

## Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of the  
LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION  
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### LINCOLN SPECIALISTS

Anyone who hopes to make a lasting contribution to Lincolniana in this day and time must not try and spread himself over the whole field of Lincoln's activities. It is to be hoped that we have seen our last general biography of Lincoln for some time to come. Often the discovery of a valuable item will inspire the finder to repeat the whole story of Lincoln's life in giving publicity to this one new fact. This usually results in the item of importance being buried in irrelevant and often unreliable data. The original purpose of the author is thereby defeated, which would have been achieved by the publication of an adequate monograph.

We have a very great need today for a series of monographs written by different recognized Lincoln authorities who will bring to their restricted fields of investigation, critical and open minds. The assassination, death, and burial of Lincoln, and the capture and trial of the conspirators, suggest closely associated events, which may be approached as separate units of study.

Too many of our modern historians are willing to throw the responsibility for the accuracy of their statements on some earlier writer by merely referring to the source. We have come to a time, now, when every statement about Lincoln, which does not bear the stamp of documentary evidence, should be challenged. This painstaking survey of sources would of necessity limit the scope of effort.

Among the large group of Lincoln students there are some who are proceeding along these lines and directing all their interests, as far as contemplating publications are concerned, on very limited periods of Lincoln's life. The field of investigation may be just the events of a day, or even an incident. This approach will allow the compilation of trustworthy information which will form the basis of an authoritative source. In the distant future, we may expect, a master biography of Lincoln which will be the contribution of many minds, rather than the setting forth of an individual's opinion of what Lincoln should have been.

The Lincoln Historical Research Foundation would be glad to have the names of those who are interested in specific fields of study relating to Lincoln's life.

### LINCOLN'S BURIAL PROCESSION

Saturday, April 15, 1865—Lincoln dies at 7:22 a. m. in the Peterson house, opposite Ford's Theatre, and is immediately removed to the White House.

Sunday, April 16—Eulogies are pronounced throughout the nation, while the body rests in upper chamber at the White House.

Monday, April 17—Announcement is made of public funeral. Body still resting in the White House.

Tuesday, April 18—The remains are moved to the East Room and are viewed by the public.

Wednesday, April 19—Funeral services are conducted in the East Room by Bishop Simpson and Dr. Gurley. The body is conveyed to the rotunda of the Capitol.

Thursday, April 20—Body lies in state at the Capitol.

Friday, April 21—Funeral train leaves Washington at 8:00 a. m. The remains are viewed in the Exchange Building, Baltimore, and in the State House at Harrisburg.

Saturday, April 22—The remains are moved to Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Sunday, April 23—Body lies in state in Independence Hall.

Monday, April 24—The funeral train stops at Trenton and Jersey City, arriving in New York about noon. Remains are removed to City Hall.

Tuesday, April 25—Body lies in state at City Hall, New York, until afternoon.

Wednesday, April 26—The assembly chamber of the New York Capitol, at Albany, receives the body where it is viewed throughout the day.

Thursday, April 27—The remains are viewed in St. James Hall, Buffalo.

Friday, April 28—A building erected for the purpose in City Park, Cleveland, receives the body where great throngs pay tribute to the Emancipator.

Saturday, April 29—Body lies in state in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Columbus, Ohio.

Sunday, April 30—During the day the body is viewed in the Indiana State House at Indianapolis.

Monday, May 1—Funeral train arrives in Chicago at 11:00 a. m., and the body is removed to the court house.

Tuesday, May 2—Body lies in state in Chicago Court House.

Wednesday, May 3—The remains of Abraham Lincoln arrive in Springfield, Illinois, at 9:00 a. m., and are removed to the State House.

Thursday, May 4—Final services over the body, and interment in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

### MAGAZINE LIST

The magazine articles listed here deal directly with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and have been compiled by John W. Starr, Jr., of Millersburg, Pennsylvania, author of "Lincoln's Last Day." Stokes & Co., New York, 1922. The preference is given to magazine articles over books and pamphlets because they are available in most libraries.

The Death of President Lincoln, Goldwin Smith, Macmillan's, June, 1865.

The Assassination of Lincoln, E. R. Shaw, McClure's, December, 1908.

Recollections of Lincoln's Last Hours, Fred W. Seward, Leslie's Weekly, February 4, 1909.

Lincoln's Last Hours, Charles A. Leale, M. D., Harper's Weekly, February 13, 1909.

Abraham Lincoln's Last Hours, Charles Sabin Taft, M. D., Century, February, 1893.

Lincoln's Assassination, Miss Julia Adelaide Shepard, Century, April, 1909.

A New Story of Lincoln's Assassination, Jesse W. Weik, Century, February, 1913.

Recollections of Lincoln's Assassination, Seaton Munroe, North American Review, April, 1896.

The Death of Lincoln, E. C. Brown, Chautauquan, August, 1900.

A New Story of the Assassination of Lincoln, W. H. Taylor, Leslie's Weekly, March 26, 1908.

Lincoln's Last Day, Kentucky High School Quarterly, William H. Townsend, April, 1923.

Lincoln's Death, W. J. Ferguson, Saturday Evening Post, February 12, 1927.

### AN OLD ROCKING-CHAIR

One of the most interesting relics associated with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln is an old rocking-chair now stored away in the basement of the Smithsonian Institute. In this chair Abraham Lincoln was seated at the time of the attack by John Wilkes Booth. When the conspirators were tried it came into possession of the government along with other items which were exhibited at the trial. Major Rathborn, who was in the box with the Lincolns at the time of the shooting, made this statement in his affidavit signed two days after the President's death. "When the party entered the box, a cushioned, arm-chair was standing at the end of the box, furthest from the stage. . . . The President seated himself in this chair, and except that he once left the chair for the purpose of putting on his overcoat, remained so seated until he was shot."