

The Wide Awake Bulletin



The Lincoln Group of New York FEBRUARY 2013
DEDICATED TO THE STUDY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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Editor: Steven R. Koppelman

**Photographer & Artist:
Henry F. Ballone**

President's Letter

Dear Members & Friends, A great opportunity to learn about your fellow members of The Lincoln Group of New York is at the cocktail hour during our dinner meeting. For example, at our last meeting, I learned that one of our members possesses his ancestor's Civil War diary. That ancestor, George E. Dixon, was a Sergeant in the 14th Regiment Veterans Corp, assigned to guard the Lincoln assassination conspirators and eventually take part in their executions. You too may be surprised at what you learn from a member that you introduce yourself to.



Henry F. Ballone

When Lincoln died, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton reportedly said, "Now he belongs to the ages." The film *Lincoln* is reviving Stanton's prediction. Steven Spielberg's movie is promoting widespread discussion among moviegoers who are not students of Abraham Lincoln and will continue to do so for many years. It has given many of them an interest in our sixteenth president. We can help peak that interest by suggesting Lincoln books that may answer their questions or broaden their knowledge, and of course, we can invite them to join The Lincoln Group of New York.

As we announced at the November meeting, our 2012 Award of Achievement will go to the aforementioned movie, *Lincoln*. Please plan to attend and bring a guest to our February meeting when screenwriter Tony Kushner will accept the award.

My special thanks to our past presidents, Paul Ellis-Graham and Joe Garrera and to our vice-president, Steve Koppelman, for their advice and assistance this past year. If you have any suggestions for improving The Lincoln Group of New York, please email me at: nylincoln@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

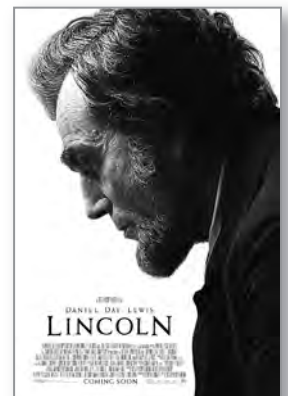
Henry F. Ballone

President

Steven Spielberg's *Lincoln* Wins Award of Achievement for 2012

The Lincoln Group of New York's 2012 Award of Achievement for the work that does the "most to encourage the study and appreciation of Abraham Lincoln" goes to the Steven Spielberg film, *Lincoln*. The film, which has received outstanding reviews across the nation and twelve academy award nominations, was cited by the award committee as a new landmark for a commercially produced film, capturing Lincoln's strength as a president and an individual. Paul Ellis-Graham concluded that the movie "renews and restores interest in Abraham Lincoln."

The award will be presented to screenwriter Tony Kushner at our February 28th dinner meeting. ~



2012 Meetings Review

2012 was another standout year of meetings and guest speakers as attendees experienced many different aspects of the life and times of Abraham Lincoln...



February 15, 2012: The evening began as The Lincoln Group of New York President, Paul Ellis-Graham, announced the new slate of officers for 2012 and 2013. Henry F. Ballone will take over as president, and Steven R. Koppelman will be the new vice-president. Fran Berman and Diana Garrera will continue in their respective roles of secretary and treasurer. In addition, Paul announced that he would be the new member of the Award of Achievement committee, replacing Joseph Truglio. The committee also includes Stuart Schneider as chair and Joseph Garrera.



Henry F. Ballone & Steven R. Koppelman

With the organization’s business now addressed, Richard Sloan eulogized charter member Father Alfred Isaccson who passed away on September 6, 2011. Richard pointed out and emphasized Father Isaccson’s affinity for, and research on, John Surratt and the events surrounding his involvement with the Lincoln assassination and conspiracy.

Paul Ellis-Graham then eulogized founding member and longtime Executive Committee member Hal Gross who passed away on August 3, 2011. Paul stated that Hal “served with dedication, distinction, and love.” Hal’s granddaughter, Devon Portney along with her fiancé Jason Fernald, was in attendance to hear Paul’s most eloquent words.



Paul Ellis-Graham

Finally, the evening’s program began as Paul Ellis-Graham offered a slide presentation of “1860s Political Cartoons.” Some were familiar while others were new to the audience, but everyone paid close attention to Paul’s terrific descriptions and explanations as he put each one in the proper perspective. Attendees were quite amused with many of the cartoons which were every clever and stimulated some very good discussion. ~



Dr. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Joseph Garrera, & Stuart Schneider

April 25, 2012: New president, Henry F. Ballone introduced the chair of the Award of Achievement committee for 2011, Joseph Garrera, who then presented the 2011 award to Dr. Mark E. Neely, Jr. for his book, *Lincoln and the Triumph of the Nation: Constitutional Conflict in the American Civil War*. Garrera referred to Professor Neely as “the greatest living Lincoln scholar,” praising his scholarship and explaining how Dr. Neely described the constitution as a virtual tool of war. He stated that “the beauty of this book is that it’s not eulogistic—and that’s very important.”

Harold Holzer then formally introduced Dr. Neely, the guest speaker for the evening, pointing out that Neely was also the speaker at the first ever meeting of The Lincoln Group of New York, 34 years ago (see sign-in sheet from that meeting on page 7). Harold stated that Dr. Neely’s “resourcefulness, insights and originality are beyond compare.”

Dr. Neely then weaved together an enthralling lecture combining his work in the award winning book he was honored for tonight as well as the new book that he’s working on about the New York City Draft Riots and the Democratic Party during the Civil War.



Dr. Mark E. Neely, Jr.

Professor Neely pointed out that Lincoln never directly mentioned the issue of conscription as a constitutional issue in any of his writings. However, Chief Justice Taney thought otherwise as he issued a 22-page decision declaring the Conscription Act unconstitutional. Lincoln’s views were very simple on this—how can one question the power of congress to do a thing that the Constitution explicitly says it can do—it’s in the actual document. As Neely joked, “instead of read my lips, it’s read my document.” Dr. Neely also stressed that the effect of the Draft Riots was that they made the actual system of mobilization work, and that the Democratic opposition to conscription is largely a myth—they were a “loyal opposition.”

This was certainly a most memorable evening for those fortunate enough to attend! ~

2012 Meetings Review, continued

November 29, 2012: Postponed by three weeks due to the ramifications of Hurricane Sandy, attendees on this evening thus braved the holiday crowds thronging into New York City to see the Rockefeller Center Christmas tree so that they could enjoy a very different aspect of the Lincoln story. They came to hear the story of *Stealing Lincoln's Body* presented by author Thomas J. Craughwell.

But before Mr. Craughwell engaged the audience, President Henry Ballone reported to the group on the passing of one of our members, David Perceval, who was remembered by those who knew him as a kind and wonderful man—he will be missed. Next, being the anniversary month of the Gettysburg Address, Vice-President Steven Koppelman gave his rendition of the immortal speech—“it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.” As an added historical treat, member Jacqueline Kroschell then beautifully performed *The President's Hymn* for the group. In 1863, this song was composed by William Augustus Muhlenberg and Joseph W. Turner to honor the



Jacqueline Kroschell

new holiday, Thanksgiving, established by President Abraham Lincoln. Finally, Award Committee member Paul Ellis-Graham announced that the new Steven Spielberg film, *Lincoln*, would be the recipient of the group's Award of Achievement for 2012.

N o w , M r . Craughwell took to the podium and in a most engaging, informative, and humorous way, presented the story of the 1876 plot by a gang of counterfeiters to steal the body of Abraham Lincoln and hold it for ransom. We viewed photos of each of the key participants as well as a blue print of Lincoln's Tomb/Monument. We

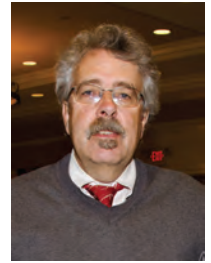


Thomas J. Craughwell

learned of the “Lincoln Guard of Honor” and the role they played in protecting Lincoln's body (and earning the respect and gratitude of Robert Todd Lincoln) as well as the story of 13-year old Fleetwood Lindley, who was the last living person (having passed away in 1963) to have seen the face of Abraham Lincoln. The question and answer session that followed allowed for further elaboration of the elements to the plot. Perhaps most interestingly, we learned that there is no record of whether or not Mary Todd Lincoln was ever aware of the plot (as Robert was) and if so, what her reaction was—there is no extant record—one can only imagine. As Mr. Craughwell indicated, most likely anything that Mary would have put in writing about the plot to a correspondent (if indeed anything) would have been destroyed by Robert as being personal in nature. ~

Teaching Lincoln in the Twenty-First Century

By Paul Ellis-Graham



Paul Ellis-Graham

The need to teach students about Abraham Lincoln is as relevant as it has ever been. The success of the recent film, *Lincoln*, by Steven Spielberg proves that if one can tell a story well, it can educate, inspire, and spawn discussion among all Americans about the true meaning of democracy and the lessons of leadership.

As a high school history teacher in New York State, curriculum involving Abraham Lincoln would be part of its one year required survey course in US History and Government. Such a syllabus automatically limits the amount of time that a teacher can dedicate to such a subject. Within the context of the Civil War, I make references to Lincoln's early life and political career. I have to “move quickly” so I keep my students' attention focused on the critical aspects of Lincoln's life and presidency, such as his opposition to the Mexican War and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, the Election of 1860, the dilemma that secession presented, the Emancipation Proclamation, his two inaugural addresses, and his assassination.

The evolution of the internet and the access to information about Lincoln's life makes student opportunities for research greater. The continuing representations of Lincoln in both documentaries and feature films provide even more ways for students to learn about him.

I know that there are many serious scholars and older students of Lincoln who might turn themselves off to such films as, for example, *Abraham Lincoln, Vampire Hunter*. While it is obviously neither a true nor serious representation of Lincoln's life, it does appeal to student interest in the supernatural. So if this film is one of the ways that I can help segue into helping students find out more about the real president then I will use that connection.

My greatest overall concern for interesting more students in Lincoln's life is the lack of importance that schools are giving to history. If, as some states are doing, they weaken the requirement for studying history in favor of, for example, more math and science, then we are all in trouble. The only way we can prepare students to deal with critical issues both past and present is to strengthen the study of history in schools and train more social studies teachers as history majors in college.

I am optimistic that there will always be an interest in the life of Abraham Lincoln. But, as adults, we must do our utmost to see to it that all schools across the country require students of all levels to learn and study history. ~

Lincoln Group of New York photos & many more Lincoln & Civil War photos can be seen on Henry F. Ballone's web site at: civilwarnut.com

Collecting Lincoln Photographs

By Stuart Schneider

Photograph collecting has been gaining new devotees in pace with the past year's stock market climb. While some investors are taking their stock profits, many are not taking them to the bank. Instead, they are buying historic and art photographs. At the same time, photograph collectors are finding that their collections are now worth sizable sums, but most are looking beyond the profit motive. They are inspired by certain people or occurrences and want photographs contemporary with that person or event.



Stuart Schneider

Collections are moving into the workplace. Workers are not content to stare at empty walls or walls with a designer's choice of the 'right' picture. They want something on their walls to make them think, to fascinate and inspire. Abraham Lincoln is a popular subject because, among other things, he has an intriguing and ever changing face. Early beardless photos show a young man at the beginning of his political career. His presidential photos show him becoming the leader of a country at war, but also a husband and father. His late photos show a man aged and worn down by the country's turmoil and Civil War. Every photo looks different but Lincoln's face is easily recognized.

As Lincoln's popularity continues to grow (about 90 million people saw the new movie *Lincoln* in the first few weeks of its release) and intrigue historians, collectors are drawn to him. He was our 16th President, presided over America's bloodiest conflict - the Civil War, ended slavery, and was the first President assassinated in office.

Lincoln lived during a period where more than five types of photography were used and his portrait can be found on Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Tintypes, Salt Prints, Albumen, Silver and Platinum Prints.

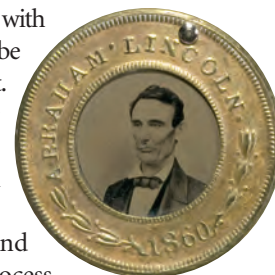
In the Daguerreotype process, 1839 to about 1855, the photo was printed on a mirror-like metal plate. Daguerreotypes of Lincoln are scarce with values estimated in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Each year brings out a new "Lincoln" daguerreotype find. The owner often has proof that it really is Abraham Lincoln. None of these recently found daguerreotypes have convinced a majority of experts though, and have faded into obscurity.

The Ambrotype (about 1855-1865) and Tintype (about 1860 to the 1900s) processes were made on a wet plate in the camera - glass for the ambrotype and black enameled tin for the tintype.

Lincoln tintypes, also called ferrotypes, are most common in the political "badges" of 1860 and 1864. They were popular and many exist. Unfortunately, they are often dark and usually rather small.

Ambrotypes are rarer. They were made of glass and were more easily broken. Ambrotypes of Lincoln exist for his first presidential campaign and are actively sought. A presently unknown original ambrotype from life (as opposed to the many copy photos available) of Lincoln would be worth tens of thousands of dollars. On most ambrotypes, the

photo looks like a negative and has to be backed with black to be visible as a positive. Backings could be black paint, black metal or a piece of black velvet. Ambrotypes were held in a sandwich of cover glass, then a decorative brass mat, and then the ambrotype and backing, all held together in a thin copper "preserver."



Tintype, Author's Collection

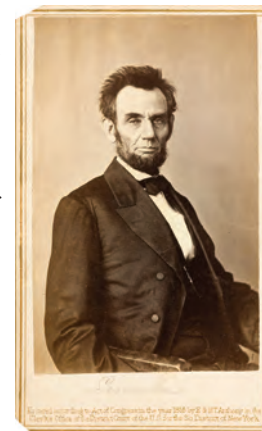
By the 1850s and using the wet plate process, photographers perfected making negatives on glass. Positives were then printed onto paper that was treated in a salt solution. These are called Salt Prints. Multiple prints could be made and some of the beardless paper photographs of Lincoln are salt prints. Salt prints have a light brown or tan softness to them and lack luster or gloss. The photo is deeper into the paper rather than on the surface as with an albumen print.



Salt Print, Author's Collection

By 1860, the albumen print took over. The coating on the paper was made from an egg white base (albumen) and the photo was printed on the albumen surface of the paper. Mathew Brady's and Alexander Gardner's photos of Lincoln and the Civil War were made this way. Albumen prints were richer and glossier than salt prints, but over time, many have faded, giving a much softer image that can be confused with a salt print.

Most CDVs - Cartes de Visite (a photo 2.25 x 3.75 inches on a card 2.5 x 4.0 inches and pronounced "Cart Di (as in "didn't") Vizeet" were albumen prints. The CDV made its appearance in the United States about 1860. It is said that over 100,000 CDVs of Lincoln were made for his 1860 presidential campaign. CDVs were produced from 1860 to 1885. Those bearing tax stamps on the back are from the period September 1, 1864 to August 1, 1866. Most Lincoln photographs are found in the CDV format and offer the greatest variety and price range.



CDV Albumen Print, Author's Collection

CDV cameras often had four lenses which were sequentially uncapped and then capped to give four images on one plate. If two, side by side, were uncapped together, they yielded a stereo photograph or view. Stereo views were twin photos mounted on a card. The slightly different perspective of each lens gives the stereo card a three dimensional effect when viewed through a stereo viewer.

Lincoln's image was printed on stereo cards while he was living and after his death. Earlier cards are usually worth more than later cards. For dating purposes, the early cards were square cornered (becoming slightly rounded with use) and usually white, ivory or gray with a high luster. From 1862 to 1872 the cards were mostly yellow with earlier cards being a lighter yellow and later cards a deeper chrome yellow. Starting in 1866, a few were made in colors



Ambrotype, The National Portrait Gallery

Collecting Lincoln Photographs, continued

such as purple, pink, or green. After 1867, the cards were made with rounded corners. Larger cards were made in the late 1870s and after.



Stereo View, Author's Collection

Probably the best known photographer of Lincoln is Mathew Brady. Lincoln images from his photos appear on our penny and five dollar bill. Brady CDVs were marked with his studio imprint on the front or back of the photo. They were printed by the thousands during Lincoln's life and printed by the Brady studio, or by Edward Anthony, and then E. & H.T. Anthony. Many people wanted to see what Lincoln looked like (newspapers could not reproduce photographs until well after the Civil War). Anthony ran a photographic supply house and as the demand for Lincoln photos was greater than the Brady studio could handle, Anthony took over the printing and sale of the photos. These were printed from the original Brady negatives and are considered to be 1st generation photos.

There are also 2nd and 3rd generation paper photos of Lincoln, where one photographer took a photo of another photographer's image and then sold it as their own (2nd generation) and the same process could be continued down the line for 3rd or later generation photos (all worth less than a 1st generation photo). Tips for spotting these later generation photos are 1) they show more contrast and loss of the photo's midtones, and 2) they are "known" photos by known photographers, yet the imprint is that of another photographer or there is no photographer's imprint.

Photographs of lithographs and prints were also very popular. Lithographs and engravings, mechanical printing processes, were made in the CDV size. Look at the photo under a magnifying glass to see if there are engraving lines in the clothing or shaded areas. There should be no halftone dots in any Civil War period print or photo. The halftone process came about after the war. These lithos and photos of lithos are most commonly found today and usually sell for \$15 to \$40.

Photographs were also made in larger sizes, many after Lincoln's death. Cabinet Cards (which refers to a photo 3.75 x 5.5 inches on a card that is 4.25 x 6.5 inches) were introduced in 1867 and made until just after the turn of the century. In the late 1880s, Silver and Platinum prints began to appear, changing the detail and tonal range of the photographs. A platinum print produces a richer photograph. Some of the nicest of these later photos are "Ayres' Lincolns".

Photographer, Alexander Hessler, took several pictures of a beardless Lincoln in 1858 and 1860. The photos were used in the campaign for president. Once Lincoln became President and grew a beard, no one wanted the beardless photographs. The public wanted to see the new president with a beard. Hessler sold his studio and supplies to photographer, George Ayres. While digging among

Hessler's negatives, Ayres came upon several glass negatives of a beardless Lincoln. He resurrected the negatives in 1886 and printed one that was used as the frontispiece for a popular history of Lincoln. In 1893, with the countrywide interest in Lincoln revived, Ayres began to reprint and sell the photographs from the original negatives.

He made prints in three forms - a silver print, where the tones are similar to a modern black and white photo, an albumen print where the tones are light to medium browns, and a toned platinum print where the tones are dark, rich browns. The silver prints are not very popular, albumen prints are actively sought, and platinum prints are the most wonderful of the Lincoln prints. The detail and tonal quality is rich and full. Ayres made the prints in several sizes, 6 x 8 inches or larger, and usually signed his prints on the front or back, though he did not sign them all.

Another photographer who reprinted early Lincoln photos was Moses P. Rice. From 1869 to the 1890s, he reprinted one of Alexander Gardner's photographs of Lincoln, claiming that he had taken the photograph. Other photographers also copied earlier photos. There are Cabinet Cards and other Victorian period photos that show an early beardless Lincoln or a later bearded Lincoln. They have value, but the earlier photos, printed while Lincoln was living, are worth more than these later prints.

There are several kinds of "composite" photographs of Lincoln that are collectible. One is the group of photos, such as the President and Cabinet, The Peace Commissioners or Lincoln's death bed scene that are pasted up and re-photographed as a group shot. Another is a photograph (or print) where Lincoln's head is grafted onto someone else's body. It was an easy way to show or sell new images of Lincoln by putting his head in an already existing picture.

In your hunt for Lincoln photographs, be aware that many photos come with a story about how a relative received the photo from Lincoln himself, or someone on his staff. Some believe that the name "Abraham Lincoln" written below or on the back to identify the photo was written by Lincoln himself. Many photos of Lincoln were saved and through time, the simple act of saving the photo turned into an exaggerated story of personal contact with the man himself.

For the newer Lincoln photograph collector, be warned that there are some modern reproductions that appear on the market. Frederick Meserve located Brady's original negatives and reprinted Lincoln photos (usually CDV size) early in this century. Time-Life Books reprinted some of these in the 1970s and they look great. One civil war dealer sold reprints of many Lincoln photos in the 1970s. If you have not handled many civil war period photos and don't know when "something is not right", you may be fooled. As always, if you are new to this field, deal with reputable dealers that will guarantee the authenticity of your purchase for life.

Stuart Schneider, a member of The Lincoln Group of New York's Executive Committee, is a collector of Lincoln photographs and the author of the book, *Collecting Lincoln* with over 950 high quality color photographs - 8 1/2 x 11", 290 pages hardbound with value guide and index, bibliography & sources. It contains information for collectors, tips for telling original items from fakes and covers: (1832 - ca.1932) Photographs, Political Items, Autographs, Prints, Mourning items, Books, Sculpture, Paintings, Plaques, J. Wilkes Booth, Lincoln Relics, Mary Lincoln, Tokens, Medalets, Look-a-likes, Philatelic, Postcards, Centennial, Lincoln & the theater, and dozens of other categories. Autographed copies are available from Stuart. ~

Holzer Named First Hertog Fellow at New-York Historical Society



Harold Holzer

The New-York Historical Society has appointed Lincoln and Civil War scholar (and The Lincoln Group of New York Executive Committee member) Harold Holzer as its first Roger Hertog Fellow. The fellowship is named in honor of Hertog, chairman of the board of trustees. Mr. Holzer’s two-year residency, created to further the work of an eminent

scholar through research at the Society, begins January 2013. Holzer who previously served as chief historian for the award-winning Lincoln Bicentennial exhibition at the New-York Historical Society, *Lincoln and New York*, recently commented that he is looking forward to “reveling in discovery in the collections...and expecting the inspiration that this residency makes possible.” The New-York Historical Society holds one of the world’s greatest collections of historical artifacts, works of American art and other materials documenting both New York and United States history. ~

My Almost Night with the Lincolns

By Bob Langford



Bob Langford

Over the years, I made many business trips to Chicago which included a number of non-business related visits to the Chicago Historical Society as well as the Abraham Lincoln Book Store. Unfortunately, I had never been to Springfield up to that point though I had thought about it often. I thought about taking advantage of one of these business trips by flying out several days early, renting a car and driving downstate to Springfield (not realizing it was almost a four-hour drive). One late September 1990s Saturday, I finally did it.

I got to O’Hare Airport early in the afternoon, rented a car and took off for Springfield. When I finally reached the outskirts of Springfield on I-55, it was late afternoon and the sun was beginning to set. I was so excited to be there I wanted to go straight to the tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Unfortunately, I wasted some time by first ending up in the wrong cemetery before I realized it. I exited that cemetery now with the idea of going to the motel and coming back out the next morning. A few blocks away I spotted a sign nailed to a telephone pole saying “Lincoln’s Tomb” with a pointing arrow. I made a quick turn, found the entrance to Oak Ridge Cemetery, turned in, and as all members of The Lincoln Group of New York who have been there would know, I immediately spotted the 117 ft. spire on top of the tomb!!!! Minutes later I was in the parking lot and out of my car walking over to the front of the tomb. As everyone else seemingly does, I rubbed the nose of the large Lincoln bust out in front of the tomb for good luck and went in the front door.

Inside the large front rotunda room, I looked around, gathered up some brochures, and spent five to ten minutes talking with the Irish lady docent named Pat, who was on duty there. After a while she said she was sure I was there to see the burial chamber in the back and gently urged that I might like to travel on back. I went through the archway to the right and down the long hallway (filled with Lincoln statuary). At the end, I turned left and there I was in the burial chamber. I stood there in front of the red marble monument in the semi-circle absolutely transfixed for a number of minutes. To get a better perspective, I backed up against the wall but immediately moved off of it when I realized it was the crypt for Mary Todd Lincoln and the Lincoln sons (except for Robert whose crypt as we all know was empty—he’s entombed in Arlington National Cemetery).

I moved back to the front of the red marble monument and stood there for I don’t recall how long, when all of a sudden the lights in the tomb WENT OUT! Several seconds later, they came back on but a minute or two later the same thing happened. By this time all sorts of things were running through my mind including several Edgar Allan Poe stories. My plans for the trip to Springfield included visiting the Lincoln family in Oak Ridge Cemetery, **but not spending the entire night with them!** Just then the docent, Pat, from the front of the tomb came around the corner and said they were getting ready to close the tomb for the night. We walked back to the front and then out the door. She closed and locked it with me standing outside and not inside! Thank you, Pat!

The next day I did go back out to the tomb during broad daylight and spent several hours talking with the staff. During the conversations, I found out that they had been unable to replace their missing copy of the February 1962 issue of LIFE magazine with the cover story on Lincoln’s final burial in 1901. Back at work in New York City several months later, I happened to walk past a sidewalk table selling old LIFE Magazines and asked the guy if he had a copy of that issue. Reaching under one of the stacks, he pulled one out and I immediately bought it. I called the tomb office at Oak Ridge to tell them I had one for them if they still needed it. They did. In return, they sent me a lot of information not normally given to the public from their files on the history and construction of the tomb which I still have today (see sample below). It’s a wonderful reminder of “my almost night with the Lincolns!” ~

ORIGINS OF MARBLE IN THE LINCOLN TOMB

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ORIGIN	TYPE
Brown mottled	pilasters in rotunda	Utah	Nebo Golden Travers
Gold-brown mottled	pilasters in rotunda wall surrounding burial stone.	Missouri	St. Genevieve Golden Vein
Black-green mottled	baseboards, statue bases	Massachusetts	Westfield Green
Brown circle and wave pattern	rotunda floor	Minnesota	Kasota
White	floor throughout	Italy	Travertine
Black	floor strips throughout	Belgium	Belgian Black
Red-brown	floor rotunda	Arkansas	Red Ark Fossil
Grey-brown	hall walls including crypt wall, statue alcoves	Minnesota	Mankato
Rose	side hall pilasters	Italy	Rose Allicanto
White with rose vein	side hall panels	Spain	Florida Rose
Charcoal	burial chamber pilasters	France	French Black
Red*	burial stone	Arkansas	Red Ark Fossil

*same marble, rotunda floor not polished, burial stone polished.

Exterior of the Tomb-Quincy dressed granite, from Quincy, Massachusetts.

In Memoriam: David Perceval, William Lee Miller, and Richard Nelson Current



David Perceval

The Lincoln Group of New York lost one of its members on November 10, 2012 as David Perceval passed away. His many interests in history, architecture, the rebuilding of the World Trade Center, and traveling kept him very busy. The following memberships reflected these interests: The AIA, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The New York Historical Society, The Museum of the City of New York, SPLIA (The Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities), and the list goes on. As David was also a British citizen, his memberships in England included Castle Studies Group and The Folly Fellowship. His smiling face and warm personality will be very much missed. ~



The Lincoln community lost two of its most noted scholars in 2012:



William Lee Miller

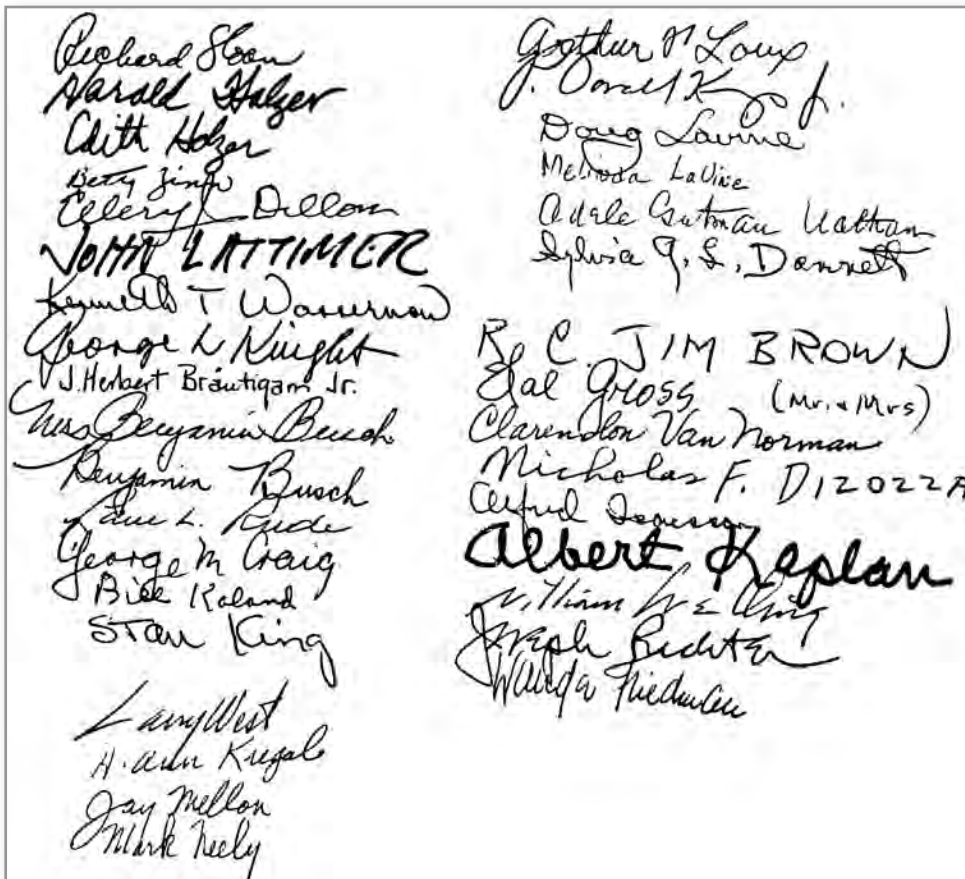
William Lee Miller, a historian and ethicist, author of two books on Abraham Lincoln, *Lincoln's Virtues: An Ethical Biography* (2002), which won The Lincoln Group of New York Award of Achievement, and *President Lincoln: The Duty of a Statesman* (2008), passed away on May 27 in Manhattan. He was 86 years old. ~



Richard Nelson Current

Richard Nelson Current, the "Dean of Lincoln Scholars" died in Massachusetts on October 26 after having just turned 100 years old earlier that month. Among his many works on Lincoln were: *The Lincoln Nobody Knows* (1958) and *Lincoln and the First Shot* (1963). He completed J. G. Randall's multi-volume Lincoln biography with *Lincoln the President: Last Full Measure* (1955), which won the Bancroft Prize. He also won a Logan Hay Medal from the Abraham Lincoln Association and a lifetime achievement Lincoln Prize. The Lincoln Forum's annual award of achievement is named in honor of Dr. Current. ~

Sign-In Sheet from the First Meeting of The Lincoln Group of New York, March 6, 1978





Officers and Executive Committee

President

Henry F. Ballone

Vice-President

Steven R. Koppelman

Secretary

Fran Berman

Treasurer

Diana L. Garrera

Executive Committee

Paul Ellis-Graham

Joseph E. Garrera

Michael Gray, Ph.D

Harold Holzer

Robert G. Langford

Stuart Schneider

Richard Sloan

Joseph A. Truglio

**ATTENTION MEMBERS:
YOUR GENEROUS
HELP IS REQUESTED...**

As you're certainly aware, one of our most popular Lincoln Group of New York meeting events is the book raffle. What you might not know is that our members donate all of the books. That's where your help is needed. To keep this raffle going with high quality Lincoln publications, we respectfully request that if you have any books that you can spare for the raffle, simply bring them to the meeting and see one of our Executive Committee members to ensure that they're included in that night's raffle.

Thank you, in advance, for anything you can contribute.

Award Committee: *A special thanks to our dedicated members that served on the 2012 award committee.*

Stuart Schneider, Chair • Paul Ellis-Graham • Joseph E. Garrera

THE WIDE AWAKE is a publication of The Lincoln Group of New York. We welcome your feedback, letters and comments, as well as news of your Lincoln related activities. Please direct your correspondence to:

Steven R. Koppelman, Editor • The Wide Awake • 5 Leigh Court • Randolph, NJ 07869

Lincoln & Civil War event photos can be viewed at: civilwarnut.com