

# 53rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

## Company C

"The Sentinel" August 2020

Newsletter of The James Creek Guards



"Clubs Are Trump!"

### This Month:

1. The War Officially Begins
2. Honoring the Original 53<sup>rd</sup>
3. Levi Fritz Letter
4. Book Review Revisited - The Complete Gettysburg Guide
5. From The Desk Of The President
6. Upcoming Events – NEW EVENT ADDED FOR 8/28!!
7. The Civil War Merchant
8. Event Schedule
9. 53<sup>rd</sup> PVI Contact Info



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

## **THE WAR OFFICIALLY BEGINS**

By Robert Jenkins, July 7, 2020 re-printed from "Blue And Gray Dispatch"  
[blueandgrayeducation.org](http://blueandgrayeducation.org)

On Wednesday, April 10, 1861, Confederate Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant (P.G.T.) Beauregard, a French Creole from New Orleans, Louisiana, who was in command of the provisional Confederate forces at Charleston, South Carolina, demanded the surrender of the Union garrison of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. The Federal Commander, Maj. Robert Anderson, had taught artillery tactics at West Point where the French Creole was one of his favorite pupils.

Anderson, who was born at a place called "Soldier's Retreat, Kentucky," refused. The crisis in Charleston Harbor began on December 26, 1860, when Major Anderson moved



*Bombardment of Fort Sumter | Currier & Ives*

his small force of 80 men out of the other forts surrounding the harbor to Fort Sumter, which was located at the mouth of the harbor and surrounded by water. Anderson made his move in response to the action of the South Carolina Legislature to become the first state to secede from the Union on December 20, but his refusal to voluntarily surrender the fort and his defiant act of flying the Stars and Stripes over the harbor infuriated the Confederates, who felt that Anderson should peacefully vacate Charleston and board a Federal ship for the North.



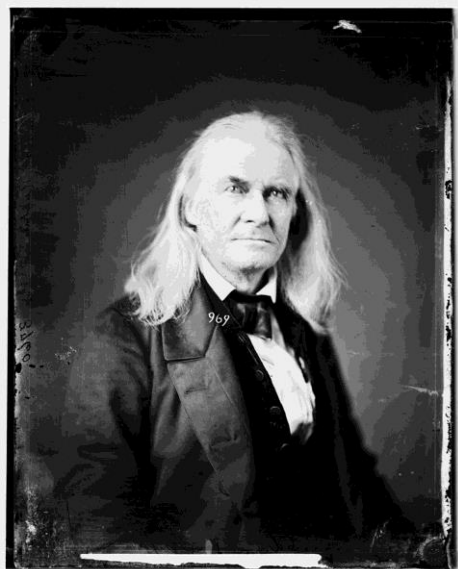
Maj. Robert Anderson | National Archives



Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard | National Archives

Prior to his departure from office, U.S. President James Buchanan had tried to reinforce and resupply Anderson using the unarmed merchant ship, *Star of the West*, but this failed when the ship was fired upon by shore batteries on January 9, 1861. South Carolina authorities then seized all Federal property in the Charleston area, except for Fort Sumter. As the Confederates strengthened their positions around Fort Sumter, Anderson was rapidly becoming short of men, guns, food, and supplies.

Soon, six other states followed South Carolina in secession, and in February 1861, they formed a provisional government, elected a president, created a Cabinet, and set about arming and equipping an army for the defense of the newly created Confederate States of America. Eventually, four other states would join the Confederacy. As the provisional Confederate States Army began to take shape, many of the South's leading military officers quickly resigned from positions in the United States' Government and offered their services to the Confederacy, including Beauregard, who was appointed as General and sent to Fort Sumter to expel his former teacher.



Beauregard promised to begin firing on the fort at 4:00 a.m. on the morning of April 12 should Anderson's force remain. When Friday, April 12 arrived, anxious Charleston citizens listened for sounds of the guns that would surely mark the beginning of war and the end of an era. Most did not go to bed that night in anticipation of what they expected would be the birth of a new Confederate nation and a glorious celebration. Four a.m. came, and there was still silence. Four fifteen a.m. and no sounds were yet heard. Perhaps Beauregard and the Confederates were bluffing? Or, perhaps Anderson had evacuated during the night?

Edmund Ruffin | Library of Congress

At 4:30, the booms of the thunderous cannon were heard, piercing the night sky with the streaking red-and-yellow fireballs that soared over the harbor toward the small fort. It was clear now that war was on as the unmistakable roaring continued for the next 34 hours. Anderson had ignored Beauregard's ultimatum and Beauregard's cannon had replied with a solemn resolve. Beauregard had allowed the first shot to be fired by 74-year-old fire-eater Edmund Ruffin, a native Virginian who had come to South Carolina to participate. Ruffin had preached the merits of secession for decades and, in 1858, he had founded the League of United Southerners, an organization dedicated to the creation of an independent Southern Nation. Ruffin has been largely credited with firing the first shot of the Civil War.

Unable to mount any effective reply from his outgunned and outmanned post, Anderson ordered the flag of surrender to be raised at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, April 13. There were no casualties on either side during the four-month siege and the 34-hour bombardment, but before the Federal garrison evacuated on Sunday, April 14, one of Anderson's artillerists was killed and three more wounded, one mortally, while firing off a 100-gun salute prior to their departure. They stopped at 50 salutes when one of the cannon exploded. Anderson and the Federals were welcomed as heroes in the North including in New York City, where the flag that they flew over Charleston Harbor was cheered.

Following the battle of Fort Sumter, there would be widespread support from both the North and the South, and President Lincoln immediately called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion, while in the South, thousands of young men and boys flocked to join the Confederate Army. The Civil War had officially begun.



*Fort Sumter storm flag | Fort Sumter National Monument*

## **HONORING THE ORIGINAL 53<sup>RD</sup> PVI -**

(Thanks to Marc Benedict for supplying this info)

**Pvt. Jacob William Sunday** - born Nov. 16, 1846 in Tusseyville, PA. He was working in Centre Co. as a farmer when at age 18 in Bellefonte, PA. he enrolled on Feb. 9, 1864. He mustered in as a private in Co. B, 148th PVI for 3 years on Feb. 16, 1864 in Harrisburg, PA. He was 5'5" with dark hair, blue eyes and a light complexion. He was transferred to Co. I, 53rd PVI and mustered out June 1, 1865. He died April 18, 1935 at the age of 88 and is buried in Pine Grove Mills Cemetery, Pine Grove Mills, PA. [There is a discrepancy in the year born on the headstone and the age listed with his photograph. Either the gravestone should be dated 1849 to agree with the photo or the headstone is correct and the date on the photo is wrong.]



**Pvt. George A. Wilson** - born on March 28, 1846 in Indiana Co., PA. He worked as a sawyer but at 18 hired himself as a substitute. He enrolled Oct. 24, 1863 and the same day mustered in at Huntingdon, PA as a private in Co. H, 148th PVI for 3 years. He had light hair and complexion, stood 6' 1/2" and had grey eyes. He was wounded May 12, 1864 at Spotsylvania Court House, VA. He was transferred to Co. G, 53rd PVI and discharged by General Order from Mower U.S.A. General Hospital, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, PA on May 30, 1865. He raised 10 children and worked as a carpenter. He died Dec. 16, 1928 at the age of 82 and is buried in Grandview Cemetery, Southmont, PA.



**Pvt. George Washington Constable** - born Jan. 24, 1842 in Johnstown, PA. A farmer, he was drafted at age 21. He enrolled and mustered in on Oct. 24, 1863 as a private for 3 years in Co. H, 148th PVI. He was 5' 8 1/2" with brown hair, light complexion and hazel eyes. He was transferred on June 1, 1865 to Co. G, 53rd PVI and mustered out June 30, 1865. He died at the age of 90 on March 16, 1935 and is buried in Richland Cemetery, Johnstown, PA.



**Col. William Mintzer** - born June 7, 1837 in Chester Co., PA. He enrolled on April 20, 1861 as a Quartermaster Sergeant in the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, a three-month enlistment regiment in Harrisburg, PA. After the unit's muster out, on July 27, 1861, he enrolled again on Aug. 21, 1861. He mustered in for 3 years in Petersburg, VA as a 1st Lt. in Co. A, 53rd PVI. He was commissioned a Captain on June 2, 1862 and then Major on June 2, 1862. He then joined the staff of Major General Winfield S. Hancock as his Provost Marshal before being promoted to Colonel and commander of the 53rd Pennsylvania on Oct. 30, 1864. He was brevetted Brigadier General, US Volunteers on March 13, 1865 for "gallant and meritorious services". He mustered out June 30, 1865. He died on March 31, 1916 and is buried in Edgewood Cemetery, Pottstown, PA



## 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 Harper's Ferry, Va.,  
Thursday, Oct. 16th, 1862.

Messers. Editors:—we are still on Bolivar Heights, and hope to be for some time yet—perhaps all the coming winter, at least such is the earnest desire of the boys. The weather has been very fallish, and sensibly makes us aware that winter is closing upon us. Tents have been closed up, and made as tight as possible, while some have put up their stoves, and the warmth from them is quite inviting in the mornings and evenings.

The tops of the Maryland and Loudon Heights have been cleared of the timber preparatory to erecting upon them strong and extensive fortifications. Large fatigue parties have been for the past three weeks been daily chopping on these heights. The woods that have not been levelled, has had all the undergrowth burned out. The bright blazing fires on the hill tops, and extending in lurid line of battle along the slope, presented a beautiful night scene.

Since we have been on Bolivar Heights in camp our regiment has been visited by a number of friends from home, all of whom express themselves much pleased with their jaunt, and surprised and delighted at the excellent appearance of the boys. During the last week, Josiah Missinger, of near Pottstown, was on to see his son (Warren) who is in Company A. We feel happy in welcoming to our canvass homes upon the tented field, all who honor us by their presence—it cheers our hearts to see the well known faces, and heartily shake the hands of our visitor friends from “home, swee home,” and, unlike Macbeth, we love the cry of “still they come.” Captain Woody, recently commanding “F” company, and who while doing gallant service for his country at the battle of Fair Oaks, was severely wounded, disabling him so much as to compel his resignation, had been with us for some time. A few nights ago he gave to Company F a most excellent oyster supper. Of course the boys pitched in as only soldiers can, and bivalves disappeared in double quick time to fill the “aching void within.”

Since we have received new clothing and our dress coats, our regiment makes an appearance on dress parades that reminds us, in all except numbers, of the palmy days of Camp California. By the by one of the finest regiments we have seen lately is the 19th Maine,—the “maineacs” as they are jocularly called.

Charley Large, one of the Pottstown members of Company B. while out on picket some time ago, captured a rebel. He had gone beyond our lines to visit a farm house for the purpose of getting something to eat. While crossing a field he suddenly came upon secesh. Charley was unarmed and so was the rebel, who, however, possessed the advantage of being twice as large as our brave young friend. Charley, nothing daunted, boldly walked up to him and commanded him to surrender. Secesh thinking that it was prudent to obey the order, gave himself up, and Charley with his prisoner marched triumphantly into our lines. Thus Large did a large thing by taking a large rebel and thereby preventing him from running at large.

The 116th Penna. Regiment, Dennis Heenan's Regulars as they are comically termed, arrived at this place a few days ago and were immediately brigaded to Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher's Irish Brigade. In this corps are several Pottstowners—Lieut. Wm. M. Hobart at present commanding company “A,” as well as our old tutor and friend John W. Arms, Esq., of mathematical and rattanish memory, who is in the Quarter Master Department. Company “C” of this regiment, the largest and apparently the best company in it, is commanded by Captain Teed of Reading—in every respect a soldier and gentleman, and Lieuts. S. G. Willauer and John Parker, of Chester county, who possess in an eminent degree the requisites necessary to constitute a good soldier of the Republic. We had also the pleasure of meeting with our friend Lieutenant Price, who is connected with this regiment. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention the following incident, which is cool even for this season: It appears that a young man, who shall be nameless, having within his heart the love of country or the love of bounty, we are not certain which, did, on the promise of being made a clerk, or something in that line, enlist to go a soldiering in the valiant One Hundred and —teenth, to fight the enemies of Union and law. He dons the blue blouse and breeches and romantically goeth forth to the battle as—as the gentle lamb goeth out to seek “sumsing” to devour. But several weeks of hard marching through dust, and mud, with the unpoetical knapsack, which like Christian's load of sin, became heavier the further it was carried, soon taught him that even the most dreamy of poets or students, could extract very little romance out of “double quick” and hard crackers, so he, believing that the art a la militaire was a “sell,” a “humbug” an “infernal-no-such-a-thing,” or something in that order, came to the conclusion that he had better go home. And so he departed, that is skedaddled, or in plain words, deserted. A few days after this deserter, who swore to uphold at every hazard the stars and stripes of our country's glory, and who deserted the colors, almost immediately after the solemn oath was taken, has the effrontery to write to his commanding officer, stating, that as things did not suit him he had “retired from the service,” &c. &c., the letter closing with

Page 5 of 10

the following beautifully rounded period: "With my most earnest wishes for a more brilliant future of the One Hundred and —teenth, with high hopes for Company —; with my warmest sentiment of personal regard. I claim the honor to remain, sir, a member, though a useless one, of the One Hundred (and so forth) and your friend and fellow *patriot* (?)" When we consider that the above was written by one who has committed a grave military crime, the extreme punishment of which is death, the consummate effrontery and icy coolness of this deserter becomes very apparent, and this deserter to term himself "a fellow patriot" with his gallant Captain, is particularly refreshing. A quaint old ditty commences—"three blind mice, see how they run!" but we doubt whether the combined running of their blind miceships, could even approximate to the spread eagle skedaddle that forms the subject of this incident.

Almost every day we hear in some part of this large camp those volleys of musketry—the last rite over the dead soldiers grave—and we are aware of the fact, that Death, the enemy of all, is making sad inwards in our ranks. Yesterday morning the funeral of a sergeant of we know not what regiment, passed our camp on its way to the graveyard. The sight was a mournful one and had the tendency to awaken those finer feelings of our nature, too often blunted by a warlike pursuit. How mournfully low was the continued roll of the muffled drums—how pitiably sad was the slow and painfully distinct notes of the "Dead March." How soft and reverently slow was the measured tread of the dead soldiers comrades. The coffin, around which was wrapped the stripes and stars of our nation, was lowered in the grave. The three usual volleys fired; the ground replaced, and in quick time, to the sprightly air of Yankee Doodle, the troops are marched to their quarters. It is a peculiarity of a military funeral that in going to the grave, everything exhibits the greatest sympathy and solemnity; but no sooner is the cold corpse lowered to its earthly home, than a great change occurs—the once mournful cortege leaves the spot in quick lively time while the drum and fife, strikes up with any air but one that appears appropriate. It will be recollected by our readers that at the battle of Fair Oaks, the rebels captured of the Pottstown Company, ten prisoners, Sergeants Clark and Chas. Geiger, and Privates George Beard, Richard Gable, Josiah Gadshall, Henry Hoft, Jacob Tany, Harvey Skean, J. Boyer and W. Penn Johnson. These have all been paroled, but are not yet exchanged. Beard, Gable and Godshall have arrived in our Camp. From the narrative of Geo. Beard we cull the following. The boys were captured by a portion of the 5th Texas Regiment and were immediately taken into Richmond. The following Tuesday, June 3d, they were taken by rail to Salisbury, N.C. where they were confined with some five hundred others in a factory. Col. now. Genl. Corcoran was a prisoner in the same place. They were guarded by the 42d N.C. Regiment of conscripts, with the exception of the officers they made no pretensions to uniform. The Regiment was composed of everything masculine that could carry a gun, the ages caring from fourteen to sixty. They were armed with "double barrel shot guns, squirrel rifles, and old flint lock muskets." Some of these guards firmly believed that President Lincoln *was a negro* and could not be persuaded to the contrary. Their treatment, while at Salisbury was "as good as be expected." Their daily rations consisted of a pound of bread, a small piece of meat and rice soup, water was the only thing they received for drink. They heard their guards talking of the seven days battle before Richmond, and praise McClellan for his splendid retreat on that occasion. They fear McClellan and appear to centre all their hopes upon "Stonewall." They spent most of the time in making rings and other ornaments out of beef bones, and selling them for any price they could get. On the 11th of August they were sent on open cars, with several hundred conscripts to Richmond. They arrived at the City of hospitals on the 13th and were immediately taken to Belle Island, in the James river. The first two weeks of their imprisonment on this Island, they were very closely guarded, and slept without blanket or shelter on the damp earth. Their rations were half loaf of bread and a little meat. On the 12th of Sept. they were paroled, and the following day they were marched to Aikens' Landing, on the James, embarked on a steamboat and taken to the Parole Camp at Annapolis, M.D. and from thence to Washington, and thence to Alexandria.

This morning at daybreak a strong reconnoitering party consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry, marched out in the direction of Charleston. About 9 o'clock a heavy cannonading was heard continuing several hours. At noon an artillery caisson which had been struck by a shell was brought in—we learn that our troops have come up with the enemy and were driving them. This caisson belonged to the Irish Brigade battery. The same shell that struck it killed one man and wounded six. When our informer left the front Pettit's battery was shelling them at a three mile range and driving them. The 53d is part of the force. As yet there has been no infantry fighting.

Yours, &c.

L.J.F.

6 o'clock, P.M.—A member of company A has returned to camp. From him we learn that the reconnoissance is progressing satisfactorily—our troops are two miles beyond Charlestown. The fighting has been confined to the artillery and skirmishers. William Lessig of the Pottstown Company, has been wounded in the side by a minie ball, but not dangerously. No other casualties that we know of in the regiment. As we close, we hear heavy cannonading.

L.J.F.

[Ledger, October 21, 1862]

## **BOOK REVIEW – REVISIT –**

(by Cathy Steger, Guest Contributor)

### **The Complete Gettysburg Guide – by J. David Petruzzi**

#### **Original Review**

This book is amazing. I'll quote the description on the cover; "walking and driving tours of the battlefield, town, cemeteries, field hospital sites, and other topics of historical interest". Matt and I did several of the driving tours when we were there in February and learned a lot. I had never seen the first shot monument west of town. The author directs you to the area and even tells you exactly where to park. My only "complaint" is that there is so much info in this book that it's kind of heavy to carry around! For the driving tour, you really need two people. Matt would drive and I would read the info in the book out loud. I could see how an audio version would be helpful. I think there was one at one point, but I don't think it's available any more.

But, there are so many interesting maps and photos in the book that the printed version is still a must. (by the way, the book directs you to constantly re-set your odometer to 0.0, but we soon found this really wasn't necessary)

One of the more interesting chapters is a tour that directs you to many of the rock carvings on the battlefield. Sometimes these are challenging to find, but it's exciting when you find a new one! I look forward to exploring the walking tours of the cemeteries if we visit in the spring or the fall.

#### **Updated Review (July 2020):**

Over the past year and a half, Matt and I completed every tour in this book and learned so much more about Gettysburg. We visited many places that we had never seen before even though we've been coming here for years.

The tours include:

The June 26<sup>th</sup> Skirmishes – I finally learned the significance of the monument at the intersection of Route 30 and Springs Ave. (across the street from the location of John Burns' home)

In depth info about the First, Second and Third Day of the Battle – I never realized they identified and preserved the cannon tube used to fire the first Federal artillery shot of Gettysburg. It's sitting right on Chambersburg Pike near the Reynolds statue with a plaque noting its significance. A separate 'tour' of just the Peach Orchard is also included. You never really appreciate that you can't see in the opposite direction from just past the peak of the Peach Orchard. No wonder this area was of such significance and why Gen. Sickles (love him or hate him) moved his Corps closer to that area.

Brinkerhoff's Ridge and East Cavalry Field – We first drove the East Cavalry Field tour in the snow (the day after the 53<sup>rd</sup> Annual Party a few years ago), but have since gone back and visited it in warmer weather as well.

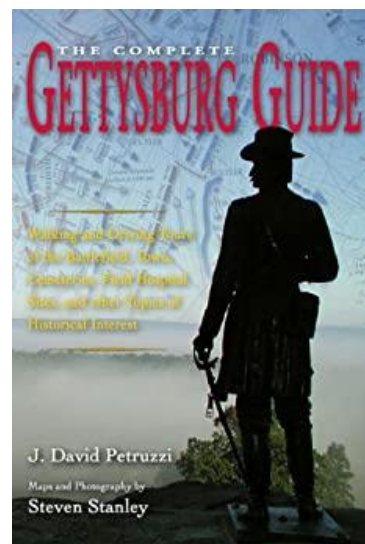
Battle of Hunterstown – lots of interesting stories on this tour and we even found a cool, old cemetery that we explored for awhile with lots of military veterans including Rev War and War of 1812. There was also a large (approx.. 3'x 8") odd marker (not really a head stone) of a man which includes text which almost 'ridicules' the deceased half jokingly. Not sure if he wrote the text before he died in order to bring humor to those who read it years later or what. Also, the book covers how Gen. Custer was instrumental in this battle and almost was either captured or killed if not for an orderly who rode out and grabbed him up on his horse before the enemy moved in. Few Gettysburg books discuss Hunterstown.

Battle of Fairfield – a shorter, but still interesting tour of a cavalry battle that was taking place at about the same time as Pickett's Charge.

Historical Sites in town – the info provided at each stop in this section is brief, but it's always nice to walk around downtown Gettysburg and explore especially in the early evening.

Soldier's National Cemetery – I really appreciated the in-depth description of the figures on the Soldiers' National Monument; the author also points out gravesites of note in many of the different sections.

Evergreen Cemetery – this was probably one of my favorite tours in the book. So many interesting stories and we spent a lot of time searching for the various headstones and finding other interesting ones along the way. We learned that battlefield photographer, William H. Tipton, was born in Gettysburg and purchased the Tyson studio (above the former Cannon Ball Malt Shop) when he was just 18 years old. Many other



specific people of local and/or national importance are discussed with the location of their final resting places in the cemetery.

Rock Carvings – Once again, a good excuse to get out of the car and explore the battlefield. Some of these are challenging to find and we still need to go back and search for some of them! I think our favorite was seeing the initials carved into the McPherson Barn that were only recently re-discovered in 2004 by the son of a Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guide.

Field Hospital Sites – This tour is extensive. We toured the Federal Hospitals in the morning, stopped for lunch, and then continued on with the Confederate Hospitals. Lots of interesting stories to go along with many of the sites. One of our favorites was discovering the story of the Jacob Weikert Farm where Weed, O'Rorke and Hazlett were brought after being shot on Little Round Top and laid next to each other on the front porch. Weikert was not happy with having the soldiers take over his property and he took the hand crank from the well and fled to his cellar. He eventually handed the crank over when a soldier threatened to shoot him since they needed water for the soldiers and the injured laying nearby. We never knew the full historical significance of this property that we had driven past so many times.

### **CEDAR MOUNTAIN EVENT –**

Marc Benedict is asking that anyone else going to the Cedar Mountain event (8-9 August) to please contact him to arrange a carpool.

### **FROM THE DESK OF THE PRESIDENT –**

Pards,

It goes without saying that the season has been one disappointment after another! However, we still have a few opportunities on the table. The Cedar Mountain Living History, Cedar Creek reenactment and Remembrance Day are all still moving forward. I believe that there's a better than good chance for one if not all of them to be altered, but for now, you have a chance to make the best out of a tough season. If you're planning to attend Cedar Mountain PLEASE contact James Owens directly (jdo@npmhu.org) and let him know so he can prepare accordingly for the event. Cedar Creek and Remembrance Day are posted as "Max Effort" 53rd/NR events. Registration for Cedar Creek will be up to the individual this time around. Please let me know if you register so I can keep you up to date with event details. I know that we typically don't have a strong turnout for Remembrance Day but I'm asking everyone (if you're comfortable with the larger crowds) to make an effort to participate. Should the parade be cancelled, it has been suggested to me at the NR level to plan our own commemoration at the National Cemetery and possibly a march to a few locations on the Battlefield IF we're permitted and we have enough interest. Let me know if you're willing to participate in either scenario.

I'm working with the NR Board, its members and the NR Social Media Committee to plan for a virtual/semi-virtual NR business meeting that's scheduled for the morning of Remembrance Day. Since this meeting will be available through live streaming, let me know if you're interested in "attending" and I'll add you to the list. Only unit reps will be given Zoom access but the live stream is open to all but you will need a link to join.

I'll echo Matt's monthly request. Please share any newsletter content that you can. Photo's (historical or event), book reviews, sutler reviews or anything CW/hobby related. The lack of events makes it more challenging to put these newsletters together.

Take care,  
Eric

### **UPCOMING EVENTS –**

#### **28 August – 53<sup>rd</sup> PVI Summer "Happy Hour" Zoom Event**

Since our schedule has been a bust for much of 2020, Eric and I thought it would be a good idea to hold a 'Happy Hour' Zoom event so we can get together virtually. We did one similar on Memorial Day morning since the parade was cancelled. It's been 7+ months since most of us have seen each other (Annual Dinner in January) or been able to 'hang out' with each other. For those who don't know, Zoom is a free program that allows you to create and take part in virtual meetings. You can access it via the Zoom app on your smartphone or tablet or access Zoom from your computer or laptop. It allows video and audio so we can chat in real time. You can also call in via a special Zoom phone number and participate via audio only.

We will start around 5pm (or a little before) and run until 7pm or longer should people want to hang around and chat. This is the same weekend that our Gettysburg living history was originally scheduled to take place. As we get closer to the event, Eric or I will send out the Zoom invite and link via email to

53<sup>rd</sup> PVI members. If you will be accessing Zoom via a tablet or smartphone app, you can download the free Zoom app from the Apple Store or Google Play store. Zoom is very straightforward and easy to use.

### 29-30 August - Gettysburg Living History – cancelled

### 12-13 Sept. - Civil War Days – Landis Valley Museum - cancelled

### *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](mailto: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 few items for his son Jacob who plans on joining the 53<sup>rd</sup> (whenever we can actually have an event). You can contact Rusty directly at: [jeepfreak@ptd.net](mailto:jeepfreak@ptd.net):

Canteen, leather strap, and possibly a rifle.

### *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 – 53<sup>rd</sup> PVI Spring Monument Cleanup (Gettysburg) (**CANCELLED**)  
2-3 May – National Regiment Camp of Instruction (Gruber Wagon Works) (**CANCELLED**)  
16-17 May – USAHEC Event – **53<sup>rd</sup> PVI MAX Effort** (**CANCELLED**)  
25 May – Hummelstown Memorial Day Parade (**CANCELLED**)  
28 Aug. – 53<sup>rd</sup> PVI Summer “Happy Hour” Zoom Event (virtual)  
29-30 Aug – Gettysburg Living History (Spangler Spring – Gettysburg NMP) (**CANCELLED**)  
12-13 Sept. – Landis Valley “Civil War Days” (Lancaster) **53<sup>rd</sup> PVI MAX Effort** (**CANCELLED**)  
12-13 Sept. – Burkittsville Re-Enactment (Burkittsville, MD) (**CANCELLED**)  
17-18 Oct. – Cedar Creek Re-Enactment (Middletown, Virginia) **53<sup>rd</sup>/NR Max Effort**  
7 Nov. - Adopt-A-Position – 53<sup>rd</sup> PVI Fall Monument Cleanup (Gettysburg)  
21 Nov. – Remembrance Day Parade (Gettysburg)  
5 Dec. – 53<sup>rd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> MN)  
5-6 Sept. – Bedford Village (1<sup>st</sup> MN) – contact James Owens (1<sup>st</sup> MN for more event info)



### 53rd PVI Contacts

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