

53rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Company C

"The Sentinel" December 2025

Newsletter of The James Creek Guards



"Clubs Are Trumps!"

This Month:

1. Original Letter from the 53rd PVI
2. Book Review - To Die in Chicago - Confederate Prisoners at Camp Douglas 1862-65
3. The Confederate Submarine *Hunley*, the Blue Light, and Its Most Likely Source
4. 3rd Battle of Winchester Visit
5. Remembrance Day Parade
6. Upcoming Events
7. The Civil War Merchant
8. 2025 Calendar of Events
9. 53rd PVI Contact Info



"The Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner in Camp" Frank Leslie's Illustrated Dec. 1864. I am always looking for newsletter content, so please forward your articles, CW-related movie or book reviews, event summaries & photos, etc. to me for inclusion in a future edition of "The Sentinel". – Matthew Steger, editor.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE 53RD PVI

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1862: Archibald F. Jones to Mary (Ross) Jones

The following letter was written by Archibald ("Arch") F. Jones (1825-1879) who served as Captain of Co. G, 53rd Pennsylvania Infantry in the Civil War. He wrote the letter to his wife, Mary Ann (Ross) Jones (1830-1920) with whom he married in 1848. Arch served nearly three years and was discharged on 24 July 1864. He was a farmer in Potter County, Pennsylvania, before the war but afterwards, returned to Coudersport where he went into the dry good business.

Archibald's letter was written in November 1862, just after the regiment's arrival at Falmouth where they were assigned Provost Duty. In the Battle of Fredericksburg that would take place some three weeks later, the 53rd was part of the 2nd Corps crossing of the Rappahannock at dawn on the 13th with 283 officers and men. They suffered heavy casualties with 158 men lost (21 killed and 133 wounded).

Falmouth, Virginia
November 20, 1862

Capt. Archibald F. Jones (LOC)

Dear Mary,

I take this opportunity to write a few lines to you without any hopes of sending it at present for we have no communication open at present. This is a small town on the north side of the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg. Our regiment is doing provost duty in the town. When I last wrote you it was

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from Warrenton. We took up the line of march from that place on last Saturday [15 November] and moved through the town on the Fredericksburg Pike. Although I had spent 3 days in sight of the town, I had not been in the town before. I was very much [] in the town. It was much larger than I expected it to be. It is the finest town that I have seen in Virginia. There was nothing on our march worth mentioning.

We arrived here in 3 light days march—a distance of 40 miles. On the last day our regiment and Pettit's Battery [1st N. Y. Light Artillery] had the advance. As we arrived in sight of the town, it was ascertained that the Rebs had crossed into Fredericksburg and planted a battery to rake the road on our advance and we halted for a short time for a reconnoissance and then moved around on the left under cover of woods until we got position right in front of the battery. Pettit's [Battery] opened fire on the which was soon answered to no effect. His shots was so close and quick that they ran off and left the guns. They made several efforts to get them with the teams but was repulsed every time. At last they crept up and got hold of the drag rope and drew them off. Report says that we killed 6 and wounded several and killed two horses.

We then [posted] our pickets on the bank of the river and rested for the night. Two days has passed off without any demonstration excepting our forces be all around here. There is 8 guns distinctly to be seen on the heights beyond the city commanding the fords. We have about fifty guns in posish [position] all ranged on the city so if they resist our crossing, we will scatter the brick for them. Their pickets are on the one side of the river and ours on the other side—a distance of about fifty rods. They have been talking across the river all day. Yesterday our men was inviting them to come over and get a drink of coffee and some salt. They inquired of our men where Commissary Banks was. While I was writing the last sentence, there has been two guns fired, both down the river. Perhaps the ball will soon open. I don't understand the plan—whether we are to ford or wait for a pontoon bridge. I can gain no opinion of the amount of forces on the other side. There is as much signs of forces as there was at Antietam. Still I don't expect a hard battle here. I had rather it would come off here than farther back for we are near railroad connection and of wounded, could be moved much sooner.

This is a secession town. The women are very bitter. Four pounds of coffee here is as good as a five dollar bill for purpose of trades. Salt is worth one dollar per pound. I will go out and see what this firing means and what party is firing.

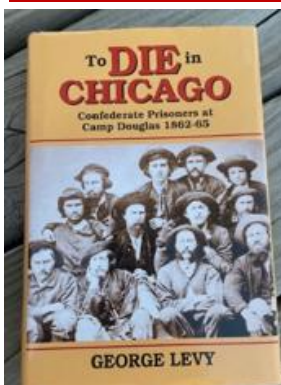
The firing is from a battery of 32-pounders that our men have got on a hill a mile below the town. It has got no answer. Probably is feeling for something. The batteries in front of ours are quiet but the men seem to be [] rounds rather lively/ It has been raining all night. If we are to ford the stream, it will probably be done today for the stream must rise some. The wind is blowing up cold and a prospect of clearing up.

The health of our company is good. But four sick and they are fit for a month by having the load covered. My health was never better than at the present time. If there is such a thing as a man being in good rig for a fight, it is me. Col. [Richard] McMichael is sick [and] has got a sick leave. Major [Octavius S.] Bull is also sick but still does duty. There is but three companies that has more than one officer for duty. Some time since I wrote for a pair of under shirts. If they are not sent, don't send them for I have bought some here.

The firing still continues. I have no more to write at present. If I don't send this today. I will write more tomorrow. I have received no mail but once since we left Harper's Ferry. That was answer to the letter than I wrote to Baker. Give my love to all, yours truly, — Arch

Morning of the 21st. All quiet along the line. The firing alluded to was our men had a battery that commanded the Richmond Railroad. As a train was leaving [], they fired on it. Report says that they wrecked it on the track. It has ben rainy all night very hard. I had quite a time. The wet softened the ground and lost the pins and the wind came up and blew the tent in [] of me. During a heavy rain I called two brave men to my assistance and succeeded in restoring order [] and to hold away the night with wet blankets. All well. — Arch

BOOK REVIEW: TO DIE IN CHICAGO - CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT CAMP



DOUGLAS 1862-65

Author: George Levy

Reviewed by Mike Espenshade

Hardback; 1999; Pelican Publishing Company; 369 pp text; 48 pictures; 10 tables; 48 pp notes, 28 pp bibliography and index. \$32.98 at **National Museum of Civil War Medicine's** book store. The author did a thorough and professional job of researching, documenting, and presenting this tough story of the over 26,000 Confederate prisoners who entered the gates of Camp Douglas. Camp Douglas, named after the famous presidential candidate Stephen A. Douglas, who just died on June 3, 1861, was constructed in the summer of 1861 to be a training ground for new Union recruits. It soon evolved to also be a Confederate prison camp and a sizable holding area for many Union troops who needed

to be detained on parole.

The exact number of prisoners who died (4,000 deaths is a generally accepted approximation) and the number buried nearby remains unknown. Haphazard recordkeeping and a general disregard for the deceased make counting the dead an impossible task. Compounding the difficulty, most dead were buried in unmarked graves. Most of the atrocities at Camp Douglas, as at other Union prison camps for Confederate prisoners, were born from the retaliatory efforts of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and Col. William Hoffman, (Union Chief of Prison Camps) in response to the heinous treatment of Union prisoners at Andersonville, and Salisbury, NC. Overcrowding, poor nutrition, severe abuse by prison guards, and sickness ran rampant – all designed to “punish” the prisoners for the crimes caused onto Union prisoners down south. However, in my opinion, the conditions at Camp Douglas were better than at Andersonville because of the substantial efforts to sustain the barracks buildings and provide heat, regular mail, medical attention, and clothing to the prisoners, Substantial, however still far below what was needed.

Levy carefully details the multiple events and causes/changes in camp leadership that would have a varied bearing on the health of the camp for both Union and Confederate occupants of the camp. Large influxes of Union troops on the way to the front or from the September 1862 capitulation of 15,000 Union parolees from Harpers Ferry taxed the ability of feed , housing, and medical care. The large arrival of over 7,000 Rebel prisoners from the capture of Fort Donelson in Feb 1862, the arrival of 3,500 of the captured Morgan’s raiders in August 1863, and the arrival of over 10,000 Confederates captured during the Franklin/Nashville campaign stressed the camp. The very exhausted condition of the sick, starving, poorly-clothed prisoners as they arrived from the front led to the majority of the camp deaths caused by sickness.

The author details conspiracies, treatment of black Confederate prisoners, support from local sympathizers from Chicago, parole/exchange efforts, and the clandestine Rebel efforts to sell Southern cotton to buy (and deliver to the camp) thousands of blankets, coats, trousers, drawers, and socks.

This book is a must read for those who want to know more about Camp Douglas and the overall North-South prisoner dealings during the Civil War.

THE CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE *HUNLEY*, THE BLUE LIGHT, AND ITS MOST LIKELY SOURCE

By Kim Johnson, June 16, 2022 (originally published June 8, 2020)

blueandgrayeducation.org

On the evening of February 17, 1864, 4 miles off the coast of Charleston, the Confederate submarine *H. L. Hunley* became the first submarine in history to sink an enemy warship. But after sinking the USS *Housatonic*, a 1,240-ton screw sloop-of-war, the *Hunley* vanished, lost to the world until found in 1995 by shipwreck hunter and author Clive Cussler. The mystery as to how and why the submarine sank continues to this day. And part of the mystery surrounds the sighting of a blue light by *Housatonic* crewman Robert F. Flemming. Many people believe the blue light was a signal sent by the *Hunley* crew confirming the success of their mission and requesting a light to guide them home.



The Hunley, by Conrad Wise Chapman | American Civil War Museum

I think otherwise. I believe another Federal ship is a much more likely source.

Landsman Robert F. Fleming was one of six lookouts assigned to the evening watch (8 p.m.–12 p.m.) on board the doomed *Housatonic* that night. A landsman was the lowest rank of the United States Navy in the 19th and 20th centuries; it was given to new recruits with little or no experience at sea.

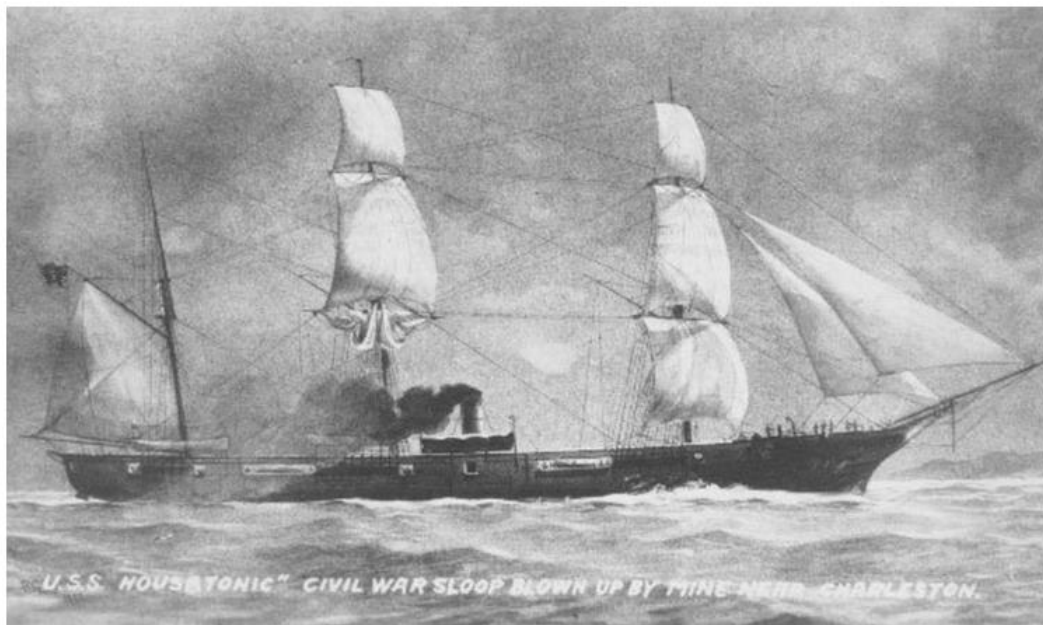
Flemming's watch assignment that night was as a lookout on the starboard side of the forecastle, or rather at the front of the ship on the right side. The following is part of his testimony before the official U.S. Navy Court of Inquiry:

Question by the Judge Advocate: Did you see any object on the water approaching the ship just previous to the explosion?

Answer: I did. It was about 8:45 p.m. I saw something off the starboard bow, about two ship's lengths off and reported it to the Officer of the forecastle...By this time the object had got within 30 feet...I ran aft and before I got to my quarters...the explosion took place. Immediately, the ship began to settle by the stern...I then saw the object [the *Hunley*] about six or eight feet from the starboard quarter, apparently stationary and I fired my musket at it.

Question by the Court: Did you see this object at any time after you fired at it?

Answer: I did not...I saw a blue light on the water just ahead of the [nearby rescue ship] *Canandaigua*.



*USS Housatonic |
Department of War*

Assuming the blue light Flemming saw did not come from the *Hunley*, what then might have been its source? I have long suspected that the real source was a Union picket boat, a tug, or another larger vessel belonging to the blockading fleet. For proof, I submit the following:

Report of Captain S. C. Rowan (commanding the USS *Ironsides* and

senior officer of the blockading fleet at Charleston):

On the loss of the USS *Housatonic*, which was sunk by a torpedo last night, as soon as the signal was made from the *Canandaigua*, "Assistance, in want of," Lt. Commander Belknap went out in a tug [the *Daffodil*].

Log of the USS *Canandaigua*, February 17, 1864:

The tug *Daffodil* from inside the bar communicated with us.

Log of the USS *Wabash*, February 17, 1864:

Tug [the *Daffodil*] came out from inside the bar & communicated with the *Canandaigua*.

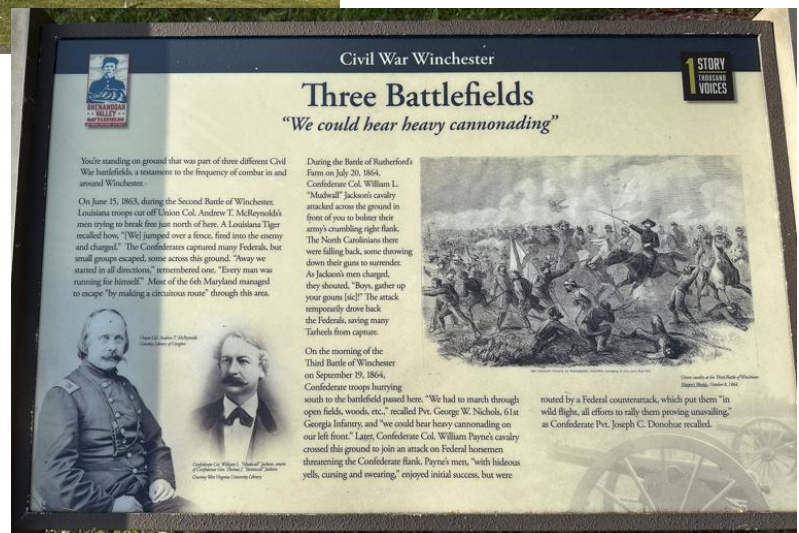
I believe the evidence suggests that the *Daffodil* might have been approaching the area of the *Canandaigua* while the crew of the *Housatonic*, clinging to the rigging, was still being rescued. If the *Daffodil* signaled with a blue light, and that seems like a reasonable possibility, then that might have been the light Flemming saw. [Note the *Daffodil*'s deck logs for February 1864 are contained in the National Archives but are currently missing and cannot be found by archives personnel.]

Corporal Daniel McLaurin, 23rd South Carolina, CSA, was stationed at Battery Marshall at the time and had this to say years later: "About sundown the crew went aboard [the submarine] and put out to sea through the inlet ...to search for their prey. The sinking of the *Housatonic* soon followed. We could see the commotion created by the frantic signaling from the various vessels of the fleet."

From this evidence, it seems to me a very good possibility that the blue light most likely came from the tug USS *Daffodil* as it approached the *Canandaigua* and the wreck of the *Housatonic*. The blue light was a recognition signal shown by ships outside the bar to distinguish friend from foe. I think this explanation is a lot more plausible than the belief that the *Hunley* showed a blue light 4 miles out from Sullivan's Island to request that a light be exposed as a guide for its return.

VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF 3RD WINCHESTER

As part of my golf vacation to Virginia in Oct. that also included attending Cedar Creek 161, I had time to visit the 3rd Winchester battlefield for a few hours. It is not NPS property but property held by Shenandoah Valley Battlefields. There are no roads through the site; you can only walk through it via numerous walking trails. Numerous signs and waysides can be found along the various paths, Entrances are located at the visitors center at the north end of the property. Another entrance is located at the SE corner of the property behind a high school parking lot. A 3rd entrance is located at the south end alongside I-81 next to a shopping center. Each entrance has signage about the happenings in that area during the battle in Sept. 1864. This battle predated Cedar Creek by a month. I've included a few photos that I took while onsite. I posted the rest on my Facebook page.



Shenandoah AT WAR

In 1996, Congress designated eight counties in the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District, with a mission to preserve and interpret the significant Civil War battlefields and related historic sites. The effort is led by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation.

Third Winchester is one of more than 20 battlefields that are part of the Foundation's work.

To learn more about the battle, the Valley Civil War story, or to support our efforts, go to www.ShenandoahVAWar.org. To contact the Foundation, call 540-740-4545 or email info@shvbf.net.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District

THIRD BATTLE OF WINCHESTER

September 19, 1864 • Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign


Sheridan's 1864 Shenandoah Campaign

During the summer of 1864, Confederate forces under Gen. Jubal A. Early onoughed in and around the Shenandoah Valley, defeating Federal armies, burning Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and threatening Washington, D.C., and also threatening President Abraham Lincoln's chances for reelection. In August 1864, frustrated Union leaders sent Gen. Philip H. Sheridan to the Valley with orders to bring an end to Confederate control.

Victims of the war of Early's army, Sheridan moved carefully at first. Five weeks, the two opposing armies probed, marched, and clashed in smaller battles such as **Gassard Hill** (August 16) and **Berryville** (September 3-6), but avoided major engagements. Early mistakenly believed that Sheridan's cautious reflected a lack of aggressiveness, and fell into a dividing his forces. Learning of this, and that one of Early's divisions had left for Richmond, Sheridan moved to attack.

The Third Battle of Winchester (September 19, 1864) became the largest battle ever fought in the Valley, a decisive Union victory that saw the Confederates gradually forced back from an L-shaped line north and east of Winchester until a final attack by Federal infantry and cavalry broke the defender's line and sent them "whirling through Winchester."


Third Winchester was one of the great battles of the Civil War. Additional northern victories at Fisher's Hill (September 22), Bank Branch (October 9), and Cedar Creek (October 23), coupled with the devastation of the region's agriculture in "The Burning," gave the Union permanent control of the Valley, sealed Abraham Lincoln's reelection, and helped speed the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox the following spring.



Third Winchester Battlefield Park

The Third Winchester Battlefield Park is a 600-acre park that includes 3 miles of trails, interpretive markers, restored battlefield landscapes, and the Third Winchester Battlefield Visitor Center. There are three overlooks for the park, located at the Railroad Road, West Woods, and Middlebrook High School campuses. (Please note that parking is not permitted in the high school parking lot during school hours.)

The Third Winchester Battlefield was preserved by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District and the Civil War Trust, now owned and managed by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District.



You are Here

Regulations on the Battlefield

Battlefield is maintained as an open area. Regulations and guidelines include:

- The battlefield is a 600-acre preserve and open to one destination: historic and bicycle traffic only. Motorized, other non-motorized vehicles, and horses are prohibited on the battlefield. There may be no parking on the battlefield.
- Bikes are permitted on the gravel trails ONLY.
- No alcohol is permitted on the battlefield. (Visitors may not open or drink beer.)
- All animal and related wastes are prohibited on site.
- No off-site hunting. Transport of a animal carcass on this property is prohibited. The battlefield Foundation will promptly investigate and report any hunting, off-site hunting, and animal carcasses on site to the relevant state of the law.
- No hunting without permits.
- No hunting.
- No fires.
- No smoking.
- No alcoholic beverages.
- Pets must be on a leash and under control of the owner. Owners are responsible for cleaning up after their dogs.
- All access on the property must be approved by the SVBF. Persons who engage in any activity not listed on the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation (SVBF) web page will hold SVBF liability for any injury or other damage they may cause while using SVBF property.
- The SVBF reserves the right to ask persons to leave the property at the SVBF's discretion.
- In an emergency, call the SVBF at 540-740-4545 between 9am-5pm, Monday-Friday. At other times, in case of emergency, call 911.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District
info@shvbf.net • www.ShenandoahVAWar.org • 540-740-4545

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Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District

Third Winchester Battlefield Park

THE NORTHERN FLANK

"A second shot of fire ran along the front, and a steady stream of grape and bullets fell through our ranks, and we fell like the reaper mow down."
— Union Capt. Russell Hastings, Third Ohio, Union Division, VIII Corps




Sheridan's 1864 Shenandoah Campaign

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Third Winchester Trailhead

This is the main entrance to the Third Winchester Battlefield Park. From here, you can follow the road to where it branches off at the key Confederate artillery position on the Hartsberry Farm, or you can continue north, following the route of the Union attack across Red Bud Run – and then across the bridge on the trail on the other side and other key battlefield features, including the West Woods, Middle Field, and First Woods.

The ground in front of you was the formerly-contested northern flank of the battlefield during Third Winchester. It witnessed the key Confederate artillery position on the Hartsberry Farm, the decisive Federal attempt to drive that artillery across the Union Banking movement across the ridgepole, and the Federal attack across Railroad Road that broke the defender's line and around the Middle Field.

In addition, one week and some of time Union cavalry gradually pushed back the Confederate center along the Valley Turnpike (today's US 11), setting the stage for the Shenandoah National cavalry charge that broke the southern line.



Fury on the Flanks

"Bullets, shot, shell and shrapnel rained on us like hail."
— Union Capt. Russell Hastings, Third Ohio, Union Division, VIII Corps

As Union Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's Union forces moved towards Winchester on the morning of September 19, many Confederates were still facing south, some passing across the ground around you to join Gen. Jubal Early's hastily-formed defensive line east of the city, south of Red Bud Run. Meanwhile, Confederate horse artillery under the immediate command of Maj. James Beardsley moved into positions on the Hartsberry Farm on the heights north of Red Bud Run. When the Federals launched their assault across the Middle Field, Beardsley's gunners poured fire into their ranks. "The shells came screaming through the trees," one Federal soldier remembered, "hopping off branches, crippling the line and destroying organization."

As the battle became a deadly stalemate, Sheridan ordered Gen. George Crook's VIII Corps (Army of West Virginia) forward. Crook led one of his divisions across to the north side of Red Bud Run, then moved west (left to right from where you're standing) across the Hartsberry Farm. About 3:30 pm, Crook attacked south across the waterway, while his other division attacked simultaneously across the Middle Field. Despite difficulties crossing the "swampy slough" of Red Bud Run – and still outnumbered by the Confederates – Crook's two-pronged attack found the Confederates back, and the Confederates withdrew to join Early's final defensive line north and east of Winchester.

Meanwhile, throughout the day, Union Cavalry had been advancing from north to here, pushing Confederate horsemen back along the Valley Turnpike. Sheridan now ordered an all-out attack, and as the Federal infantry prepared the Confederates from all sides, the Union cavalry launched a massive charge that shattered the Confederates' left flank. The Confederate line collapsed, sending the Confederates spilling through the streets of Winchester in a scene of chaos and confusion.


Red Bud Run bridge remained the Confederate position on the northern flank. Beardsley's gunners poured fire into the Union ranks. Beardsley was captured from the bridge in August 1864 and made his last stand during the Battle of Fisher's Hill on October 9, 1864.

Sheridan, George Crook's Cavalry movement, crossing the West Woods on the West Woods and Middle Field (September 19, 1864). Crook's two-pronged attack across the Middle Field and Middlebrook High School on the morning of the battle.

Third Winchester Visitor Center

The Third Winchester Visitor Center is located at 941 Railroad Road, between battlefield trails, interpretive panels on each phase of the battle.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District
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"The Sentinel" The newsletter of the 53rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry



REMEMBRANCE DAY PARADE

The 53rd once again marched in the Gettysburg Remembrance Day parade Nov. 15th. We were the Color Company and marched with our ELF pards. Prior to the parade, the NR held it's annual meeting and discussed the 2025 season plus 2026 and some 2027 events, held its Board of Directors election, etc. A summary of the NR annual meeting will be discussed at the 53rd's annual meeting on 6 Dec. Attending the Remembrance Day Parade from the 53rd were: Sgt. Steger, Corp. Brumbaugh, and Privates Orris and Hinceman. After the parade, 3 of us went over and visited the 53rd PVI monument. We were also joined by a group from 53rd PVI, Company A who happened to be arriving at the same time. Saturday night, a group of NR members (including myself representing the 53rd PVI and the 5th and 6th NH) participated as the Honor Guard at Soldiers National Cemetery as part of their annual Cemetery Illumination Program.



UPCOMING EVENTS

6 December – the 53rd PVI Annual Meeting at Mark Fasnacht’s home in Kleinfeltersville. Meeting will begin promptly at 9:30AM so please arrive no later than 9:15AM. We will discuss the 2025 season, our 2026 schedule, NCO and civil officer elections, unit business, information about the recent NR annual meeting and the 2026 NR schedule, details about our annual party/banquet, and more. Please also bring an item to share for lunch and please let Eric and Mark know if you are attending. Also, let Mark know what food item you plan to bring so we don’t have multiple people bringing the same item. You may pay your 2026 dues (\$40) and your party money at the annual meeting with a single check. Details about the per person cost for the party, menu, etc. will be provided at the meeting. Mark’s home is on the corner of Heidelberg and Millbach Roads. Parking is in the **rear** of the Trinity United Methodist Church which is across Millbach Road just a little north of Mark’s home. You can use the Kleinfeltersville post office address in your GPS if needed: 2657 Heidelberg Ave, Kleinfeltersville, PA 17039. Mark lives across the street from the post office. His home is a light-colored 2 story home with red roof.

17 January – the 53rd PVI’s Annual Party/Banquet to be held at the Dobbing House in Gettysburg. Arrive early to mingle with your fellow pards and unit veterans and then enjoy dinner and a presentation. As noted above, more details about the banquet will be provided at the annual meeting. NCO and President election results will also be announced.

THE CIVIL WAR MERCHANT

(if you have something for sale or are looking for something, email me to include it in a future edition of “The Sentinel”)

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For Sale –

1. *Hard Tack and Coffee or The Unwritten Story of Army Life*; by John D. Billings; originally published 1887, facsimile reprint of 1993; hard cover; excellent condition; 408 pgs.; 211 illustrations. A must-read for any new member. Email to claim: oldsolger@juno.com -- \$5.00
2. Kerry Williard is handling the sale of Dave Swigert items for Dave’s wife. Marc and I assembled an inventory list with approximate values. Some items remain. The list is current as of April 2025. Contact Kerry directly with all inquiries: shamokin71@aol.com (see the updated list below)

Quantity	Item Description	Detailed Description	Price
Uniform Clothing			
1	Trouser - Steel Blue each with suspendors	34 min waist/27" inseam-avg. condx and a little dirt w/ braces no watch pck	\$25.00
1	Dk Blue Vest Size 42	3 pockets - light wear	\$20.00
1	Colored Pattern Shirt	blue plaid with white china buttons - sun faded - good condx	\$10.00
1	White muslin Shirt	19" at shoulder 14" neck - very short in body length	\$5.00
1	White muslin Shirt	20" at shoulder 16" neck - very short in body length - cuffs are stained	\$5.00
1	Underpants - Night Pants - White	36" waist - knee stains - 25" inseam white muslin - rear repair	\$3.00
1	Lt Brown Scarf - Acrylic - Modern		\$1.00
1	Havelock - White - VG condx		\$2.00
1 pairs	Grey Wool Socks -Modern		\$2.00/pr
2	Hats - Union & Confederate for children		\$1.00
Accoutrements			
1	Scabbord -Late war 7 Rivet		\$15.00
1	Gum Blanket	some cracking with oversized grommets	\$20.00
1	Grey Smooth Face Canteen - Leather Sling Satinette Cover w/ Corded Stopper		\$20.00
1	Haversack - Tarred Black - Brittle Strap w/opwn seam		\$5.00
1	Haversack - Tarred Black w/Liner- Paint peeling Holes @ Strap Connection		\$10.00
1	Grey Smooth Face Canteen - Leather Sling Satinette Cover w/ Corded Stopper		\$20.00
Misc Items			
1 can	sno-seal (half full)		\$1.00
1	Wood Mirror - Haversack filler	sliding cover	\$3.00
1	Wood Comb - Haversack filler		\$1.00
1	Wooden button board		\$1.00
2	Coin Purses - Made from Tic Material		\$1.00/ea
1	Bag with Coffee	brown coffee	\$1.00/ea
2	Soap Bar		\$1.00/ea
1	box rifle cleaning kit	pads, steel wool, rags, etc	\$5.00
1 Pair	shoe tree		\$3.00
1	Green Army Duffle Bag		\$3.00
1	drawers for use as patches		\$1.00

2025 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- ~~18 Jan. – Holiday Party – Dobbin House, Gettysburg~~
- ~~1 Feb. – Winter Drill – Landis Valley [53rd MAX EFFORT]~~
- ~~15 Feb. – Cartridge Rolling Party [53rd MAX EFFORT]~~
- ~~22-23 Feb. – NR School of Instruction – Gettysburg~~
- ~~14-16 March – 160th Bentonville (NC)~~
- ~~4-6 April – 160th Sailor’s Creek (VA) *~~
- ~~26-27 April – Ft. McHenry Drill~~
- ~~3 May – POSA Living History – Robesonia, PA~~
- ~~17 May – Lancaster Cemetery Flag-in Event~~
- ~~26 May – Hummelstown Memorial Day Parade [53rd MAX EFFORT]~~
- ~~7-8 June – Manassas (ELF Event) [NEW DATE!]~~
- ~~19-20 July – Landis Valley [53rd MAX EFFORT]~~
- ~~9-10 August – Cedar Mountain *~~
- ~~13 Sept. – Antietam Living History [53rd MAX EFFORT]~~
- ~~18-19 Oct. – 161st Cedar Creek – Middletown, VA~~
- ~~15 Nov. – Remembrance Day – NR Annual Meeting and Parade *~~
- 6 Dec. – Annual Unit Meeting
- 17 Jan. – Annual Party/Banquet

*NR max effort events

For updated event info and other news, please check out the Facebook pages of the 53rd PVI and/or the National Regiment (links below) and check your email on a regular basis.



53rd PVI Contacts

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Corporals: Mike Espenshade & Michael Brumbaugh

53rd PVI Facebook Page: <http://www.facebook.com/groups/53rdPVI>

National Regiment Website: <https://www.thenationalregiment.com>

National Regiment Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/842904089142263>

