of Abraham Lincoln: delivered in the Church of the Covenant, April 19, [C M Butler] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Title: Funeral address on the death of Abraham Lincoln: delivered in the Church of the Covenant, April*

Messenger If you died years ago in America, your family would wash and dress your body and place it in a bed surrounded by candles to dampen the smell of decomposition. Your immediate family and friends would visit your house over the course of the next week, few needing to travel very far, paying their respects at your bedside. You would be interred without any preservative chemicals, without being cosmetized with touch-ups like skin dyes, mouth formers or eye caps. No headstone, flowers or any of the other items we relate to a modern funeral. In essence, your demise would be respectful but without pomp. How did we get here and how do American traditions compare with typical practices in other countries? One of the most fascinating is how the founding of the modern funeral industry can essentially be traced back to President Abraham Lincoln and his embrace of embalming. Civil War upended this tradition. During the war, most bodies were left where they fell, decomposing in fields and trenches all over the South, or rolled into mass graves. Some wealthy northern families were willing to pay to have the bodies of deceased soldiers returned to them. But before the invention of refrigeration, this often became a mess, as the heat and humidity would cause the body to decompose in a matter of a couple of days. Updating an ancient preservation technique to solve this problem led to a seismic change in how we mourn the dead in America. Ancient Egyptian embalmings removed all internal organs and blood, leaving the body cavity to be filled with natural materials. Catching wind of these medical advances, opportunistic Americans began performing rudimentary embalmings on the corpses of northern soldiers to preserve them for the train ride home. Results improved, but not on a grand scale. Results were unpredictable, with issues involving circulation, length of preservation and overall consistency. It is estimated that of the 40,000 that died in the war, 40,000 were embalmed. Business was doing so well that the War Department was forced to issue General Order 39 to ensure only properly licensed embalmers could offer their services to mourners. But the technique was limited to the war to make embalming part of a traditional American funeral would require Abraham Lincoln, who you might say was an early adopter. Gurney at the time of his death in 1862. Nothing like this had happened for any president previously, or since, and the funeral procession left an indelible effect on those who attended it. Mortuary science students simulate cleaning the fingernails of a peer standing in for a corpse. Death, once a family affair, is now handled by professionals. Seeing a corpse that exhibited lifelike color and less rigid features made a strong impression. While we do not have statistics on the increase in embalmings during this time, there is ample evidence that the Civil War had a profound effect on how Americans treated death. Victorian mourning traditions gave way to funeral homes and hearses. Eventually, every American could be embalmed, as most are today. There was one potent caveat: Families could no longer bury their own. More was needed than the assistance of friends and family to inter a corpse. Death was becoming professionalized, its mechanisms increasingly out of the hands of typical Americans. And as a result, the cost of burying the dead soared. Countries in Europe are struggling to deal with overcrowding in cemeteries. This unique approach to interment is unlike death rites anywhere else in the world, and no other country in the world embalms their dead at a rate even approaching that of the U.S. Funeral tradition involves the intersection of culture, law and religion, a recipe that makes for very different outcomes across the globe. In Japan, nearly everyone is cremated. The cultural traditions bound to the ceremony, which include family members passing cremated bone remains to each other using chopsticks, predate the Civil War. In Germany, where cremations are also increasingly popular, the law requires that bodies be interred in the ground even cremated remains including the purchase of a coffin and a land plot. In Tunisia, as with all majority Muslim countries, nearly everyone is interred in the ground within 24 hours, in a cloth shroud and without chemical embalming. This is in accordance with Islamic scripture. It also bears close

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resemblance to the original interment of Americans before the Civil War. The key thing is to plan ahead by thinking critically about how you want yourself or your loved ones interred. If you were to die in , chances are you would meet your demise at the hospital. You would be interred with the blood and organs of your body replaced with carcinogenic preservative liquids, heavily cosmetized to hide the signs of the the embalming surgery that rendered you this way. Your embalmed body would be placed in an airtight casket, itself placed inside a concrete vault in the ground. And you may wish for it to be that way. But if you prefer anything else, you must make your wishes known.

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Chapter 2 : Abraham Lincoln's Funeral Train - HISTORY

Lincoln's grandson Abraham Lincoln II ("Jack"), born August 14, , died March 5, , in London and was temporarily buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, London, until his father returned to the U.S. with his body and on November 8, , was placed in one of the crypts in the Lincoln Tomb.

Arrival Oak Ridge Cemetery: The train passed communities in 7 states Lincoln was not viewed in state in New Jersey. Thomas, clothing depot, Captain J. Crowell and Captain C. Baker, all walking bareheaded. The hearse moved slowly up 10th street to G, and thence to the White House east gate. Janvier Woodward and his assistant Edward Curtis; also present: Robert King Stone, Dr. Charles Sabin Taft, General Dr. The catafalque upon which the casket lay was about fifteen feet high, and consisted of an elevated platform resting on a dais and covered with a domed canopy of black cloth which was supported by four pillars, and was lined beneath with fluted white silk From the time the body had been made ready for burial until the last services in the house, it was watched night and day by a guard of honor, the members of which were one major-general, one brigadier-general, two field officers, and four line officers of the army and four of the navy. The room was darkened â€” a sort of chapelle ardente. April 19, , 3 p. The procession started from the White House at 2 p. The funeral car was large. The lower base was fourteen feet [4. The upper base, upon which the coffin rested, was eleven feet [3. The canopy was surmounted by a gilt eagle, covered with crape. The hearse was entirely covered with cloth, velvet, crape and alpaca. The seat was covered with cloth, and on each side was a splendid lamp. The car was fifteen feet [4. It was drawn by six gray horses, each attended by a groom. The avenue was cleared the whole length The sound of muffled drums was heard, and the procession, with a slow and measured tread, moved from the home of mourning on its mission with the remains of the illustrious dead. Despite the enormous crowd the silence was profound. The funeral car was carried up the steps of the Capitol, beneath the very spot where, six weeks before, the -now deceased- president had delivered his second Inaugural, and into the rotunda, where the body was removed from the car to another catafalque, where a service was read. Here the procession dispersed, leaving the remains of the president in the rotunda, where they were open to view the next dayâ€”The public viewing started April 20, early morning -- Depart from U. April 21, , 7 a. She agreed, and the group then researched various sites in and around Springfield, selecting a centrally located, hilltop site known as Mather Block, and a temporary receiving vault was built there. Despite repeated attempts by the association to change the location of the burial to Mather Block, she remained firm in her decision. Oglesby , a close friend of Lincoln. Governor Oglesby was selected to confer with the Lincoln family on a burial place. Informal conferences were held on April Mary Lincoln was not receiving visitors, but she preferred Chicago or the empty crypt in the U. Capitol that had been prepared for George Washington. Springfield wanted a prominent burial location, a location that would draw visitors into downtown Springfield. Thomas Mather, was selected, a plot that could be seen from the major railroad line Chicago and Alton Railroad , a plot in the center of Springfield on a hill. Fifty thousand dollars were donated for the purchase and the work of constructing a temporary vault started immediately. The vault was designed to be a resting place for the remains until a grand monument could be erected. By men working night and day, through sunshine and rain, it was ready for use on May 24 the day of the burial , although the work was not quite completed on the outside. Oak Ridge Cemetery[edit] Oak Ridge receiving vault Mary Lincoln however recalled that Lincoln once had said that he wanted a quiet place for his burial at Oak Ridge said to her on May 24, , when Lincoln, then running for president, and Mary attended the dedication of Oak Ridge, a rural quiet cemetery, two miles 3. On April 29 another message followed: The association voted, on the evening before the deadline, by the narrowest of margins, , to accept her demands. Oak Ridge Cemetery became the site of the Lincoln Tomb. The coffin was moved on November 13, The process of moving the coffin was not easy as it weighed between â€” pounds â€” kilograms and Power and the members of the Monument Association were older men mostly in their 60s the youngest was During the following July, when asked about burying the

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coffin, John Power protested that the unventilated basement was almost impossible to enter in the summer weather and also moving the heavy coffin had been brutally hard on himself and the other aging Monument Association members. Powers, who had recently celebrated his 70th birthday, argued that he suffered from crippling pain for months afterward and had no desire to do it again. The coffin therefore sat in the basement for another year. Finally, a group of men in their 30s were hired to move the coffin and on November 18, , just slightly more than two years after it had been placed in the basement, the coffin was moved and reburied in a shallow grave on the far end of the labyrinth. After receiving anonymous threats in the mail, the coffin was dug up two days later to make sure it was still there. Other than its members only Robert Todd Lincoln knew of this organization. However, those present a total of 23 people feared that his body might have been stolen in the intervening years, so they decided to open the coffin and check. Lincoln was perfectly recognizable, even more than thirty years after his death. His face was a gold color from unhealed bruises, a result of contrecoup injury on the opposite side of the head from point of impact caused by the gunshot wound, which shattered the bones in his face and damaged the tissue. His hair, beard and mole were all perfectly preserved although his eyebrows were gone. His suit was covered with a yellow mold and his gloves had rotted on his hands. On his chest, they could see some bits of red fabric – remnants of the American flag with which he was buried, which had by then disintegrated. It was theorized that Lincoln had been embalmed so many times on board his funeral train that he had been practically mummified. One of the last living persons to see the body, a youth of 14 at the time, was Fleetwood Lindley – , who died on February 1, Three days before he died, Lindley was interviewed and confirmed his observations. Cashman died in Cashman, wrote a pamphlet titled "The Lincoln Tomb. Cashman wrote, "At the time of his death in Fleetwood Lindley was the last living person to have looked upon Mr. Much deterioration had occurred due to poor construction during the – reconstruction. During the second reconstruction, the entrance to the tomb was reconfigured to better accommodate visitors and the original, white marble sarcophagus was replaced with the red granite marker in front of the place where Lincoln is interred. Souvenir hunters destroyed the original sarcophagus, which was placed outside the tomb during reconstruction. The tomb was rededicated with President Herbert Hoover as the main speaker on June 17,

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Chapter 3 : Abraham Lincoln's Funeral and Burial in Springfield, Illinois

Funeral address on the death of Abraham Lincoln: delivered in the Church of the Covenant, April 19, by Butler, C. M. (Clement Moore), ; Church of the Covenant (Philadelphia, Pa.) Publication date

In a letter to his mother, he wrote of his desire to avenge the South. That is the last speech he will ever give. I kept on until I arrived at the East Room , which I entered. There I met with a sickening surprise. Before me was a catafalque , on which rested a corpse wrapped in funeral vestments. Around it were stationed soldiers who were acting as guards; and there was a throng of people, gazing mournfully upon the corpse, whose face was covered, others weeping pitifully. First Lady Mary Todd Lincoln felt such talk could bring bad luck. He wrote his mother that all was well, but that he was "in haste". In his diary, he wrote that "Our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done". He also asked her to tell her tenant Louis J. Weichmann to ready the guns and ammunition that Booth had previously stored at the tavern. Herold to guide Powell who was unfamiliar with Washington to the Seward house and then to a rendezvous with Booth in Maryland. Crook , advised him not to go, but Lincoln said he had promised his wife. The play was interrupted and the orchestra played " Hail to the Chief " as the full house of some 1, rose in applause. It is unclear whether he returned to the theater, but he was certainly not at his post when Booth entered the box. He was still walking very slow and was near the box door when he stopped, took a card from his pocket, wrote something on it, and gave it to the usher who took it to the box. In a minute the door was opened and he walked in. Once through this door, which swung inward, Booth barricaded it by wedging a stick between it and the wall. There is evidence that, earlier in the day, Booth had bored a peephole in this second door, though this is not certain. Lincoln was laughing at this line when he was shot. As he began crossing the stage, many in the audience thought he was part of the play. Booth held his bloody knife over his head, and yelled something to the audience. While it is traditionally held that Booth shouted the Virginia state motto, Sic semper tyrannis! There is similar uncertainty about what Booth shouted, next, in English: Stewart climbed over the orchestra pit and footlights, and pursued Booth across the stage. Booth ran across the stage and exited through a side door, en route stabbing orchestra leader William Withers, Jr. As he leapt into the saddle Booth pushed Joseph Burroughs [d] the man holding the horse away, striking Burroughs with the handle of his knife. Rathbone, inside the door, soon noticed and removed the wooden brace with which Booth had jammed it shut. Meanwhile, another physician, Charles Sabin Taft , was lifted from the stage into the box. Leale, Taft, and another doctor, Albert King , decided that while Lincoln must be moved, a carriage ride to the White House was too dangerous. It rained as soldiers carried Lincoln into the street, [56] where a man urged them toward the house of tailor William Petersen. Surgeon General Joseph K. All agreed Lincoln could not survive. Barnes probed the wound, locating the bullet and some bone fragments. Stanton insisted that the sobbing Mary Lincoln leave the sick room, then for the rest of the night essentially ran the United States government from the house, including directing the hunt for Booth and his confederates. Later one of his eyes became swollen and the right side of his face discolored. On April 5 Seward had been thrown from his carriage, suffering a concussion, a broken jaw, and a broken arm. On the night of the assassination he was confined to bed at his home in Lafayette Park. Powell carried an Whitney revolver a large, heavy and popular gun during the Civil War and a Bowie knife. Seward , to whom he repeated the medicine story; Frederick, suspicious, said his father was asleep. Powell turned as if to start downstairs, but suddenly turned again and drew his revolver. As Augustus went for a pistol, Powell ran downstairs toward the door, [74]: Screams from the house had frightened Herold, who ran off, leaving Powell to find his own way in an unfamiliar city. He eventually became drunk and wandered off through the streets, tossing his knife away at some point. He made his way to the Pennsylvania House Hotel by 2 a. Are you at home? Grant called Lincoln "incontestably the greatest man I ever knew. Lincoln would come to such a horrible end, after having served his country which such wisdom and glory under so critical circumstances. Although it was forbidden for civilians to cross the bridge after 9 p.

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Mudd , a local doctor, who splinted the leg Booth had broken in jumping from the presidential box, and later made a pair of crutches for Booth. Garrett, a tobacco farmer, in King George County, Virginia. Booth told Garrett he was a wounded Confederate soldier. Reward broadside with photographs of John H. Herold surrendered, but Booth cried out, "I will not be taken alive! Lincoln", [89] severing his spinal cord. A soldier poured water into his mouth, which he spat out, unable to swallow. Booth told the soldier, "Tell my mother I die for my country. He told detectives waiting there that he was a ditch-digger hired by Mary Surratt , but she denied knowing him. From there, he moved furtively through Europe until joining the Pontifical Zouaves in the Papal States.

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Chapter 4 : The American Presidency

*Funeral Address on the Death of Abraham Lincoln: Delivered in the Church of the Covenant, April 19, (Classic Reprint) [C. M. Butler] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

It would essentially retrace the 1, mile route Mr. Lincoln had traveled as president-elect in with the deletion of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and the addition of Chicago. An example of a published schedule is pictured to the right. The Lincoln Special, whose engine had Mr. Willie, who had died in the White House in at age 11, had been disinterred and was to be buried with his father in Springfield. A Guard of Honor accompanied Mr. Robert Lincoln rode on the train to Baltimore but then returned to Washington. Stops were made at Annapolis Junction and Relay Station. The train arrived in Baltimore, 38 miles away, at The train departed at 3: It was a mile trip. The coffin was then carried by hearse to the state House of Representatives, placed in a catafalque, and opened for public viewing at 9: Saturday, April 22 At A hearse took Mr. There the coffin was placed in the East Wing where the Declaration of Independence had been signed. Viewing that evening was by invitation only. The Lincoln Special at the Harrisburg station and its arrival in West Philadelphia Sunday, April 23 Long lines of the general public began forming by 5: At its greatest, the double line was three miles long and wound from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. Philadelphia officials estimated , people passed by Mr. The wait was up to five hours. So many people wanted to view Mr. The train arrived in an immense train station at Jersey City at It was then borne to City Hall where it was carried up the circular staircase under the rotunda. The coffin was then placed in a black velvet dais. The public was admitted after 1: At one point more than , people waited in line to view Mr. On this day a photograph of Mr. Lincoln in death was taken. Sketch of New Yorkers passing by Mr. It was drawn by 16 horses wearing long blankets. During this leg of the journey the train was pulled by a locomotive named the Union, and the pilot engine was named the Constitution. The train arrived in Rensselaer at Throngs of people watched as the coffin was moved to the State House for public viewing. Throughout the night the local citizenry passed by to pay their last respects to the slain president. Young Teddy Roosevelt upper left corner watches the procession Wednesday, April 26 At noon at special grand procession got underway in Albany with Mr. On this day Mr. Lincoln was drawn by six white horses. Thursday, April 27 The train arrived in Buffalo at 7: James Hall in a magnificent catafalque drawn by 6 white horses dressed in black. In an orderly manner, , people passed by the coffin during the day. Friday, April 28 At 1: In 15 hours, , were able to pass by the coffin. Saturday, April 29 The train arrived in Columbus at 7: The coffin was carried in a foot long hearse to the State Capitol building. Upon arrival, 8 members of the Veteran Guard carried the coffin into the rotunda on their shoulders. The catafalque in Columbus was different from all the rest on the trip in that it was without columns and canopies; it was just a low moss and flower covered dais. Again, thousands and thousands of people viewed the fallen president. The train passed through Urbana, Piqua 10, people gathered there at midnight and others. It arrived in Indianapolis at 7: The coffin was carried to the Indiana State House in a hearse topped by a silver-gilt eagle. Although rain had been almost an everyday occurrence on the journey, it was so heavy in Indianapolis that the giant procession was canceled and the entire day devoted to viewing. Because of the rain, Governor Oliver P. Morton failed to give his oration. Streetcars in Indianapolis bore slogans of mourning: Monday, May 1 During the night the train passed through Whitestown people gathered around a single bonfire at 1: On the way to Chicago the train stopped at Michigan City, Indiana, where an impromptu funeral was held during the morning. The train arrived in Chicago at It stopped on a trestle that carried the tracks out into Lake Michigan for some distance. Tuesday, May 2 Throughout the day, at the rate of 7, people per hour, mourners passed by Mr. Louis and Alton Railroad. The Lincoln Special was now destined for its final stop: Springfield, miles away. The image of the Chicago to Springfield Time Table was graciously contributed to this website by an anonymous donor. Thank you very much! Wednesday, May 3 Mr. Additionally, hundreds of people gathered around Mr. Thursday, May 4 The day of Mr. The coffin was carried to an elegant hearse finished in gold, silver, and crystal lent to

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Springfield by the city of St. The hearse was followed immediately by Old Bob wearing a mourning blanket. Lincoln was still in mourning in the White House. The procession was the largest spectacle the Midwest had ever seen. Upon arrival at the cemetery, the coffin was laid upon the marble slab inside the tomb. The funeral oration was given by Bishop Matthew Simpson who had been chosen over every other minister in the United States for this sad occasion. Simpson gave an extremely eloquent address. When Simpson was finished, Dr. Phineas Densmore Gurley read the benediction. The crowd then watched as the gates of iron and the heavy wooden doors of the tomb were closed and locked. It was over at last. Throughout the long journey, entire populations of rural America were waiting alongside the tracks as the nine car funeral train slowly passed by the funeral car was the 8th car. Depending on conditions, the train usually traveled between 5 and 20 m. Everywhere there were arches draped in black stretched over the tracks. The grandest funeral spectacle in the history of the world ended with the closing of the tomb in Springfield. Author Barry Schwartz in *Abraham Lincoln and the Forge of National Memory* adds interesting details and explanation of the outpouring of mourning. Robert Slusser is an excellent source of information. A new standard in Lincoln funeral train literature was achieved by author Scott Trostel with the publication of *The Lincoln Funeral Train: Some of the original furnishings from Mr. The Nashville pulled the funeral train from Cleveland to Columbus source: The following information comes from an article in the February 1, , edition of the Polish-American Journal: When the military railroad system was disbanded and returned to civilian control, Mr. His efforts to use the car as a commercial exhibit in the Midwest met with limited success, so he sold the car to former Soo Line president Thomas Lowry. Lowry restored the Lincoln funeral car and promoted it as the "most sacred relic in the United States. The prairie fire swept through 10 blocks of Columbia Heights, an Anoka County village which adjoined the northeast city limits of Minneapolis. Thank you to David Birnie for originally letting me know the car was no longer in existence. This is not a commercial website. None of the photographs and artwork exhibited herein are being sold by the webmaster. Some photographs and artwork are believed to be in the public domain. Any copyrighted photographs and artwork are used in the context of this website strictly for educational, research and historical purposes only, under the "Fair Use" provisions of the Copyright Act, US CODE: Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair Use Section*

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Chapter 5 : Fort Lincoln Funeral Home | Funeral, Cremation & Cemetery

Full text of "Funeral address on the death of Abraham Lincoln" See other formats Qass. Book. ^w lv.' IE FUNERAL ADDRESS DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, rELIVBRFD IX THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, April w^ isaa, Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D.D, PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

It has preeminently had that effect in the case of Abraham Lincoln. On Tuesday, April 18, huge crowds pressed through the White House gates to catch a glimpse of the president lying in state in the East Room. Immediately following the funeral a massive procession worked its way down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, witnessed by immense crowds. Inside the darkened Capitol Rotunda a select group of mourners attended a private burial service. On the following day the great Rotunda doors opened to all, allowing a brief opportunity to see the assassinated president. Only blocks away a large crowd awaited the cortege at the railroad station. A special train bore the remains of Lincoln and his son Willie to Springfield, Illinois. It slowly passed along a similiar route to the one the president-elect took to Washington in Even more funerals honored the president in major cities such as New York, Indianapolis and Chicago. However, for one reporter old enough to remember, "the arrangements on those occasions were far inferior to the present. The first, in , memorialized year-old Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, a friend of the family who was assassinated in Alexandria, Virginia. April 19 opened bright and beautiful, the loveliest day of the season, some observers said, and the public responded accordingly. These crowds expected to watch the funeral procession move from the White House to the Capitol; only about ticket-holders could attend the East Room services. The invited guests, with allotted spaces in the 3,square-foot room, entered the White House in groups at orderly intervals from the nearby Treasury building. Sanitary Commission, recognized the profoundly historic nature of the occasion. About this time everyone could hear the tolling of bells and the boom of minute guns from forts around the city. Strong said his group "took our appointed place on the raised steps that occupied three of its sides -- the catafalque with its black canopy and open coffin occupying the centre. I had a last glimpse of the honest face of our great and good President as we passed by. It was darker than in life, otherwise little changed. Little of the luxurious carpet could be seen under the black-wrapped risers, constructed to allow guests to see the coffin and the officiating ministers. More black fabric hung at the windows, covered the chandeliers, and wrapped around the huge gilt mirror frames. Mary Lincoln remained upstairs in the family living quarters, too upset to attend this or any future tribute to her husband. The drawing above erroneously depicts her beside the coffin. The distinguished audience included a cross-section of leaders from many quarters: The latter wore full court costume, prompting a reporter to say their attire "rendered them a glittering group in an assemblage dressed in sombre black. Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles wrote that the funeral was "imposing, sad, and sorrowful. All felt the solemnity, and sorrowed as if they had lost one of their own household. Both he and his son Frederick barely clung to life in their home near the White House. They eventually recovered from stab wounds inflicted by an assassination conspirator. Hall, rector at the nearby Church of the Epiphany, then read from the Episcopal burial service, starting with the words of Jesus in John 11 "I am the resurrection and the life saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Gurley titled his sermon "Faith in God," using Mark From the very first sentence it emphasized the chief tenet of Reformed theology: He urged his listeners to look beyond their sorrow to see "the chastening hand of a wise and a faithful Father," but it was clear that he, too, struggled with the assassination and considered it "a mysterious and a most afflicting visitation. Gray, pastor of the E Street Baptist Church and chaplain of the Senate, must have been regarded as mercifully short, for most the audience had been standing during the ceremonies. One eyewitness commented, "There, we were all so tightly packed as not to be able to stir hand or foot; and there we remained two hours by the clock. Hall I am the resurrection, and the life saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. And though after my skin worms shall destroy this body, yet in my

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flesh shall I see God: Whom I shall see for myself, and mine eye shall behold, and not another; though my reins be consumed within me. Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a span long, and mine age is even as nothing in respect of Thee; and verily every man living is altogether vanity. For man walketh in a vain shadow and disquieteth himself in vain; he heaped up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them. And now, Lord, what is my hope? Truly my hope is even in Thee. Deliver me from all my offences; and make me not a rebuke unto the foolish. When thou with rebukes doest chasten man for sin, thou makest his beauty to consume away, like as it were a moth fretting a garment: Hear my prayer, O Lord, and with thine ears consider my calling; hold not thy peace at my tears: For I am a stranger with thee, and a sojourner, as all my fathers were. O spare me a little, that I may recover my strength, before I go hence, and be no more seen. Lord, those hast been our refuge, from one generation to another. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made, thou art God from everlasting, and world without end. Thou turnest man to destruction; again Thou sayest, Come again, ye children of men. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday; seeing that it is past as a watch in the night. As soon as Thou scatterest them they are even as asleep, and fade away suddenly like the grass. In the morning it is green, and groweth up; but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered. For we consume away in Thy displeasure; and are afraid at Thy wrathful indignation. Thou has set our misdeeds before Thee; and our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance. For when thou art angry, all our days are gone; we bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told. The days of our age are threescore years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength but labor and sorrow; so soon passeth it away and we are gone. So teach us to number our days; that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man in his own order: Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have put down all rule and all authority and power. For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death. For he hath put all things under his feet. But when he saith all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is excepted, which did put all things under him. And when all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all. Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? And why stand we in jeopardy every hour? If after the manner of men I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, which advantageth it me, if the dead rise not? Awake to righteousness, and sin not; for some have not the knowledge of God: I speak this to your shame. But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die: And that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain: But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, and to every seed his own body. All flesh is not the same flesh: There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial: There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption: It is sown in dishonour; it is raised in glory: It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body. And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit. Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual. The first man is of the earth, earthy: As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy: And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold, I shew you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: For this incorruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on

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immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting?

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Chapter 6 : How Lincoln's embrace of embalming birthed the American funeral industry

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See other formats Qass. We were so much interested, gratified, and, we hope, benefited, by your touching and eloquent address this morning, and felt that it so perfectly reflected the feelings and sentiments of our own hearts, that, desirous in common with many others of preserving it in a permanent form, we venture to ask a copy of your notes for publication. Philadelphia, April 19, West Philadelphia, April 24, I have written out as perfectly as my memory would enable me, the hastily prepared address, delivered from a few meagre notes, which you received so kindly, and have requested for publication. Conscious as I am that it is your profound interest in the subject which has led to your high estimate of my most imperfect presentation of it, I yet too completely share the universal desire of the people to render honor to the memory of our dear departed President, to feel at liberty to withhold the address from publication. Very respectfully, yours, C. We attend to-day an exceedingly solemn and affecting funeral service. I say that we attend the service "because," although the remains of our late lamented President are not here, we nevertheless take a real and substantial part in the high and sacred ceremonial appointed for his obsequies. The marvellous agency of the telegraph has annihilated distances, and brought the most remote States, as it were, around his bier. And to-day there is no distinction between friends and mourners. We are all mourners. There is scarcely a house in all our broad land which is not draped in the symbols of sorrow, or a heart that is not heavy with its reality. We are all children, gathered in passionate and sobbing grief around the prostrate form of our murdered, beloved, and honored father. To-day tens of thousands of ministers of God speak to millions of the assembled people. Their voice is one, their theme one, their lamentations and their affectionate eulogies the same. They all unite in the same faith, the same prayer, the same vow. Their faith is unshaken that God has not forsaken, though he has chastened us, in our hour of triumph. It is a new thing, this actual participation of a whole nation in the funeral obsequies of its fallen chief. And new no less are the stupendous events and contrasts which have been crowded in the first two weeks of April. Within that period the triple lines that guarded Petersburg and Richmond have been stormed. General Lee with the remnant of his army has surrendered. Mobile has fallen, Raleigh has been occupied, and Jefferson Davis has become a fugitive, who will either escape in company with eternal infamy, or be laid hold of by inexorable justice. Within that period the old tattered flag of Fort Sumter, reverently preserved for such an occasion, was raised over the ruins of the fortification from which treason struck it down, on the fourth anniversary of the fatal day that saw it lowered; and the same devout soldier who surrendered it with patriotic agony lifted it to its old place, with a gratitude that was too sacred to be exultation, amid the choakier cheers of assembled thousands and the thunder of the victorious fleets and armies. And then, on that very night, "when our beloved President had reached the point which he had been patiently laboring and hoping to attain for four long cruel years" at the precise crisis of his profoundest satisfaction and his brightest promise, he was instantly struck dead by the hand of an assassin! Surely these are solemn events "startling contrasts. Surely God is moving among us with majesty and power, and speaking to us in trumpet tones. Let us bow in filial awe beneath his chastenings, and listen reverently to his teachings. And now it becomes us to endeavor to interpret this awful providence, to comprehend the causes and the character of the profound emotion which fills our hearts, and to study the solemn lessons which God intends that we should learn. We are so startled and stricken by the event, in part, because we had a strong persuasion that our President came to the kingdom "for such a time as this;" and was designated by God as the chosen instrument to take us safely through the perils and perplexities in which we are involved. And now he is taken away from us! Hence we feel bewildered, as well as bereaved. It had come to be a settled conviction of the people of this country that Abraham Lincoln had been trained and led and elected to accomplish the

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work of our national re-generation. When we look back to the period of his election, we see that the time was then ripe for revolution. We had been for half a century sowing the wind, and then was heard the first hoarse breathings; of the awakening whirlwind. The slaveholding South had been led, through interest, to stifle its convictions of the sin of slavery. It had learned successively to tolerate, vindicate, and applaud this institution; until at length it claimed for it a divine sanction, and denounced as infidel all who believed that it was evil. Under its influence, character in the slave States had become arrogant, dictatorial, self-willed, unrestrained, and, when thwarted, cruel. It is now evident that the irrepressible moral conflict between the principles of free and slaveholding communities was about to be transferred from the arena of discussion and of politics to the battle-field. Our Government was to be tried to the uttermost. We were to be sorely tried and chastened, but not given over unto death. In that crisis we looked to Mr. Lincoln to weather the storm, and felt that God had placed him at the helm. If when the storm raged highest, and we seemed about to be engulfed or driven and crushed upon the rocks, we doubted for a moment his ability and skill, or feared that God had given us up to destruction, that apprehension did not long continue. We were soon settled in the conviction that he was our Heaven desia;- nated preserver; and that some of the fjualties and peculiarities which had created our misgivings, vere precisely those which fitted him for this fearful crisis. We saw that he was at the same time firm to principle and pliant to circumstance " like a ship which is held by its anchor, but yields gracefully to the sway of tides. If he had been less firm to principle, he would have yielded to the enormous pressure of intimidation and cajolement which friends and foes brought to bear upon him. If he had been of more rigid personal will as to modes and policies, then he could not so wisely have adapted himself to the rapidly changing exigencies of the times, and the corresponding moods of the public mind. The nation was to be brought to its present convictions by the stern logic of events. These convictions constituted his starting-point. It is difficult for us to comprehend, as we no doubt shall, that his pecuhar work was done, his mission ended, his reward ready. And we feel this death profoundly, because we affectionately regarded Mr. Lincoln as pre-eminently our President " our chosen and our real representative. Louis XIV called himself the state. What Louis claimed on a theory of divine, and the Napoleons on a theory of human right, Mr. Lincoln ivas for us, in our theory, and in our feeling. He was the concentration of our principles, purposes, and feelings " many consentient wills and hearts compacted into one. And this is what he supremely wished and aimed to be. He regarded it as his highest honor and duty to represent the conscience and patriotism and will of this great nation. Hence all our enthusiasm and generosity and magnanimity and patriotism were bidden to go to Washington, and to speak and act through him. Hence, as the incarnation of all that was best, without that which was poorest and lowest in us, we loved him as a second and better self " the possible self which we wished to be. When therefore he was struck down, stunned and speechless, we too were stunned. We were at first cast into a silent and stupid apathy of grief, to be succeeded, when we were roused from it, by a passion of keen and indignant sorrow. Then it was revealed to us how much we had loved and confided in him. We had come to feel that we were sure he was doing wise and right things, even when we could not see them to be so; because it had proved to have been so, many times before. We felt that if we knew all the complications of his position we should see that he Avas acting wisely " just as we would act, and as we would have him act, in such a crisis. Therefore, when he Avas so suddenly removed, it seemed as if there could be no one to take us into his heart and counsels as he had done, and understand and feel Avith us as had understood and felt. He Avas our Moses Avho had only just taken us over the blood-red sea of rebellion, and had but begun to sing Avith us the song of triumph, when he Avas taken aAvay; and Ave had expected that he Avould lead us across the desert into the promised land. But indeed there is no Avide desert to pass over. We are on the boixlers of that land. On the very day of his death our great leader had looked upon it from his Pisgah of observation, and had rejoiced at the goodly heritage upon Avhich his people Avere about to enter. Oh faithless, impatient, sorrowing hearts, Be still, be still, and know that God is God; God not only in his justice but in his rounded attributes of Avisdom, righteousness, and truth, which are all but ministers of his love. Our grief is profound, not only because of the startling nature of this blow; not only because our

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President seemed providentially designated and supremely qualified for his high office, but because we had come to feel for him a warm personal regard, and to take great pride and satisfaction in his peculiar character and gifts. He was so utterly void of pretension, so simple and plain in speech and manners, that it took us some time to learn that he was no less great than good. We had come to understand him well and to rejoice in him. He was distinctly a product of our institutions. Most of our eminent statesmen upon the seaboard have been more or less modified by the influences of foreign culture and association. He had taken into his great nature all the influences, and ideas, and feelings of the West, from all its classes; and stood forth the representative of its vigor, its humor, its energy, its confidence and its success. He was one of the most genuine and truthful of men. He made no professions and had no affectations; and was to a marvel, for a man who had risen from so humble a position, free from egotism. He had not even that subtlest of all egotism which besets especially plain men who have risen high; that which hides itself under the profession of being void of it. He was simply himself, and acted out himself, and said nothing about himself. He had a big and busy brain. His mind was not indeed elegantly cultured, nor did he possess a brilliant imagination, nor, so far as we know, strong powers of philosophical insight into abstruse themes. But his mind was singularly sound, sagacious and shrewd. It was also self-distrustful, slow and pains-taking. He came to understand men and things, not by sudden insight, but by careful and repeated meditations. He looked wide, and he looked deep, and he looked all around, and he looked inside and outside, and he looked many times before he came to a conclusion. And then it was a conclusion. And although he was not imaginative, he was gifted with a sort of witty and quaint fancifulness, which clothed his thoughts in epigrammatic forms, which commended them to the popular apprehension, and fixed them in the memory. Hence it was that the whole nation had learned to feel confident that the President would not represent their first impulsive and hasty judgments, but their sober second thoughts. But it was the character rather than the intellect of Mr. Lincoln that made him so dear to the people. His character was indeed beautiful and noble. So simple, so honest, so just, so benevolent! I should say that he was a man of full and tender benevolence, and with an affectionateness and sensibility that were deep and true, without being sentimental or demonstrative. But he was altogether peculiar in this, that the whole big volume of his nature rolled on in one current of justice, generosity, mercifulness and magnanimity. There did not seem to be even any little eddies of resentment and animosity. It was a deep, clear placid stream that filled, but did not overflow its banks.

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Chapter 7 : Lincoln Memorial Funeral Home | Funeral, Cremation & Cemetery

Abraham Lincoln: his life, public services, death, and great funeral cortege: with a history and description of the National Lincoln Monument, with an appendix. Chicago: H.W. Rokker, Power, John Carroll.

How that plays out is as unique as the person being celebrated. Want a butterfly release? A horse and carriage instead of a hearse? Monogrammed bookmarks as memento gifts? Our caring and compassionate team takes the time to visit with you and your family to help plan a personalized celebration like no other. Flexible funeral home spaces Built in , Fort Lincoln Funeral Home has a formal chapel that seats up to guests and several viewing rooms for more intimate services. The hospitality suite gives families a place to host friends and family. The repast room, which holds up to people, has a stained-glass window designed by the renowned Conrad Pickel Studio. On-site crematory Not everyone knows that there are many cremation options. If you are interested in cremation, the Fort Lincoln Funeral Home team can explain the process and the different memorial service options. For families who choose cremation, Fort Lincoln Funeral Home has a private crematory. This gives us complete control of a cremation from start to finish, which means your loved one never leaves our care. If desired, cremated remains can be memorialized at Fort Lincoln Cemetery. For those traveling by air, Fort Lincoln is only a short drive from all three D. BWI, Dulles and Reagan. We invite you to call us for immediate assistance or learn more about planning ahead. Chartered in by an act of the Maryland General Assembly, the acre property was historically significant long before it became a cemetery. The Old Spring House, the oldest-standing structure on the grounds, was built in During the War of , the famed Battle of Bladensburg happened here, and the property was an active part of the Bladensburg Dueling Grounds until Features of our memorial park The first burial occurred at what is now Fort Lincoln Cemetery in In , the Little Church was built for committal services. It features the largest collection of privately owned stained-glass in Washington, D. Near that mausoleum sits a replica of the Liberty Bell. Burial options Fort Lincoln Cemetery includes areas for traditional in-ground and above-ground entombment, a cremation garden and more. Entombment options include lawn crypts, private estates and four mausoleumsâ€”two completed in Cremation memorialization options include niches including those in the Cloister Garden of the Little Church , benches, pedestals and private columbaria. Tranquil Oaks cremation garden opened in , with personalized granite pedestals, cremation benches and other special ways to memorialize life. The Last Alarm Garden, established in memory of Maryland Fire Chaplain Pierce Damewood, is dedicated to fallen firefighters and emergency medical technicians. In , lightning hit and killed the nearly year-old tree. Cemetery management planted a new white oak at the site and installed a plaque commemorating the original tree. We invite you to visit Fort Lincoln cemetery. You are welcome anytime, or call us to schedule a guided tour.

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Chapter 8 : Full text of "Funeral address on the death of Abraham Lincoln"

Abraham Lincoln's funeral, a very public affair conducted in numerous places, enabled millions of Americans to share moments of profound grief following his shocking assassination at Ford's Theatre in April

Although Lincoln was born in Kentucky, grew up in Indiana, and served the nation in Washington, he was buried in Illinois where he had developed strong community ties. Two years before his assassination he wrote, "Springfield is my home, and there, more than elsewhere, are my life-long friends. Standing outside a train car by the Great Western depot he wondered "when, or whether ever, I may return The nine-car train included a presidential car for Lincoln and his son Willie, who died in the White House three years earlier, a baggage car, and seven Pullman sleeping cars for the funeral entourage. As the train stopped and pallbearers approached it, "The stillness among all the people is painful; but when the coffin is taken from the car, that stillness is broken, broken by sobs, and these are more painful than the stillness. While a band played funeral music, six black horses slowly pulled the hearse in a formal procession toward the city square. On the west side of the square stood a building which housed the Lincoln-Herndon Law Office. Now it wore a banner: Starting at 10 a. The coffin rested on an elegant catafalque covered with black velvet, trimmed with silver and satin, and bordered with evergreens and white flowers. The ceiling, lined with white lace, glittered with gold stars which twinkled in the gas lights. High above the crowds were two inscriptions: No location in town could be more appropriate than this legislative chamber, which has become a restored visitor site. Lincoln served four terms in the Illinois House of Representatives and gave speeches in this room, including the famous "House Divided " speech which launched his senatorial campaign against Stephen Douglas. Procession to the Cemetery The public viewing concluded the next morning, which dawned bright and unusually warm. Then the coffin was closed, the lead lining was soldered shut, and it was returned to the flower-covered hearse waiting outside. While final arrangements proceeded inside the Capitol, a voice choir on the outside steps sang the hymn, "Peace, Troubled Soul. Marshal-in-Chief Major General Joseph Hooker led the procession, which numbered about 10, government officials and private citizens who marched or rode in carriages. Visitors on the route could see state governors, congressional representatives, state and local municipal officials, judges, military officers and units, officiating clergymen, civic and fraternal groups, relatives and friends. A very distraught Mary Lincoln and her youngest son Tad remained in Washington. Major General Grenville Dodge later called the procession "the saddest sight of my life. There was hardly a person who was not in tears, and when I looked around at my troops I saw many of them in tears. Instead, the route led east on Washington Street to Eighth Street, the better to pass the Lincoln home , heavily draped in mourning fabric. Their intentions and Mrs. Lincoln gave permission to bury her husband in Springfield, but it was not until the funeral journey was well underway that she insisted on Oak Ridge Cemetery as the site. Located near a train line, it seemed like an ideal tourist attraction. Lincoln rejected turning the tomb into what a New York paper wryly called "the chief advertisement of a smart and growing city. Her telegram arrived just before the funeral procession set out for the cemetery. Lincoln refused them once again, causing an emergency vote of in favor of Mrs. On June 22 the association announced that the permanent monument would be built at Oak Ridge. The downtown tomb remained mostly intact but later became covered by the new statehouse landscaping and is no longer visible. It would be almost 10 years before a permanent tomb would appear on the hill above. It has a Doric gable resting on pilasters, the main wall being rustic. The vault is fifteen feet high, and about the same in width, with semicircular wings projecting from its hillsides. The material is limestone, procured at Joliet, Illinois. The Service Begins At least six Protestant clergymen participated in the service: Over the years the Lincoln family attended two Old School Presbyterian churches: Capitol before boarding the funeral train for Springfield. Now at the tomb, he would contribute the benediction and a hymn of his own composition. A graduate of Yale Divinity School, he knew Lincoln before the presidency. During his prayer he recalled Lincoln as someone to emulate: Sanctify the event to all in public office; may they learn wisdom from that example, and study to

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follow in the steps of him whom Thou hast taken away. Miner, pastor of the local First Baptist Church and former neighbor of the Lincolns, read Scripture passages from the gospel of John and a Pauline letter. The sound startled Lawrence Gobright of the Associated Press, who was nearby. As he explained, "The door of the vault stood open, and, while the reading was progressing, it seemed that the voice came from that tomb! This was one of the most impressive features of the day. Wright, a local artist. The vast audience, sweltering in the afternoon sunshine, heard from Bishop Matthew Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Simpson, who now lived in Philadelphia, met Lincoln before the president-elect left Springfield and witnessed his Farewell Address. Lincoln apparently developed an affectionate regard for the affable Simpson, who made occasional White House visits, mostly to promote Methodist interests. Simpson, known as an eloquent speaker, sometimes saw the president in his Washington audiences. Simpson explained that "the great cause of this mourning is found in the man himself. And it seems to me that the hand of God may be traced in many of the events connected with his history. Gurley during the White House funeral: 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. He believed in Christ the Saviour of sinners; and I think he was sincere in trying to bring his life into harmony with the principles of revealed religion. Harkey, a theology professor at a local school where Lincoln had been a trustee and his son Robert once attended, offered the closing prayer. The choir followed this with the requiem "Peace, Troubled Soul. Gurley gave the benediction, and the funeral hymn he composed for the Springfield service, "Rest, Noble Martyr," was sung next. After the choir and audience sang a Doxology, a local writer said, "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. Millions will drop a tear to his memory, and future generations will make pilgrimages to his tomb. Peace to his ashes. The choral pieces are listed here in the order in which they were performed. Some were written expressly for the occasion, while others had been in the standard repertoire for many years. Be calm, and sink into His will. Thus shall the soul be truly blest, That seeks in God His only rest; May I that happy person be, In time and in eternity. We are traveling home to God, In the way the fathers trod; They are happy now, and we Soon their happiness shall see. Handel and Text by Isaac Watts, from the Dead March of Saul Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb, Take this new treasure to thy trust, And give these sacred relics room To seek a slumber in the dust; And give these sacred relics room To seek a slumber in the dust. Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear Invades thy bounds, no mortal woes, Can reach the lovely sleeper here, And angels watch her soft repose; Can reach the lovely sleeper here, And angels watch her soft repose. Rest here, fair saint, till from His throne The morning break and pierce the shade; Rest here, fair saint, till from His throne The morning break and pierce the shade. Break from His throne, illustrious morn! Dawn All our land is draped in mourning, Hearts are bowed and strong men weep; For our loved, our noble leader, Sleeps his last, his dreamless sleep. Through our night of bloody struggle, Ever dauntless, firm and true, Bravely, gently forth he led us, Till the morn burst on our view -- Till he saw the day of triumph, Saw the field our heroes won: Wright As when Thy cross was bleeding, The earth is draped in gloom! Our brows are bound in ashes, Our hearts are in the tomb! O, God, our sovereign Savior! Gurley Rest, noble martyr! 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. This consecrated spot shall be To Freedom ever dear. The journeys of Abraham Lincoln: Ohio State Journal, The Funeral of Abraham Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln Association, Illinois State Register, May 3, Kunhardt, Dorothy Meserve and Philip B. Rokker, Power, John Carroll. History of Sangamon County, Illinois. Inter-State Publishing Company, From Skeptic to Prophet.

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Chapter 9 : The Funeral Train - calendrierdelascience.com

It has preeminently had that effect in the case of Abraham Lincoln." So wrote a New York Times editor on April 19, , the day of President Lincoln's funeral in the White House East Room. Just as Lincoln's life evoked rich dramatic elements, so his death produced a pageant unequalled in American history.

In the years since, we have served people of many backgrounds, cultures and faiths. Our team is experienced in many traditions and works hard to honor all needs and special requests. We have a bilingual funeral director available for Spanish-speaking families. Lincoln Memorial Funeral Home is a homelike atmosphere with spacious visitation rooms and a large chapel. With both a piano and organ, the chapel seats people in traditional pews. Celebrating life Lincoln Memorial Funeral Home is also available to host your family and friends for a catered event before or after a funeral. We also encourage personalized services and receptions. Personalization can be as simple as displaying photos and mementos of your loved one or as elaborate as a themed event with a special color scheme, prized possessions, hobbies on display and more. We believe that a unique life calls for a unique memorial. We are here to help you design something truly special. Please contact us if you need immediate assistance , wish to tour our funeral home or would like more information about our services. With many mature trees and a pond, the cemetery is very calm and peaceful, with a park-like atmosphere. Families of fox are occasionally spotted on the grounds as well, making for a nice surprise. Many of the gardens reflect religious and patriotic themes. We also have a special garden for veterans which also showcases the Avenue of Flags. A large stone obelisk, another special feature of the property, can be found in the Masonic Circle. Our cemetery has a large Catholic garden in conjunction with the Roman Catholic Diocese of Lincoln, although you do not need to be affiliated with a specific church to be buried there. Memorialization options Lincoln Memorial Cemetery offers a variety of burial options , including traditional in-ground burial, lawn crypts, mausoleum entombment and cremation choices. Constructed with enduring materials, these magnificent buildings are beautiful spaces for above-ground entombment and cremation interment. The mausoleum chapel is available for committal services. The lakefront cremation garden is another option for those choosing cremation. We welcome you to visit the cemetery anytime. On-site flower shop Lincoln Memorial Funeral Home is glad to offer families and visitors an on-site flower shop to make your floral needs more convenient. The floral associates are available to help you choose anything from a casket spray to an elaborate bouquet. The shop offers seasonal placement services as well. We have taken steps to ensure our staff is knowledgeable of all the benefits available to military veterans and their families. The funeral home and cemetery also participate in the Homeless Veterans Burial Program, designed to provide funeral and burial services for veterans who have fallen on hard times.