

53rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Company C

"The Sentinel" November 2020

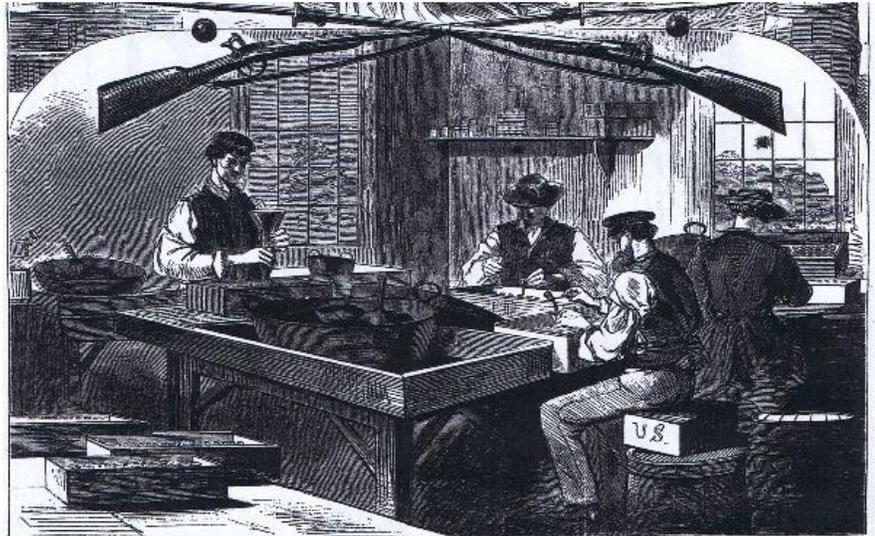
Newsletter of The James Creek Guards



"Clubs Are Trump!"

This Month:

1. Original 2nd Corps, 1st Division Canteen
2. Book Review "The Training Ground"
3. Confederate Attempts to Capture Fort Pickens, Pensacola, FL
4. Levi Fritz Letter
5. "War Relics – Buried Limbs At Winchester Hall"
6. Weapons Cleaning Video
7. From The Desk Of The President
8. Upcoming Events
9. The Civil War Merchant
10. Event Schedule
11. 53rd PVI Contact Info



FILLING CARTRIDGES AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

I am always looking for newsletter content, so please forward your articles, book reviews, event summaries/photos, stories of 53rd events from long ago, 53rd memories, etc. to me for inclusion in a future edition of "The Sentinel". Matthew Steger, editor

ORIGINAL CANTEEN

This was posted by Don Troiani on his Facebook page in late August. (submitted by Marc Benedict)

Union Civil War "bullseye" tin canteen used by a soldier of the 27th Connecticut Regiment in 1863. On the side is the first version of the 1st Division, 2nd Army Corps badge. Along with his knapsack, this was formerly in my collection until acquired by the U.S. Army Center of Military History Museum at Ft. Belvoir, VA.

The 53rd PVI carried similar canteens.



BOOK REVIEW - "THE TRAINING GROUND"

Author - Martin Dugard

Review by Mike Espenshade

Hardback; 2008; Little, Brown and Company; 391 pp.; a few maps & pictures, Poorly notated, bibliography, appendices, indexed. \$7.00 at a used book store.

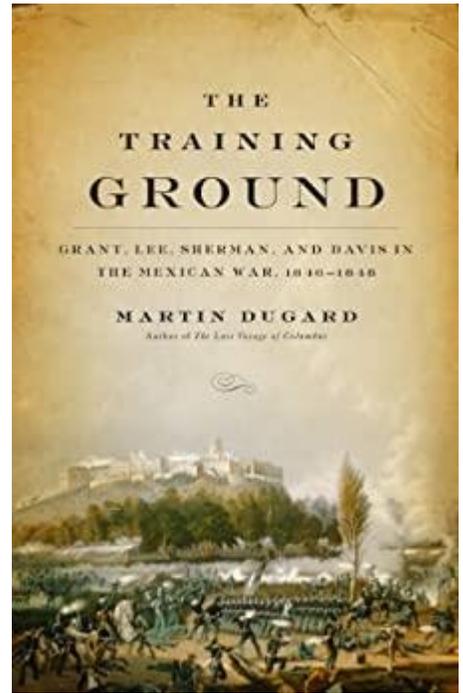
The author provides a colorful and interesting collection of experiences that illustrate the young lives of several key Civil War leaders – but during their Mexican War and pre-war lives. Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, U.S. Grant, William T. Sherman, and Thomas Jackson, with many others also included in a minor way. 132 men who fought in the Mexican War went on to become high-ranking officers in the Civil War.

Admitted by the author that this book does not attempt to cover The Mexican War (1846-1847), but rather just a few of the character buildups of select men. It does a good job doing that while smoothly integrating source material (diaries and letters) among the chronological events of the period. The author's style and period writings allow the reader to feel engaged with the characters as they suffer army trials of physical and emotional challenge.

The maps provided are scarce and poor. The source-noting only exists in the form of a few paragraphs describing, in general, of the letters and diaries of the men and their wives. I was disappointed that there is no coverage of the Battle of Churubusco, a key battle outside of Mexico City where Jackson, Henry Hunt, and Richard Ewell, among others, were promoted because of bravery. There a several factual errors in the text that can be overlooked.

Some things that make this book desirable are the detailed battle descriptions and roles that these men played, especially during the pre-war build-up, the good coverage of the early battles near Texas, Jefferson's role in the bloody and close-quarter fighting in Monterrey, Lee's critical role at Cerro Gordo, and the Grant/Jackson roles during the final assault into Mexico City.

The author is successful in helping the reader understand how the experiences of The Mexican War shaped and built these future Civil War leaders. These experiences leveraged their West Point training into the practical application of working through the physical discomfort and fatigue/combat stress, while learning first-hand the results of various military tactics (good and bad), logistics, and other vital military elements.



CONFEDERATE ATTEMPTS TO CAPTURE FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA IN 1864

By the Rev. Dr. Robert G Carroon, Past Chaplain General, MOSB, July 17, 2020
blueandgrayeducation.org

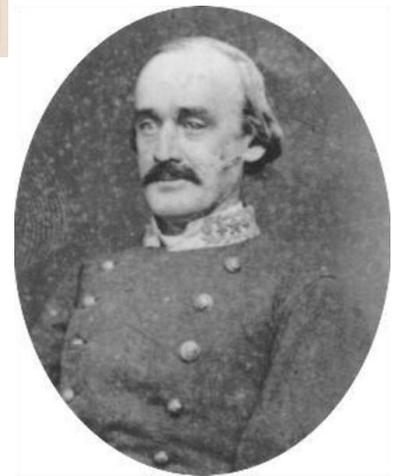
In the spring of 1864, two brothers developed a plan to attack and seize Fort Pickens, which guarded the harbor and navy yard at Pensacola. The two brothers, Lt. James M. Baker (age 27), was the executive officer of the CSS *Huntsville*, and Acting Master Page M. Baker (age 25) was also serving in the Confederate States Navy. They were natives of Pensacola and at the time of devising their plan were stationed at Mobile Bay, Alabama. It was the knowledge of their home town and the Union-held fort that led to their suggestion that it was possible for the Confederate Navy to seize this post.

On August 4, 1864, Lieutenant Baker wrote to Gen. Edward Higgins, who commanded the Confederate military forces at Mobile proposing an immediate attack on Fort Pickens:



Ft. Pickens – Currier & Ives – Library of Congress

Sir: In April last a proposition was submitted by Mr. P. M. Baker to General (Dabney) Maury for the capture of Fort Pickens. The general approved it and consulted with Admiral Buchanan, who concluded to send me in a small boat with a crew of eight men together with [my brother] P. M. Baker on a reconnoissance. . . (Following this expedition) It was proposed to send a force of 100 to 150 men in small boats, they to affect a landing near the fort and make an entrance through the sally ports or by scaling . . . There are in the fort for garrison duty three companies of the Seventh Vermont numbering in all 100 men . . . The enemy now having withdrawn all their large vessels for an attack on Mobile and their attention is wholly diverted from Pensacola . . . with the immense amount of ammunition, stores, etc. there and at the (Navy) yard, the force of the blow here would be broken, as the enemy (now at Mobile) obtain all their supplies from that point."



Gen. Edward Higgins



Perhaps, surprisingly, Lieutenant Baker had received all the permission required and was ready to begin. However, he had not counted on a bean-counting bureaucrat who commanded the naval forces at Mobile, Ebenezer Farrand. Lieutenant Baker's good friend and ally in the Naval Commandant's Office, Lt. William T. Key, warned him that any opposition from the Flag Officer could sink the expedition before it ever got underway. Key wrote: "Tis no further use, I am sorry to say, to push this matter with Commodore Farrand as he is now decided that we cannot go."

← Commodore Ebenezer Farrand

Lieutenant Baker was determined that the expedition devised by himself and his brother would not fail, especially at the hands of some bureaucrat, and so he wrote Stephen Mallory, the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, on August 18, 1864:

"I am convinced that the capture of the fort can be readily accomplished . . . I enclose herewith a proposition which I submitted to Generals Maury and Higgins which they highly approved, proffering me all the men and arms necessary. Commodore Farrand also approved of the

project and indeed ordered me to make the necessary preparations but afterwards concluded he could not well spare my services at this juncture. As a Floridian [This was a nice touch as Mallory himself was a native of Florida], I am particularly anxious to recapture Fort Pickens and believe the way is now open to us . . . In the event of our succeeding General Maury would send a cooperating force by land against the [Navy] yard, which being assailed in front and rear must surrender . . . Believing, sir, that the capture of this place would be of incalculable advantage to us at this time, giving us as it would an open port and distracting the attention of the enemy from more vital points."



Sec. of the Navy Stephen Mallory

Evidently subscribing to the theory that it is better to ask forgiveness after taking action rather than permission to take it, Lieutenant Baker wrote Commodore Farrand, two days after writing Secretary Mallory: "I would not again trouble you did I not feel assured that in my last interview you misunderstood the nature of the undertaking. If it is not asking too much, I would like to know where the plan considered in this light does not meet with your approval."

These communications met with dead silence. The Baker brothers and William Key might be forgiven if they felt that all had come to naught, when after over a month had passed Lieutenant Baker received a startling communication:

"Confidential: Confederate States of America, Navy Department, Richmond, September 26, 1864. Sir . . . your plan for capturing Fort Pickens has been precluded by its reference to the President and to General Bragg. Your plan is approved." S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy

After 100 volunteers from the 15th Alabama Cavalry were ordered to assist, Lt. Baker reported to Commodore Farrand on October 24, 1864:

"Sir . . . I take pleasure in making the following report: With five launches and 100 men I propose to leave Blakely, Alabama, transporting boats and wagons to . . . the Perdido River. From this point I will pull under cover of night to Pensacola Bay and effect a landing near Ft Pickens. I will then endeavor to enter the fort . . . Once in possession, I will signal the land forces who are to cooperate with us."

Lieutenant Baker's plan, however, soon began to unravel. On November 1, he received an order commanding him to suspend the expedition, temporarily, by General Maury, who had heard of a heavy force of the enemy's was being landed at the navy yard. [Later this was found out not to be accurate.] Baker was compelled to acquiesce, and per Maury's directive, he advised the men to return to their respective companies, so as to give the impression of the move (to capture Fort Pickens) being abandoned. Perhaps this might allow for a resumption of operations if this perceived threat were to vanish.

On November 24, Lieutenant Baker received the following from Secretary Mallory: *"I regret that circumstances beyond the control of this Department or yourself should have thus terminated an enterprise which seemed to promise good results."*

Thus ended the expedition to capture Fort Pickens and the enterprise conceived and led by the Baker brothers. Why did it not go forward? Timing, possibly, being one reason. Attention had been on Mobile in the summer of 1864 and success then might have been possible. By the fall, Pensacola had been included as part of a campaign to finally capture Mobile and troops and ships were more abundant in and around the town. Also, leadership, possibly, being another reason for its ultimate failure. The Bakers were junior grade officers. Did Richmond really have high confidence that these unknown brothers could coordinate and lead a combined Army–Navy offensive?



Gen. Dabney Maury

One final note: The Bakers moved to New Orleans after the war. James became captain of various ships owned by the Morgan Steam Ship Line and the Atlantic Line of the Pacific Company. Page became the publisher of the New Orleans Times

THE CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF LEVI J. FRITZ

(thank you to Rich Sauers for providing this series)

[Note – any grammatical and typographical errors were kept intact as they are original to the letter - editor]

Levi J. Fritz served in Company A, 53rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in 1861 and was mustered out with the regiment in July 1865. During the course of the first three years of the conflict, Fritz wrote a number of lengthy missives to the *Montgomery Ledger*, a Pottstown newspaper.

Headquarters, 53d Regt. P. V.
Camp Near Warrenton, Va.
Tuesday, Nov. 11th, 1862.

Messers. Editors:--

“Summer’s over—summer’s over,
Sighing breezes whisper now,
And the leafy trees that cover
Misty vale and mountain brew,
Like the doomed in Aztec story,
Ere the dreadful sacrifice,
Stands arrayed in vesture glowing
with the rainbow’s richest dyes.”

For the past week we have been verifying the auctioneer’s eloquent phrase of “go, going, gone.” We have, day after day, like crazy John Brown’s restless soul in the memorable song, “been a-marching along.” For the past seven days we have had “times that tried men’s souls”—at least the boot soles. If the bard who sings of the “poetry of motions” would keep his misunderstandings on the move for several days over Virginia roads, we opine he would have a somewhat different idea of the poetry of the thing.

When we wrote you last we were in camp in Loudon county, about six miles from Harper’s Ferry. On Saturday, the 1st inst., our regiment was sent to the front on a reconnoissance. We advanced about two miles beyond our picket lines, but failed to find any traces of the enemy. The boys were anxious to go ahead, but Col. Brooke’s orders were imperative, and we were reluctantly forced to return. We had a very pleasant time of it. We returned to camp about six o’clock. In the meanwhile French’s and Sedgwick’s Divisions had come up and gone into camp.

The next day, Sunday the 2d inst., at noon, agreeably to orders, we struck tents, and with two days’ “grub,” took up the forward line of march. The boys were in buoyant spirits, the roads were in fine condition, and the weather cool and pleasant. We passed through a fertile and beautiful country, abounding with cornfields and orchards. The apples were nearly all gathered, but the greater part of the corn was unhusked in the shock. Our course wound along the base of the Blue Ridge or Shenandoah Mountains—the western bounds of the Loudon valley. We marched about six miles when we halted and bivouacked for the night. Early the next morning, we were under arms, and at the sound of the bugles the long column moved onward, still keeping along the foot of the mountains. Occasionally when the road diverged too much in the valley, we would cut across the fields to another one that kept us ‘neath the shadow of the heights. During the afternoon we passed over the fertile “broad acres” of one Mr. Carter—one of the finest plantations in the valley. The stately mansion of the Carter family was left half a mile in our rear, when we were halted, in closed columns by divisions, and stacked arms. Here the boys presumed we would rest for the night, and soon the bivouac fires were cheerfully blazing. Orders came to “fall in.” We were marched a mile further on, when we again stacked arms—this time for the night. The following day, Tuesday we pitched tents. Rations of crackers and pork were issued. Wednesday morning the onward march was continued. About four o’clock we arrived at the village of Snickerville. Hastily marching up the slope of the mountain we took possession of Snicker’s Gap. And we were just in time too—half an hour later and the place would have been held by the rebels. From the highest point of the road in the Gap, and glancing over the broad expanse of the Shenandoah valley, we could see the columns of the advancing enemy, coming on from Winchester to secure this mountain pass, but they were too late—for the once we had out-marched them.

Two guns of Pettit’s battery were put in position commanding the road. The rebs opened with one piece, but at too great a distance to do any harm. Our brigade was ordered to the top of the mountain on the left of the Gap. We scrambled up over rocks and through bushes. At the top we found a curiosity, well worth viewing, which was nothing more or less than a natural fortification of solid rock, extending in a straight line for half a mile. A military engineer could not have planned a more substantial and regular field work, than this adamantine military achievement of nature. Our position was an impregnable one so far as regarded a front attack. A hundred yards in advance of our lines, the mountain side was almost perpendicular. From this point we had one of the grandest views of nature we ever gazed upon; before us was spread out the broad valley of the Shenandoah, appearing from the eminence on which we

stood, like one vast expanse of plain, dotted all over with woodland and field. Far beyond the dark range of the Alleghanies, loomed their peaks up toward the blue concave. Beneath us was the silent silvered sheen of Shenandoah river. While we were gazing in speechless rapture upon this glorious panorama of nature, we heard the dull boom of a cannon, glancing down, we observed that the rebels had placed a gun on the road at the edge of the woods, and were shelling our skirmishers at the base of the mountain. Pettit answered shot for shot. From our elevated position we could see the shells from both parties explode. One shell from our battery exploded near the rebel gun, but as we had no glass, we could not tell with what effect. About sundown part of Porter's Corps, came up the mountain and relieved us. We were marched back to Snickersville where we bivouacked for the night.

The next day we continued the march, nothing unusual occurred on the road. The morning following we arrived at Upperville, near Ashby's Gap, which pass had been occupied by Sedgwick's division. The Rev. Andrew Burnaby A. M. vicar of Greenwich, who traveled through this portion of Virginia (then known as the Middle Settlements) in 1760, more than a century ago, thus describes this pass: "The pass at Ashby's Gap, from the foot of the mountains on the eastern side to the Shenandoah, which runs at the foot on the western, is about four miles; the ascent is nowhere very steep, through the mountains, are upon the whole, I think, higher than any I have ever seen in England. When I was got to the top, I was inexpressibly delighted with the scene that opened before me. Immediately under the mountain, which was covered with chamoedaphnes in full bloom, was a most beautiful river, beyond this an extensive plain, diversified with every pleasing object that nature can exhibit; and, at the distance of fifty miles, another ridge, which inclosed and terminated the whole."

We were kept marching over a roundabout road until sunset, when the troops began to take up positions for bivouacking, our regiment was on picket during the night. The next morning we again moved forward. A march of a mile brought us to Piedmont station on the Manassas Gap railroad. The first engine had just come through from Manassas Junction. A short distance beyond at Rectortown, where McClellan had established his headquarters. Here we pitched our tents. It was cold during the night; the day following November 7th, we were visited by the first snow, which fell to the depth of three inches. On the 8th we again moved, the weather was once more pleasant. Marching some ten miles which passed us through the deserted and doleful looking village of Salem, we lit our fires, cooked coffee in our tincups, suppered on bacon and crackers, and wrapping our blankets around us, slept by the blazing fire, until morning. The day following, Sunday, an easy march of six miles brought us to Warrenton, near which place we are now in camp. We expect to move to-morrow, where, we of course, don't know, and, of course, don't care.

S. Octavius Bull, captain of Company A, had received his commission as Major of the regiment. 1st Lieut. Wm. Mintzer, has been promoted to the Captaincy of the Company, 2d Lieut. John T. Potts has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and orderly Sergeant John H. Root has been promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy. These promotions have all been well merited. The non-commissioned offices of the Company, have been filled up by the following promotions:

Orderly Sergeant—Thomas Clark,
1st Sergeant, Chas. L. Geiger,
2d " , William Yorgey,
3d " , Joseph B. Davis,
4th " , George Sheets,
1st Corporal, Chas. W. Gausline,
2d " , Jno. F. Fryer,
3d " , Ed. R. Weand,
4th " , T. B. Smearer,
5th " , William H. Graham,
6th " , Eli H. Nagle,
7th " , John Heft,
8th " , Geo. W. Shingle.
Yours &c., L.J.F.

[Ledger, November 25, 1862]

"WAR RELICS" - BURIED LIMBS AT WINCHESTER HALL

Posted on: November 18th, 2016

In late September 1862, the 8,000 residents of Frederick, Maryland witnessed firsthand the cruel nature of the American Civil War. While members of the Army of the Potomac marched through their streets to join their comrades at the front along the Antietam, hundreds of wounded were already streaming back toward the clustered spires of Frederick.

Doctor and author Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. described the scene as he witnessed it while desperately searching for his wounded son:

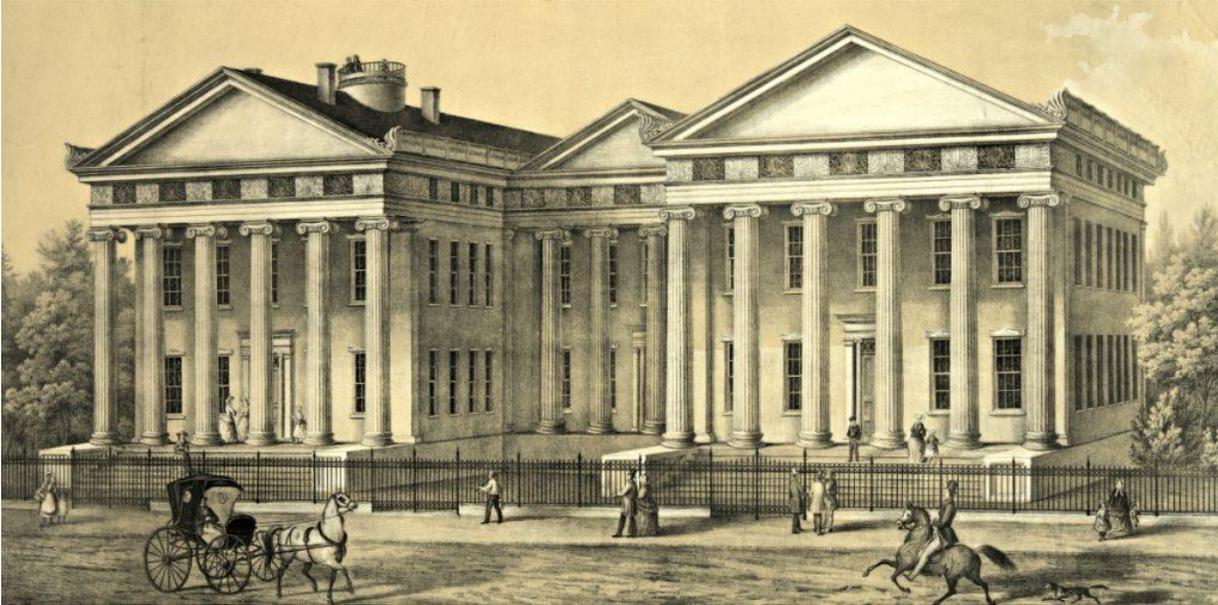
And now, as we emerged from Frederick, we struck at once upon the trail from the great battle-field. The road was filled with straggling and wounded soldiers. All who could travel on foot,— multitudes

Page 6 of 10

with slight wounds of the upper limbs, the head, or face, —were told to take up their beds,—alight burden or none at all,—and walk...

It was a pitiable sight, truly pitiable, yet so vast, so far beyond the possibility of relief, that many single sorrows of small dimensions have wrought upon my feelings more than the sight of this great caravan of maimed pilgrims.[\[1\]](#)

Close to 10,000 sick, wounded, and maimed soldiers were evacuated to the makeshift hospitals in the schools, churches, and private homes of Frederick. The wounded and dying were quartered in 27 public buildings in Downtown Frederick. Among the most prominent structures used as a hospital were the two wings of Winchester Hall. The 1845 building was home to the Frederick Female Seminary, a boarding school for girls from across the Mid-Atlantic.



Frederick Female Seminary at Winchester Hall, (Library of Congress)

The Union Army occupied Winchester Hall from September 17, 1862 until January 17, 1863, leaving it in “a most wretched, filthy, and dilapidated condition.”[\[2\]](#) The building’s use as a hospital for hundreds of patients threw the owner of the school, Hiram Winchester, into deep disillusionment.

He correctly surmised that the school’s use as a hospital would negatively impact his business. “My old friends still tell me they do not like to send their daughters here to sleep in the same rooms that were used for a hospital,” he wrote. The school did not reopen until after the Civil War had concluded, in 1865, and even then under new management.

The memory of the Civil War’s impact on Frederick began to recede, the years passed and put more distance between the painful moments and the present. At Winchester Hall, life returned to normal and the school prospered enough to allow for a renovation and expansion of the existing wings. An addition was planned for the southern end of the structure and construction began in the spring of 1887.

Then the building’s past usage as a hospital came into view once more. This small article comes from Frederick’s daily, *The News*, published May 10, 1887.

War Relics.

The *Times* says: The workmen engaged by Mr. W. L. Duvall in breaking the ground in the rear of the Frederick Female Seminary for the proposed new building, on Saturday unearthed a number of human arm and leg bones. The workmen say the appearance of the end of the bones was that made by a saw. There is no doubt but that these bones are the skeletons of arms and legs which were buried in the grounds of the Seminary when the building was used as a hospital after the battle of Antietam, September 16th and 17th, 1862, and the battle of the Monocacy, July 9th, 1864, having been amputated by the surgeons in charge of the wounded soldiers. As it was not thought necessary to rebury the bones, they were allowed to remain on the surface and carted away with the dirt.

Despite the discovery, construction continued without major stoppage. While memories from the war were still fresh, communities across the country were attempting to press forward from their bloody past. The addition was completed, and while the Frederick Female Seminary eventually closed, the building housed the first classes of the Women's College of Frederick, which later became Hood College.

Today, Winchester Hall contains the offices of Frederick County Government. While the interior has changed drastically since the 1860s, its exterior has remained much the same as it looked during its use as a hospital in 1862-63.

About the Author

Jake Wynn is the Program Coordinator at the National Museum of Civil War Medicine. He also writes independently at the [Wynning History blog](#).

[1] [Oliver Wendell Holmes, "My Hunt After the Captain" *The Atlantic*, December 1862.](#)

[2] [Hiram Winchester to the Quartermaster Department, May 1864 \(NARA\)](#)

HOW DID THE SOLDIERS CLEAN THE OUTSIDE OF THEIR MUSKETS?

Watch this short video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-q1WypILx1g&feature=emb_logo

FROM THE DESK OF THE PRESIDENT –

Pards,

With 2020 SLOWLY coming to an end, we're at that time of the year when we start looking to the next campaign season as well as some other unit business. Our annual business meeting is coming up on December 5th and Sgt. Fasnacht is graciously hosting again this year. The meeting will start promptly at 9:30am followed by lunch. As usual, please bring a covered dish to share or contribute with paper plates, napkins and cups. This year's election will be for the position of VP. We called for nominations last month and as of this time, Pete Zinkus is the only one who's been and has accepted the nomination. Write-in ballots will be accepted at the meeting but the official nomination period has closed as per our by-laws. I'm looking for additional event options for 2021. Please send me any info that you have and I'll add it to the list for consideration and voting. If possible, please bring your payments for unit dues and the Holiday Party. There will be more details coming soon via email regarding dues and the party.

Although the official events for Remembrance Day have been cancelled, the NR is still holding its annual business meeting in Gettysburg on November 21st. Following the meeting, the NR will be holding our own private ceremony on the Battlefield (in the vicinity of the Angle) to present the Soldier of the Year award and to honor those who have passed away in the last year. Immediately following this service, the NR will be participating in a joint ceremony with some CSA units at the Maryland Monument. Both of these events will be without arms. Ted Brennan has coordinated the joint service and John Heiser will be presenting some history on the National Cemetery as well as the post-war reunions in Gettysburg. The NR's Service will begin approximately at 12:30 with the joint service at 2:00. Please let me know if you plan to attend.

New recruit alert. I was contacted through our website recently by a potential new recruit. My initial conversation with him went well and he's very enthusiastic about moving forward. He's 20 years old and lives in southern Lancaster Co. He frequents Landis Valley and has actually been to the CW event in recent years although he didn't realize that we were the group he saw. Since we have no events coming up, I invited him to attend the meeting as a way of introducing himself and meeting the membership. We can also advise him on putting his kit together.

Take care,
Eric

UPCOMING EVENTS –

7 November – 53rd Monument Cleanup –

The NPS monument cleanup program has been cancelled through 2020.

21 November – National Regiment meeting and Remembrance Day Parade–

The annual parade itself has been officially cancelled, however the NR's annual meeting will still be held to discuss unit business, the 2020 season, the 2021 schedule, etc. Unit reps will be either onsite or can participate virtually. Any NR member may also watch virtually and can submit questions, etc. via the viewing platform. After the meeting, we will plan on forming up near the Soldiers National Cemetery for a ceremony and then we (53rd) will head over to the 53rd PVI monument for a short ceremony. If you would like the link to watch/participate remotely, please contact Eric ASAP.

5 December – Annual Meeting – 1st Sgt. Fasnacht's Home (Kleinfeltersville)

Annual meeting of the 53rd to discuss the 2020 season, the 2021 schedule, old business, holiday dinner, old/new business, unit treasurer's report, etc. The meeting starts promptly at 9:30AM; please arrive early so everyone is present when the meeting commences. Please bring something to share for lunch and email Mark what you will be bringing so we don't have multiple people bringing the same thing. Your 2021 dues and holiday dinner fees can be paid at the meeting with one check; important information will be presented at the meeting. We hope to see you all!

THE CIVIL WAR MERCHANT -

(if you have something for sale or are looking for something, submit it for inclusion in a future edition of "The Sentinel")

For Sale –

Listed by Rick Kramer for a friend. All items in good shape unless noted otherwise. Contact Rick directly for any inquiries/questions - auction8@comcast.net

Grey Blanket with black stripe	50.00
Keune McDowell Kepi some brim cracking	20.00

Wanted –

Rusty Dicks is looking for a rifle (Springfield or Enfield) for his son Jacob who plans on joining the 53rd. You can contact Rusty directly at: jeepfreak@ptd.net.

2020 CALENDAR OF EVENTS -

- 11 Jan. Annual Holiday Party – Dobbin House (Gettysburg)
1-2 Feb – Winter Drill (Landis Valley)
29 Feb – 1 March – National Regiment School of Instruction (Gettysburg)
14 March – Cartridge Rolling Party (Sgt. Fasnacht's home)
4 April – Adopt A Position – 53rd PVI Spring Monument Cleanup (Gettysburg) (CANCELLED)
2-3 May – National Regiment Camp of Instruction (Gruber Wagon Works) (CANCELLED)
16-17 May – USAHEC Event – **53rd PVI MAX Effort** (CANCELLED)
25 May – Hummelstown Memorial Day Parade (CANCELLED)
29-30 Aug – Gettysburg Living History (Spangler Spring – Gettysburg NMP) (CANCELLED)
12-13 Sept. – Landis Valley “Civil War Days” (Lancaster) **53rd PVI MAX Effort**
12-13 Sept. – Burkittsville Re-Enactment (Burkittsville, MD) (CANCELLED)
17-18 Oct. – Cedar Creek Re-Enactment (Middletown, Virginia) **53rd/NR Max Effort** (CANCELLED)
17-18 Oct. – 53rd PVI Fall Drill (Lancaster) (CANCELLED)
7 Nov. – Adopt A Position – 53rd PVI Fall Monument Cleanup (Gettysburg)
21 Nov. – Remembrance Day (Gettysburg) (parade cancelled, NR meeting/formation, and 53rd PVI monument ceremony are still on)
5 Dec. – 53rd PVI Annual Meeting (Sgt. Fasnacht's home)

Secondary Events -

- 3-5 April – Lee's Last Stand Re-Enactment (CANCELLED)
18-19 April – Spring Drill at Ft. McHenry (ELF) (CANCELLED)
8-9 August – Cedar Mountain Re-Enactment (1st MN)
5-6 Sept. – Bedford Village (1st MN)



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Sergeants: Mark Fasnacht and Marc Benedict
Corporals: Mike Espenshade and Matthew Steger
53rd PVI Member Facebook Page: <http://www.facebook.com/groups/53rdPVI>
National Regiment Phone line: 800-777-1861 (code 61)
National Regiment Website: <http://nationalregiment.com>

