

OUR CAMP JOURNAL

Volume 28, Issue 11

"We are but few in number but formidable." -Pvt. James Shelton, 7th Md. Co. B

June 2025

Abraham Lincoln's Bloodied Gloves Fetch a Stunning \$1.5 Million at Auction

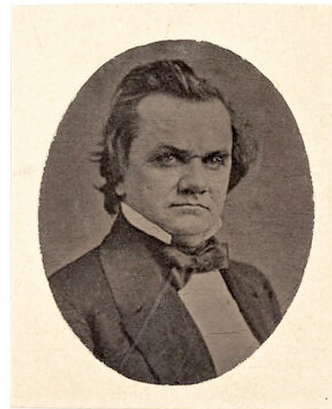
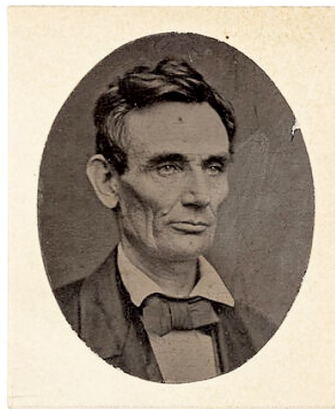
The entire sale of Lincoln artifacts and memorabilia totaled nearly \$7.9 million

By Brian Boucher / artnet

American history enthusiasts were in for a treat when artifacts relating to U.S. president Abraham Lincoln—including his personal possessions, autograph letters, rare copies of printed works, and political campaign memorabilia—hit the auction block on May 22.

The sale took place at Freeman's | Hindman in Chicago, Illinois, where the future president lived much of his life, practicing law before embarking on his political career; the state is now nicknamed "the Land of Lincoln." Highlights are on a whistle-stop tour of the auctioneer's locations in New York City, Palm Beach, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

"Over the last two months, it has been our honor to introduce both new and established collectors across the U.S. to these special objects and share the stories behind them," said the



Miniature photographs of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, ca 1860. Courtesy of Freeman's | Hindman, 2025.

auction house's CEO, Alyssa Quinlan, in a statement. "Today we saw private collectors, benefactors, and trade buyers competing for individual

items at all price levels and from all eras of Abraham Lincoln's extraordinary life, at times far exceeding our pre-sale estimates and setting new auction benchmarks for historic Americana.

The sale

was presented on behalf of the Lincoln Presidential Foundation, which has extensive holdings of Lincoln-related historical artifacts. About 140 lots were expected to bring in excess of \$4 million—the final sale totaled nearly \$7.9 million, according to the auction house.

Coming in at a stunning \$1.5 million was the top lot, a pair of blood-stained white kid leather gloves that the 16th president wore the night he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater, in Washington, D.C. Also on offer is a single cuff button bearing the initial "L," fetched \$445,000 against a high estimate of \$300,000. It was broken off when a surgeon checked Lincoln for a pulse.

The sale also included several



A pair of blood-stained white kid gloves carried by President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre the night of his assassination. Courtesy of Freeman's | Hindman, 2025.

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Upcoming Campaigns

JUNE

June 6-8: **Old Bedford Village-**
Birney's Division sponsored Event
Col. Monzi organizing contingent.
(Individual event).

JULY

July 4-6th: 162nd Gettysburg, Daniel
Lady farm, Gettysburg, PA Visit:
www.GBPA.org to register online.
*(FVB Event) (7th MD COMPANY
Event)

July 18-20: Funkstown, MD

[http://www.funkstown.com/special-
events/day-in-the-park/](http://www.funkstown.com/special-events/day-in-the-park/) (7th MD
COMPANY Event)

Lincoln Memorabilia Auction

(Continued from page 1)

pieces of Lincoln's handwriting. One charming example from when he was just 15 shows the future president practicing long division—it fetched \$521,200, surpassing its estimate. An 1837 handbill that he authored anonymously and that was distributed throughout Springfield, Illinois before a hotly contested local election, though, came in under-estimate at \$178,300.

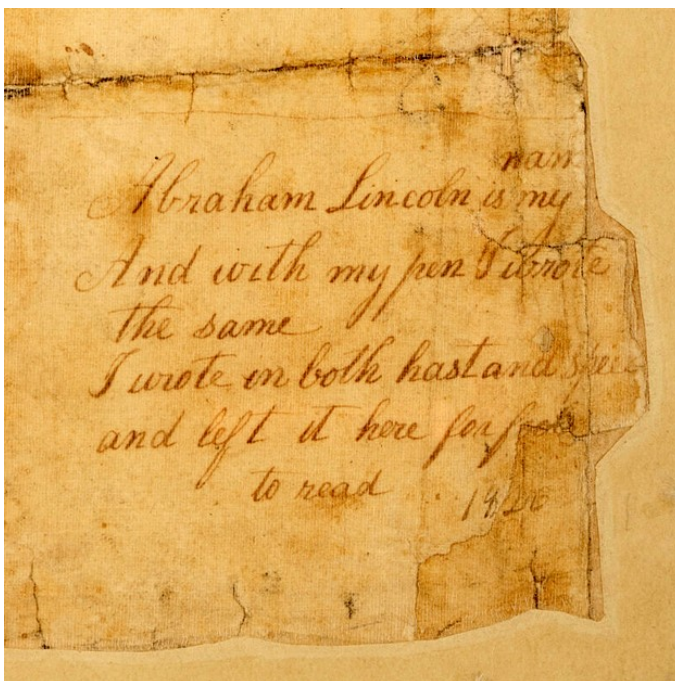
Meanwhile, a dual photographic portrait of Lincoln, the Republican candidate for president, and his

opposite number, senator Stephen Douglas, the Democratic party's nominee, realized 10 times its low estimate when it sold for \$6,080.

Auction houses have struck gold and made headlines with “Lincolniana” in recent years. Heritage Auctions conducted a \$4.3 million sale in 2022, the most successful Americana event in the house's history, topped by a \$519,000 pocketknife, created custom for the president the year before his assassination. When historian Harold Holzer opted to sell

more than 700 paintings and other material relating to Lincoln at Swann Auction Galleries, the *New York Times* took notice; the top estimate in that sale was \$18,000, for a painted portrait.

“In the history of the category of American presidential material, this selection is among the most significant to come to auction,” said Christopher Brink, the house's senior specialist and head of sale for books and manuscripts. “The sale includes a number of items previously acquired directly from Lincoln's descendants, and many more that will be making their first appearance at public auction.”



Above: A cuff button worn by Lincoln on the night of his assassination.

Left: A hand-written note; “Abraham Lincoln is my name, and with my pen I wrote the same.

I wrote in both haste and speed, and left it here for fools to read”

Courtesy of Freeman's | Hindman, 2025.

*National Cemeteries Series***Arlington National Cemetery**

Above, Arlington House occupied by Union troops and at right, the early cemetery in June 1864.

By Pvt. Jeff Joyce

Today's Arlington National Cemetery was established on the estate belonging to Mary Custis Lee. Mary was the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, the step-grandson of George Washington. Mary married 1st Lieutenant Robert E. Lee in 1831 and when Custis died he left the estate to Mary. Robert E. Lee served as executor of his father-in-law's will but never owned the property.

When Robert E. Lee resigned his Army commission at the beginning of the Civil War he and Mary abandoned Arlington Estate. The Army seized the property on May 24, 1861, to defend Washington. The height of the property would have allowed Confederate artillery to bombard the nation's capital. Three forts were built on the property during the Civil War: Fort Cass/Rosslyn, Fort Whipple/Fort Myer and Fort McPherson. Beginning in June 1863, a large Freedman's Village, a refugee camp for freed and escaped slaves, was established on the property as well.

On May 13, 1864, the first military burial was conducted on Arlington

Estate for Private William Christman. Private Christman, a member of the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, died in a Washington hospital on May 1, 1864, from measles. Brigadier General Montgomery Meigs, Quartermaster General of the Army, had ordered Arlington Estate to be used as a cemetery since the Soldiers' Home and Alexandria National Cemeteries had run out of space. Arlington officially became a national cemetery on June 15, 1864, by order of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. The original cemetery was 200 acres, which has grown to 639 acres today.

At least 10 members of the 7th Maryland are buried at Arlington in Sections 13 and 27, including one from Company A. Private Jeremiah Shafer (also spelled Shaffer/Schaeffer) was born in 1844 in Carroll County, Maryland. He

was working as a farm laborer when he enlisted in Company A in Hagerstown on February 25, 1864, receiving a \$140 enlistment bonus. On March 31, 1865, Jeremiah was wounded in the left hip during the Battle of White Oak Road outside Petersburg. Moved first to City Point he was then transported by ship to Washington and treated at Campbell General Hospital (located near today's Florida Avenue and 7th Street). Jeremiah succumbed to his wounds on April 20, 1865, and was buried at Arlington, where he

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Tomb of the Civil War unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery.

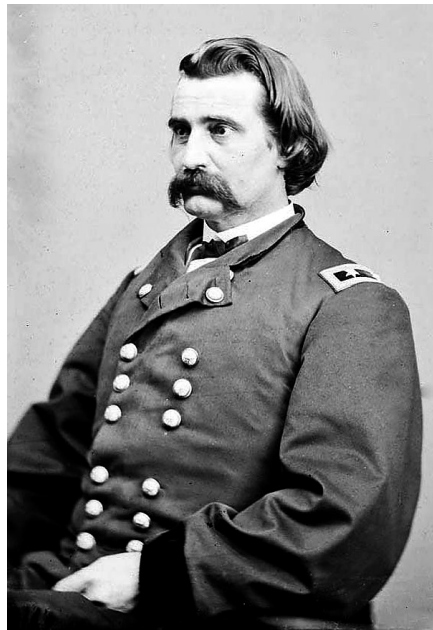
Memorial Day

By Pvt. Jeff Joyce

"Memorial Day, when we remember those who have died in service to our country, originated as Decoration Day after the Civil War. Even before the Civil War ended there were informal efforts to decorate the graves of fallen soldiers with flowers. Major General John A. Logan,, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), directed the first formal observance of Decoration Day on May 30, 1868.

The 7th Maryland lost 1 officer and 78 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 1 officer and 109 enlisted men to disease. The dead were buried where they fell or in temporary cemeteries near battlefields, hospitals and camps. With the end of the war the Army made a concerted effort to find and move Union dead to newly created national cemeteries. 7th Marylanders now rest in a number of cemeteries, including Alexandria, Antietam, Arlington, Culpeper, Fredericksburg and Poplar Grove. Private Jeremiah Shafer (or Shaffer/Schaeffer) of Company A is buried at Arlington in Section 13. Jeremiah was born in 1844 in Carroll County and enlisted on February 25, 1864, in Hagerstown. He was wounded on March 31, 1865, outside Petersburg and died at Campbell General Hospital in Washington on April 20, 1865.

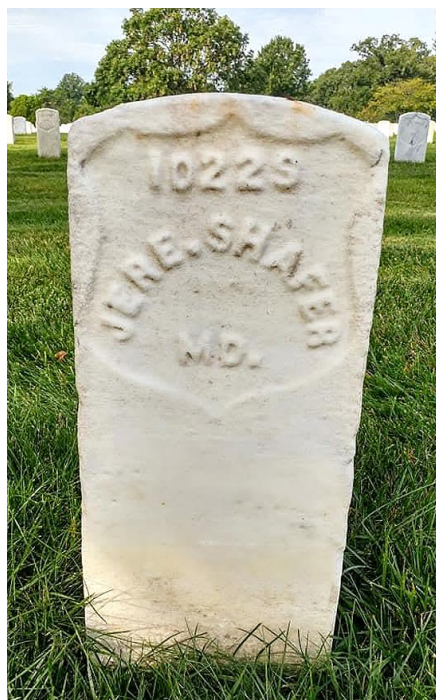
Unfortunately, many Civil War dead could not be identified and were buried as unknowns. In September 1866 the remains of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered from the battlefields of Virginia were placed in a monument adjacent to Arlington House at Arlington. Some 7th Marylanders likely rest as unknowns at Arlington and elsewhere.



Maj. Gen. John Logan

This Memorial Day let us take a moment to remember those 7th Marylanders who gave the last full measure of devotion and now rest in graves both known and unknown."

Headstone of Jeremiah Shafer, 7th Maryland, Co. A, at Arlington National Cemetery.



Logan's Order

General Order No.11

**General Order No.11,
WASHINGTON, D.C., May 5, 1868**

i The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a

(Continued on page 6)

Calling Card Etiquette



"Often as the subject of the use of cards and the etiquette of visiting is discussed with correspondents there remain always certain points to be taken up and explained...."

"It is generally understood that women leave their husband's cards. The custom is for a married woman calling formally on another married woman to leave one of her own and two of her husband's cards, one of his being for the hostess, the other for her husband...."

"As a rule, it is impossible to do more than make a single call a year on acquaintances in large cities, and this is supposed to be sufficient..."

"Occasions when other calls are obligatory. After a wedding breakfast, a luncheon, a dinner, a card party, or any evening entertainment to which one has been invited, a call should be made after the event whether one has accepted or not...."

"When an invitation to a church wedding, or a marriage announcement, is received, it is necessary to send cards to those in whose name it was issued and to the newly married pair..."

"In large cities it is usual to leave cards when attending an afternoon tea..."

"It is bad form to write "regrets" or "accepts" on a card. A note of reply must be written in acknowledgement of an invitation..."

"It is unreasonable to fancy that one's acquaintance is not desired because a call has not been returned promptly. There are many reasons for delayed calls. Illness in the family, absence from town, many occupations, may prevent the best-intentioned persons from making calls...."

"If an acquaintance calls after a long delay it is a duty to welcome her cordially... to hasten to accept any explanation she may offer and not to allude to it again...."

THE OTHER COAST ADRIAN RAESIDE



SMILES AND TEARS.

BY MRS. L. W. STEWART.

Around her was a fairy scene

A wilderness of flowers,
Where slowly deepened day's soft hues

As came the twilight hours.
The beech-tree's brown and gnarled stem

A rustic sear had made;
Its swaying foliage lightly east
A soft and emerald shade.
They wove for her a dewy wreath
Of buds and blossoms bright,
To crown her, at the festival,
Their radiant queen that night:

The maidens hear her mandolin,
As lily bells they twine;
And softly whisper, "Isadore,

What heart as light as thine?"
But when they stole, with noiseless steps,

Across the shaded lawn,
The joyous melody was hushed,
The merry smiles were gone;
And tears had dimmed those lustrous eyes

From which the smiles had fled,
As closer to the sheltering tree
She leaned her drooping head.
The perfume of a favorite dower,
A song of by-gone days,
Recalled a voice whose lightest word

Was worth all other praise.
'Twas thus the smiles gave place to tears,

Though none her secret guessed,
Or knew whence came the quivering sigh
Her trembling lips repressed

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
Philadelphia, April 1850

OUR CAMP JOURNAL



*Civil War Re-enactors;
America's Living Historians.*

Arlington

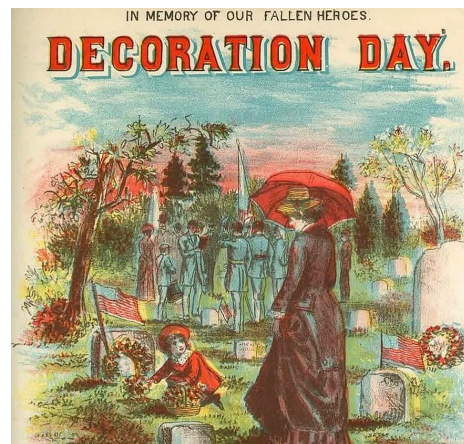
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now rests in Section 13.

Arlington National Cemetery was the setting of the first national observance of Decoration Day. Major General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), directed the first formal observance of Decoration Day on May 30, 1868. On that day the ceremony at Arlington centered around the veranda of the Arlington mansion, once the home of Robert E. Lee and Mary Custis Lee. Various Washington officials, including General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, presided over the ceremonies. After speeches, children from the Sol-

diers' and Sailors' Orphan Home and members of the GAR made their way through the cemetery, strewing flowers on the graves.

The tradition of placing flowers on graves and remembering those who have died in service of our country continues on every Memorial Day.



Logan's Order

(Continued from page 4)

free and undivided republic.

If other eyes grow dull, other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

Let us, then, at the time appointed gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring-time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

ii. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to lend its friendly

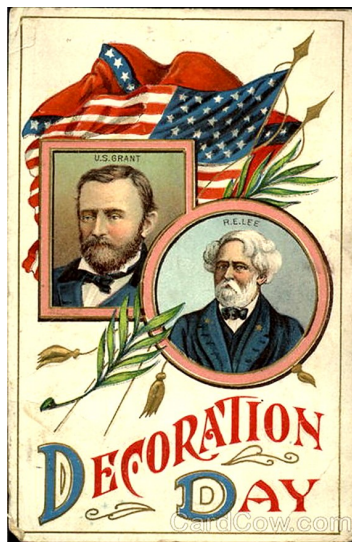
aid in bringing to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

iii. Department commanders will use efforts to make this order effective.

By order of:

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief

N.P. CHIPMAN, Adjutant General
Official: WM. T. COLLINS, A.A.G.



The origin of Memorial Day is attributed by most scholars to the ladies of Columbus, Mississippi who decided to decorate both Union and Confederate graves with flowers on April 25, 1866.

Francis Miles Finch commemorated the occasion with the poem "The Blue and the Grey"; the last stanza read:

...No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

