

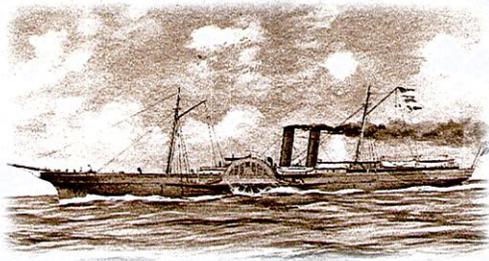
A somber assembly of citizens in the autumn of 1874 stood circling a new monument which was dedicated in the Prospect Hill Cemetery, the passion of the Ladies Aid Society and Citizens of York, Pa at the cost of \$3,500 (more than \$71,000 in today's currency). The seven foot granite base by A.J. Brashears & Son is topped by a life size federal soldier, dressed in his winter uniform, clutching an 1861 model Springfield rifle musket. His youthful bronze head by sculptor Martin Millmore is bowed as he stands at parade rest, his face clearly in the state mourning. At the foot of this monument under his fixed gaze are the honored remains of 163 of his comrades from eight states. In addition, more than 1,000 Union soldiers are buried throughout the cemetery including Gen. William Buell Franklin remembered from the Fredricksburg debacle. The men buried in the Soldiers Circle perished in the U.S. Army General Hospital located in Penn Park, York, Pa., from either wounds or disease beginning in 1862 following the Battle of Antietam.



Martin Millmore
1844 - 1883

This consecrated "Soldiers' Circle" of honored Union dead had additional sentinels - four aged Civil War cannon. Each soldier buried in that cemetery had a story, now the four guns mounted at the base of that monument will have their voices heard and their story told. The history of the guns is now clearer.

Midsummer 1864, the silent guns presently in Prospect Hill Cemetery begin their long sea journey to American shores originating in England by way of Nassau or Bermuda. Six 3"



Blockade Runner "Hope" of Wilmington

Armstrong muzzle loaded guns were ordered by a Confederate agent; only five have been located to date. The six guns were likely sent separately so as not to lose the whole battery in one U.S. Navy blockade seizure. One of the Armstrongs can be traced to a ship's manifest, that of the blockade-runner "Hope" of Wilmington which likely followed the same navigational route of the previous Armstrongs to Wilmington, N.C. Hope sailed from Nassau, thence in late September 1864, the Armstrong

gun went on to Lt. Col. Broun at Richmond. The ship's manifest listed; *one 12 Pdr. (Armstrong) with 148-segmented shells and fuzes plus 52-common shells and fuzes*. This Armstrong may be the final gun of the six Armstrongs sent to complete the order by the Confederate government. The blockade runner "Hope" was captured on her third run into Wilmington, October 22, 1864 by the USS Eolus, later sold by a "prize court" to a private interest in 1865. It is a tantalizing thought that the sixth gun was most likely aboard. It is worth mentioning, in early 1880, a 3" gun of the correct description as an Armstrong and labeled as a "trophy" was sold by sealed bid. Sadly to date, no trace of this gun can be found. This may well explain the missing 6th gun.

Spring of 1865, Gen. Lee's was compelled to retire his army which was extended from Richmond to Petersburg, Va. Two columns one from each city was to abandon their current positions and rendezvous at Amelia Court House, to assemble as scheduled on Wednesday, April 5, 1865. There they anticipated resupply by rail and from Gen. G.W. Custis Lee's wagon train. Federal cavalryman however, on a reconnaissance mission under the command of Gen. Henry E.



Gen. Henry Davies

Davies Jr., from General Sheridan's column, intercepted Custis Lee's wagon train four miles from Painville. The wagons crossed the Appomattox River to the west of Clementon Bridge. Consequently, the needed supplies failed to arrive; furthermore, Custis Lee's badly needed 20,000 rations were burned by the union cavalry. As Gen. R. E. Lee's famished troops tarried for the failed delivery, the time was made good by the federal cavalry blocking the planned retreat route to Jetersville.

Gen. R. E. Lee had to reorganize his plan yet again, in so doing turned his force south west in the direction of Farmville about 20 miles distant with the expectation of resupplying at that place, then move on to Lynchburg and

North Carolina. His soldiers endured many skirmishes in the day and forced marches at night.

In Gen. G.W. Custis Lee's wagon train, were five artillery pieces which were captured along with a host of other material. The clash though brief resulted in significant losses for the withdrawing Confederates. Pvt. William Wilson of the 12th Virginia Cavalry remembered the capture of the wagon train on April 5, 1865, *"the panic was greatest in the wagons nearest the river ... the road was soon blocked with wagons, sacks of corn, oats, meal, flour, bacon, trunks, knapsacks, cooking utensils and every other article of camp equipage were indiscriminately thrown out. Teams were cut loose ... and a general rush ensued"* The 1st New Jersey Cavalry led by Major Walter Robbins captured 200 wagons, 320 prisoners, 430 horses and mules, 310 teamsters, five pieces of artillery and 11 battle flags. The prisoners, artillery, and animals were all brought off safely.



Gen. G. W. Custis Lee

The artillery captured may have been a part of Ramsay's North Carolina Battery, commanded by Lt. Jesse F. Woodard. It turns out the guns taken near Painville were five 3" Armstrong muzzle loaded rifles. Though they were a valuable part of Gen. Custis Lee's wagon train, they presented a logistical and tactical problem to the Confederate artillery commanders. The unique ammunition required for these guns was extremely limited and beyond the fabrication capabilities of a retrograding army. Increased pressure applied by the U.S. Navy blockade prevented delivery of appropriate ammunition and other war supplies as a result of the improved effectiveness of the Federal Navy cordon.



Major Walter Robbins

General E.P. Alexander spoke well of the Armstrong gun in spite of its ammunition shortcomings. He writes, *"Of the Armstrong shunt-guns, six were obtained just before the close of the war and they were never tried in the field. They were muzzle loaders and nothing could exceed their accuracy and the perfection of the ammunition ... taking all things into consideration the guns are probably the most effective field-rifles yet made."*

The highly valued but inadequately supplied Armstrong guns were known early on to have ammunition shortages. General Pendleton notes his First Corps artillery:

By command of Gen. R. E. Lee:



Wagon train and two of the five guns captured

W. H. Taylor
Assistant
Adjutant-
Gen HDQRS.
ARTILLERY,
FIRST
CORPS,

February 28,
1865.

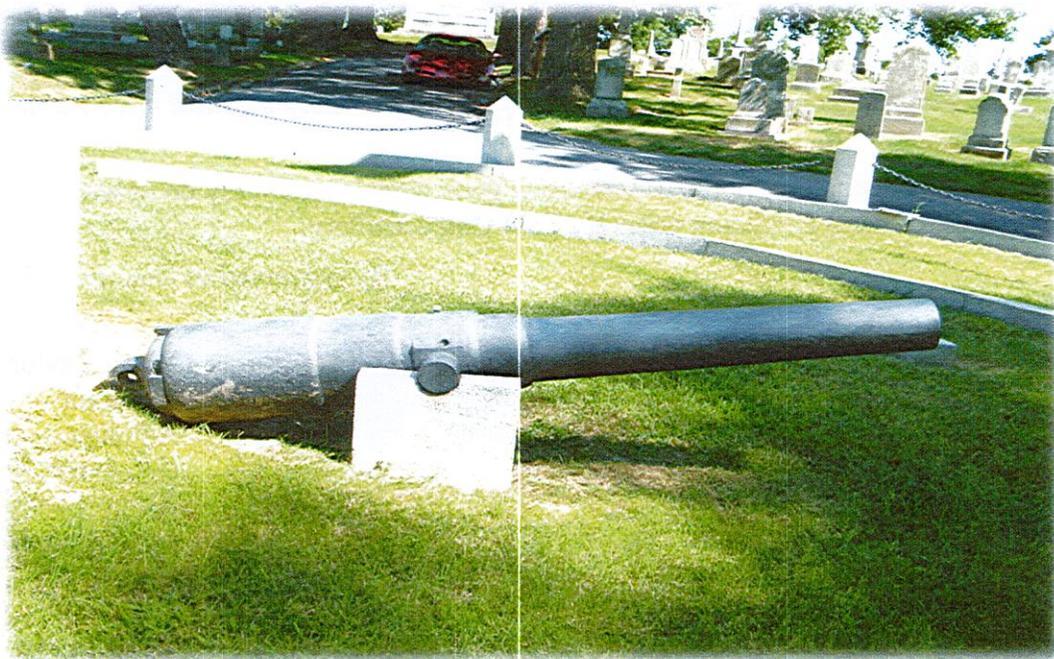
GEN.: I
received this
morning your
note directing
me to turn over
four 3-inch
rifles to the

cavalry; but while making arrangements to execute it, I beg to submit that it will seriously weaken my rifle armament, already, I believe, the weakest in the army. ... This will leave me with sixty-four smooth-bores, eighteen 3-inch rifles, and five Armstrong and one Whitworth ... the Armstrong and Whitworth are only temporary guns, as the ammunition for the former is limited, and when it is gone I wish to replace them all with smooth-bores. ... Losing the guns to federal capture may have been a tactical loss of a logistical dilemma. They were now a Yankee

problem. By the end of May, the U.S. inventory of captured artillery had completed and forwarded to places of storage. Lt. Parker confirmed the Armstrong guns taken at Painville are in the federal register of captured guns, he reported: Lieutenant F. H. Parker, Chief Ordnance Officer, Army of the Potomac to Col. George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.:

May 31, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of artillery and small-arms received by the ordnance department, captured from and surrendered by the enemy in the recent campaign, in operations around Petersburg, and against the rebel army after the evacuation. This does not include the heavy artillery, which was collected by Gen. Abbot ... 3-inch Whitworth guns, rebel, 1; 12-pounder Armstrong guns, rifled, rebel, 5



One of the five guns captured April 5, 1865-Photo Ron Bupp

The Armstrong 3" Field Gun

In England a breech loaded 3" Armstrong was developed in 1858, but failed to live up to its expectations. Sr. William Armstrong engineered a 3" muzzle loader in 1862 with distinctive three groove rifling that was dubbed a "shunt" system. The main tube of the gun was composed of steel, with four wrought iron coils welded on top of each other around the breech of the gun where the highest pressure would be exerted upon firing.



**Sr. William
Armstrong**

The projectiles for the Armstrong gun fit into a category identified as "studded" projectiles. That is they were manufactured with projections of brass along the

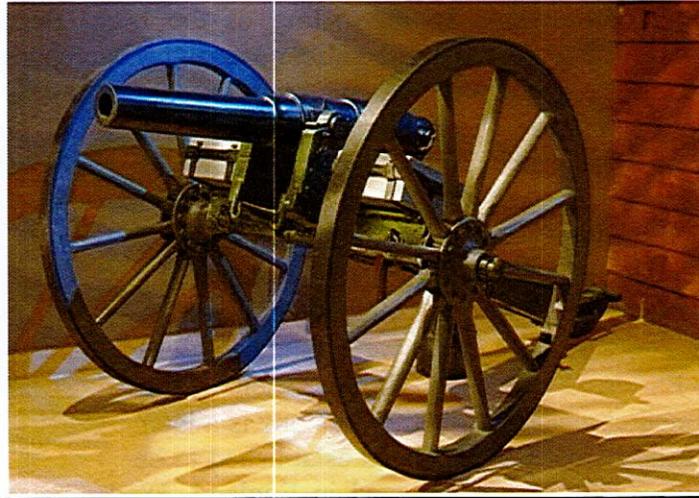
outside of the projectile conforming to the rifling of the bore. Because of their unique construction, existing projectiles of the same caliber were not interchangeable. Two of these unique British manufactured shells are here pictured to help visualize the conundrum of the Confederate arsenals and munitions manufacturers. The shell on the left (three rows of three brass studs) has the letters; "EOC" cast into the nose section (ogive), which identifies it was manufactured at Elswick Ordnance Company, England and is believed to be one of the seven unfired long pattern type Armstrong shells, recovered by Chester Dawson, near Painville. The fuzes were found in close proximity by Tony Easter. The second shorter shell is an example of the segmented case shot projectile; this one is a later example. The range of the Armstrong had been established to be substandard to the Whitworth. Tests conducted in England, 1864 demonstrated at 33 degrees elevation, the 3" Whitworth muzzle loader with case shot attained 8,776 yards whereas the Armstrong 3" muzzle loader with segmented case shot attained no more than 6,774 yards. General E.P. Alexander's conclusion on the capability of the Armstrong gun may have been overstated ... *"taking all things into consideration the guns are probably the most effective field-rifles yet made," E. P. Alexander.* In Alexander's defense he was not afforded the chance to observe them deployed in action which may have altered his "consideration" of their performance.



Courtesy of the Horse Soldier
Gettysburg, Pa.

Conclusion

- *The Armstrong guns may have arrived in staggered shipments, early to midyear 1864, most likely at Wilmington, N. C., via Nassau.
- *The guns then are forwarded to Richmond, Va. until attached to a combat battery, early fall 1864. Deployment is a problem because of the inadequate supply of ammunition obtainable.
- *At the time of the evacuation of Richmond, they become part of Gen. Custis Lee's wagon train.
- *They are captured April 5, 1865 near Painville, Va. They never fired a shot in anger.
- *Federal forces under General Henry Abbot, secure field and heavy artillery pieces in storage areas i.e., arsenals primarily in the north.
- *One - 3" Armstrong gun is put on permanent display Jan 2, 1869, at West Point Military Academy, N.Y.
- *Four of the Armstrongs linger in military storage until the commencement of civilian monumentation efforts. With respect to these four guns, they are provided by the federal government in the 1870's, to Prospect Hill Cemetery where they remain till this day.
- *In early 1880, a 3" gun of the correct description as an Armstrong and labeled as a "trophy" was sold by sealed bid. Sadly to date, no trace of this gun can be found. This may well explain the missing 6th gun and why it has not been located.



Historical Arms Web Site-This gun is a breech loader however replicates the mounted appearance of the muzzle loader

Gun Data

	<u>Gun Number</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Manufacture Date</u>	<u>Maker</u>	<u>Rear Sight Aperture #</u>
West Point Gun:	1184	1009 lbs	1864	Elswick	presume # 1184
Prospect Hill Cemetery	1185	1007 lbs	1864	Elswick	1185
York, Pa.	1186	1005 lbs	1864	Elswick	1186
	1187	1008 lbs	1864	Elswick	1187
	1190	1005 lbs	1864	Elswick	1190

Records indicate the standard weight for the 3" muzzle loaded Armstrong gun is 996 Lbs. All of the above are evidently overweight. It is *plausible* the sixth gun not accounted for may have been either number -1188 or 1189.

Burial arrangement of soldiers in the Soldiers' Circle-Inner ring clockwise starting at the flag pole (Gettysburg soldiers noted)

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. W. Patent-Gettysburg-107 th Pa. | 26. A. Reese | |
| 2. C. Stine | 27. B. Cloutman | |
| 3. Charles Grosset-Gettysburg-83 rd Pa. | 28. T. Cullen | |
| 4. A. Crytzer | 29. R. More | |
| 5. C. Quarryillew | 30. G.W. Soper | |
| 6. S. P. Shenneb | 31. E. Verrell | |
| 7. W. H. Dinsmore-Gettysburg-140 th Pa. | 32. P. Sacks | |
| 8. H. McCann | 33. P. A. Wyman | |
| 9. R. H. Wilt | 34. Thomas Moriartz-Gettysburg- 22 nd Mass. | |
| 10. J. Gibson | 35. Ira Hunt-Gettysburg-27 th Independent | |
| 11. E. Hess | 36. C. F. Moody | |
| 12. J. Black | 37. J. H. McClore | |
| 13. P.A. Minnich | 38. Winslow Morr, Sgt.-Gettysburg-16 th Ma. | |
| 14. A. Test | 39. Michael Hagden-Gettysburg-6 th Wis. | |
| 15. J. Hartman | 40. August Stein- Gettysburg-1 st U.S. Artillery | |
| 16. W. A. Powers | 41. E. Franklin Rollins- Gettysburg-1 st Min. | |
| 17. John Cooley-Gettysburg-2 nd Regulars | 42. J. Kehoe | |
| 18. Samuel Lamb, Sgt.-Gettysburg-3 rd . Ind. | 43. E. S. Carr | |
| 19. W. Fanning | 44. Michael Donovan-Gettysburg-12 th Regulars | |
| 20. J. Brown | 45. R. Archer | |
| 21. Michael Vogelbaugh-Gettysburg-5 th Ohio | 46. C. W. Young | |
| 22. W. Brown | 47. UNKNOWN | |
| 23. William Batchheldor-Gettysburg-16 th Ma. | 48. UNKNOWN | |
| 24. George Werner-Gettysburg-12 th Regulars | 49. Davis | |
| 25. S. L. Brown | 50. Ward | 51. J.K. |

Outer ring clockwise beginning at the flag pole

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 52. J. B. Hershey | 78. T. Bourder |
| 53. G.S. Weitzer | 79. J. Wantz |
| 54. H. Miller | 80. A. Lang |
| 55. G. W. Bennett | 81. G. W. Head |
| 56. Emet Knierim, Cpl.-Gettysburg-143 rd . Pa. (died Oct. 3 rd) | 82. E. Woodruff |
| 57. W. Greek | 83. G. Blakney |
| 58. H. M. Parker | 84. F. Dehker |
| 59. D. Sechrist | 85. D. Shepard |
| 60. C. Rose | 86. G.W. Gladwell |
| 61. L. Sipe | 87. L. T. Balmer |
| 62. J. C. Jenkins | 88. D. Helman |
| 63. G. W. Rowland | 89. P. Hefferm |
| 64. Adam Eckler-Gettysburg-74 th Pa. | 90. S. Millis |
| 65. Charles Herbstritt, Sgt-Gettysburg-74 th Pa. | 91. D. O'Connell |
| 66. R. Edwards | 92. A. Douglass |
| 67. R. Melbath | 93. A. Patten |
| 68. J. L. Blucher | 94. G. Row |
| 69. J. S. Melliver | 95. H. W. Henderson |
| 70. W. Young | 96. G. Albro |
| 71. T. H. Stevens | 97. I. S. Grove |
| 72. T. Lannon | 98. G. Husha |
| 73. H. Ende | 99. J. P. M erger |
| 74. W. Cornhill | 100. S. Schaver |
| 75. C. R. Siple | 101. W. Sparco |
| 76. R. Ellebrant | 102. A. Babcock |
| 77. D. Moser | 103. P. Wilbur |

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 104. P. Ackerman | 130. M. Sprague | 157. S. Heath |
| 105. J. Hilton | 131. H. Shapp | 158. J. Douglass |
| 106. W. Holmes | 132. P. Westervelt | 159. R. New |
| 107. G. Pennell | 133. L. C. Ronk | 160. A. Zahuders |
| 108. B. S. Cobb | 134. O. E. Tuthill | 161. T. H. Baines |
| 109. P.S. Phelps | 135. M.Wooker | 162. J. Long |
| 110. W. Kreps | 136. J. Brown | 163. E. Adams |
| 111. S. H. Drew | 137. G. Oltman | |
| 112. M. Lanahan | 138. F. Wolf | |
| 113. J. Weaver | 139. W. B. Ball | |
| 114. S. Steel | 140. E. W. Little | |
| 115. E. Vancampen | 141. R. Reddy | |
| 116. W. H. Jones | 142. J. Irish | |
| 117. A. Newman | 143. J. L. Knapp | |
| 118. W. O'Hare | 144. W. Kemp | |
| 119. W. Whitman | 145. W. T. Vandermark | |
| 120. J.F. McAnlis | 146. R. J. Abbott | |
| 121. J. Claybaugh | 147. D. G. Rich | |
| 122. B.F. Folson | 148. H. Brehl-Gettysburg-44 th N.Y. | |
| 123. W. Marrey | 149. C. C. Holmes-Gettysburg-149 th N.Y. | |
| 124. M.W. Harter | 150. S. Cooper-Gettysburg-111 th N.Y. | |
| 125. P. Farnam | 151. A. Zimmerman | |
| 126. W. T. Reeves | 152. C. E. Austin | |
| 127. T. Greer | 153. W. M. Drake | |
| <u>New York</u> | 154. M. Collins | |
| 128. G. H. Morris | 155. J. McCrollick | |
| 129. J. McVay | 156. N. Kearns | |

**The York Daily-September 28, 1874- Time capsule in the base of the
Soldiers' Monument.**

The granite base and shaft of the Soldiers' monument arrived on Saturday night from Baltimore. Is a fine piece of work, and answers in every particular to the description given in the Daily some time ago, which was taken from the architect's drawing.

The Baltimore American, of Friday, in an article in reverence to this monument, erroneously states that a figure of a soldier in bronze is being cast in Europe, to surmount the stone part of the monument.

In the top of the base is a hole 6x6 inches square and 9 inches deep in which will be deposited the articles usually placed in cornerstones. Persons having in their possession any relics, suitable to be placed in the box which they wish to donate for that purpose will please send them to Miss Kate Kurtz.

As stated by us last week, the bronze figure is already cast and arrived in York some days ago. It was not cast in Europe but made by Messrs. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Brashears & Son, the contractors for the monument will at once proceed to erect it. Mr. Edward Smyser has been engaged to do the hauling.

**The York Daily October 1, 1874- Contents of the time capsule in the
Soldiers' Monument**

The Soldiers' Monument.—Yesterday, the die block or shaft of the monument was taken from the depot to the cemetery. On account of the different detentions, the workmen were unable to put it in position on the base. The statue or bronze figure has not yet been taken out.

This morning, the box which is to be placed in the base stone, will be sealed up with its contents.

The box contains one copy of each paper published in York. One copy of each number of a paper called the "Fair Reporter," published during a Fair which was held in February, 1864, for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society. These papers were presented by Miss Catharine Kurtz. Three numbers of a paper called the "Cartridge Box," published by the soldiers of the hospital at York, presented by Mrs. Rachael Miles. One of these papers contains a full account of the assassination of President Lincoln; one copy of each of the "Laurel Reporters" published during the late Laurel festival. These were presented by Mr. S. H. Spangler. Several badges worn by ladies on special occasions during the war, to designate that they were members of hospital committees. A list of the names of the officers of the Hospital and also of the Susquehanna (military) division, prepared by Dr. A. R. Blair. A paper prepared by Mr. Samuel Small, Sr., giving interesting incidents and important events which transpired during the war. A complete history of the Ladies Aid Society and of the Monumental Association, prepared by Hon. Thomas E. Cochran. A list of the names of the late contributors for the erection of the monument, also the names of the ladies

who were actively engaged during the war, in attending to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, prepared by the Misses Kurtz and Miss Latimer. Several soldiers memorials were also deposited in the box by the Misses Kurtz. The photographs for the chief officers of the York Hospital and a small flag were also among the contents.

Last evening the photographs of a number of generals of the late war were added to the contents of the box.

The bronze soldier that tops the granite shaft at the center of the "Soldiers' Circle" in York, has an older twin brother. The sculptor in addition to the figure in York, provided one seven years previous to the cemetery in Roxbury outside of Boston Mass. Below you notice the mock-up in the sculptor's studio, followed on the next page by the "older" brother in Roxbury, Mass.





Newspaper article regarding the Soldiers Circle -January 27, 1875. U. S.
Government to provide headstones

On the 18th instant, our member of Congress, Hon. John A. Magee, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution, authorizing the Quartermaster-General of the United States to provide head-stones for the graves of soldiers interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery at York, Pennsylvania :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the piece or parcel of ground ceded to the United States, lying within the inclosure of the Prospect Hill Cemetery at York, Pa., in which soldiers of the United States from sixteen States of the Union have been interred, and in which a monument has been erected by the Monumental Association of York, Pa., be, and is hereby, constituted a national cemetery, to be cared for as other cemeteries of the United States are cared for; and the Quartermaster-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to provide head-stones for the graves of the soldiers therein interred, as in the case of other national cemeteries under existing laws, except the building of a house and the putting of a fence around said enclosure.

The Resolution was read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DECORATION CEREMONIE.—The decoration of the soldiers' graves in the cemeteries in this vicinity, took place on Saturday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies.

A procession was formed on east Market street, right resting on Centre Square, and started for Prospect Hill cemetery about half past three o'clock p. m., in the following order:

Worth Infantry Band.
Chief Marshal, Lieut. Col. A. C. Steig, and
Asst. Marshal Lieut. Lentz.
York Zouaves, commanded by Lieut. Strayer.
Continental Rifle Co., commanded by Capt.
Saylor.
Soldiers and Sailors of the late war under the
command of Capt. M. S. Cross.
Two Hearses bearing flowers.
Carriages containing the Orator, Ministers,
aged Soldiers and Defenders.
Children of the "Home" in carriages.
Citizens in carriages.

There were about 300 persons in line. The procession presented a fine appearance, and attracted much attention. A large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled on the cemetery by the time of the arrival of the procession.

All were formed around the soldiers' lot and a dirge was played by the band. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bender, Pastor of the Duke street M. E. church. "America" was sung by the members of the Band. A short address was then delivered by George Graybill, Capt. York Zouaves. The graves were then strewn with flowers by Orphan Children, who were inside the enclosure of the Soldiers' lot.

The exercises were somewhat shortened,

DECORATION CEREMONIES.—The decoration ceremonies yesterday afternoon surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in York, and it is supposed that more persons were in the cemetery on this occasion than ever before, numbering many thousands.

Promptly, at the hour announced, the procession moved from Centre Square in the following order:

Chief Marshal, Lieut. Col. A. C. Stieg,
Aids.
Capt. Sam'l Saylor, Lieut. Goodlin.
1st Division.
6th Regt. Inf't. Band.
Military Companies.
Old Soldiers and Sailors.
2nd Division.
Marshal, I. Radtall.
Citizens' Band.
Board of School Control.
Public Schools.
3rd Division.
Marshal, Lieut. John M. Deitch.
Hearse with flowers.
Children of the "Home" in carriages.
Clergymen and speakers.
Chief Burgess and Town Council.
Citizens generally afoot and in vehicles.

The first division moved up east Market street and halted in front of the Presbyterian church while the second division passed up to the crossing east of the church and then countermarched to Queen street.

At the east entrance gate the column halted, and the Board of School Control together with the "boquet corps" consisting of two pupils from each school in line, passed in and marched around the grave of Mr. James Smith, decorating it with a profusion of flowers. The monument over the grave was appropriately decorated and trimmed.

The church bell was tolled while the decorating was going on. A dirge was also played by the Band, and the military companies were at present arms.

The third division halted at Queen street.

After those who entered the burying grounds returned into line, the second division moved down Queen to Philadelphia, down Philadelphia street to George. At George street, the head of the column halted, and the children faced toward the street while the first division passed in the advance.

The second division then proceeded to the Cemetery, followed by the third division of the procession.

The procession formed a line very nearly a half mile in length.

The first and third division passed into the lower gate, filed around the soldiers' lot, and the second division, or the public schools,

Decoration Ceremonies.

According to a time honored custom, the graves of the soldiers interred in Prospect Hill cemetery, were strewn with flowers by the children of the Home.

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a procession was formed on east Market street, right resting on Centre Square, and moved in the following order to the above named cemetery :

Capt. W. F. Eichar, Chief Marshal,
Capt. R. C. Ivory, Aid,
Keystone Drum Corps,
Company A, 8th Regiment, N. G., commanded
by Lieut. Goodling,
York Grays, commanded by Capt. Strine,
Hearses with flowers,
Carriages containing Capt. Geo. Graybill,
master of ceremonies; Geo. W. McElroy,
Esq., orator; Rev. J. C. Smith, the Haydn
Quartette, and the children of the Home

The procession was accompanied by a large number of citizens. Hundreds had also gone out in advance of the parade.

The exercises in the cemetery were opened with singing by the Haydn Quartette; prayer by the Rev. J. C. Smith.

Geo. W. McElroy, Esq., the orator of the

AT THE CEMETERY

the following exercises took place; after "Star Spangled Banner," by the band, Rev. Wm. S. Freas offered an earnest prayer. "Our Honored Dead," by the choir, was followed by the reading of General Orders by Master of Ceremonies, Capt. W. F. Eichar. "Hail Columbia," by the band. The oration was delivered by Rev. S. M. Smith, who spoke for about half an hour, handling his subject in an able and fluent manner. "America," by the choir. Messrs. T. R. Hendrickson, G. Charles Worley, L. H. Greenawalt and Milton Johnson concluded the Memorial services. After a song by a quartette and a dirge by the band, the survivors of the Mexican war decorated the graves of their late comrades, while the Sons of Veterans, assisted by the children of the Orphans' Home, decorated the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the late war. The soldiers' monument was decorated with flowers and a wreath by George O. Luttman, of Post 37, and John McComas of the S. of V.

After the ceremonies were over the procession started for town, followed by the greater mass of people, but many remained to view the decorated graves.

During the morning the Sons of Veterans visited other burying grounds in town and decorated the graves of soldiers, while the graves of many citizens were also visited by relatives and friends, who also strewed flowers and decorated the graves.

Dispatches from Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Harrisburg and other places show that the day was generally observed throughout the state with more than usual interest and ceremony.

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MORNING, MAY 31, 1886.

MEMORIAL DAY.

SERVICES AT THE CEMETERY.

**A Large Procession and Great Interest—
Soldiers' Graves Buried With
Honors.**

The interest manifested in the memorial services on Saturday was almost universal, and nearly all places of business were closed. The attendance at Prospect Hill Cemetery was immense, eight thousand people, it is estimated, crowding the grounds.

Long before the parade took place the sound of music was heard in different parts of town as the organizations were forming at the headquarters. Every available space at and near the square was occupied by spectators, while large numbers were on their way to the cemetery to avoid the crush. The procession formed on South George street with right resting on Centre Square, and moved promptly at four o'clock. The procession, when in motion, presented a fine appearance and including the occupants of the long string of carriages about five hundred people were in line.

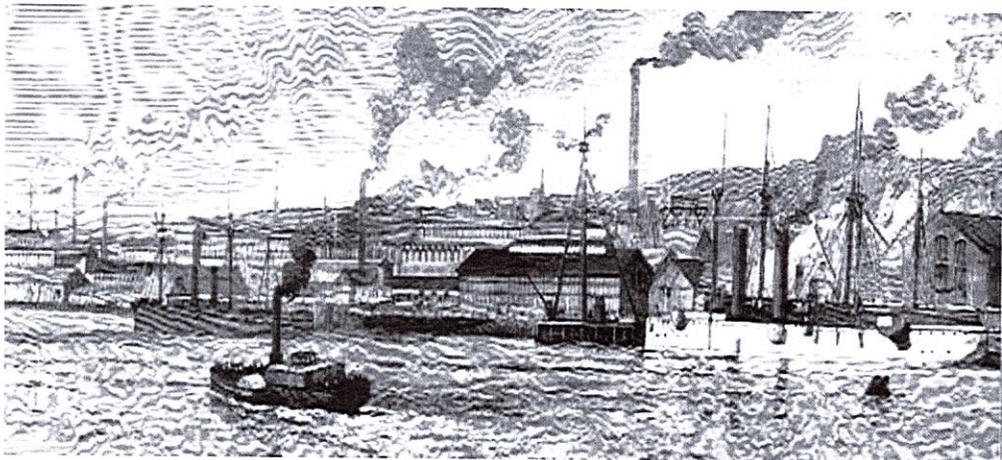
The procession was headed by Chief Marshal Captain W. I. Reisinger, followed by his aids, Captain E. L. Schroeder, Lieut. A. W. Minnich and Dr. K. S. Stabile, who rode spirited horses. The Master of Ceremonies was Captain W. F. Eicher, who followed in a carriage accompanied by his little daughter and Rev. Messrs. Freas and Ferguson. The police force, under the command of Lieutenant Johnson, presented an imposing appearance as they marched along with steady tread. Under the command of Captain E. Z. Strine, the York Grays attracted considerable attention by their fine marching, showing that they were thoroughly drilled. The soldier boys were headed by the Springgarden Band, which discoursed excellent music. Preceding General Sedgwick Post 37, G. A. R., were the three survivors of the Mex-

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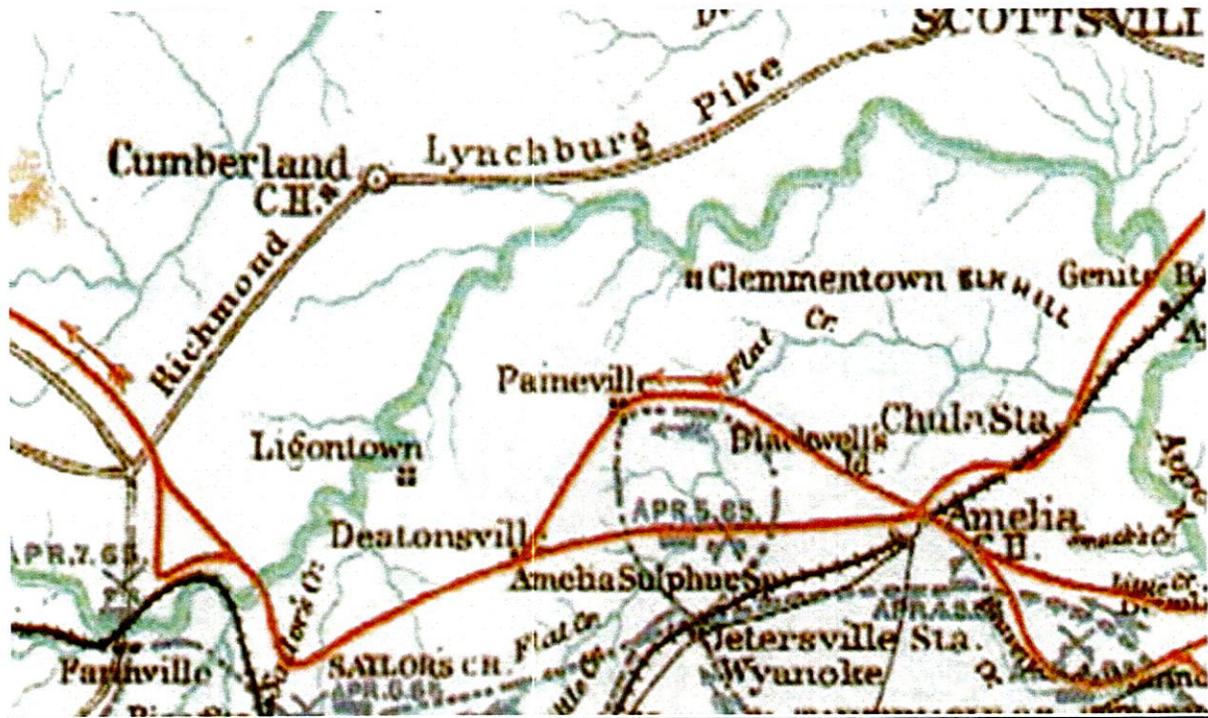
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Original hand drawing by Alfred Waud-note the comments in Waud's own hand stating the capture date, where the event took place and General Davis' name.



Elswick Foundry in England where the Armstrong guns were manufactured.



Map depicting the area of operations, April 5, 1865, with Painville at the center of the map. Amelia Courthouse lower right.

Notes

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Ron has been a Civil War enthusiast since learning of his great uncle who served in the 130th. Pa. Vol. Inf. Living only 30 miles east of Gettysburg served to only deepen his appreciation of all things Civil War. He has given talks at the York County Heritage Trust, Cumberland County Historical Society, Penn State/York Campus, civic groups, local public and private schools, on the strategy, equipment, and ordnance used at the Battle of Gettysburg. Ron served proudly in the U.S. Marine Corps during the 1972 Spring Offensive in Vietnam awarded the Navy/Marine Corps Meritorious Unit Commendation, Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry Meritorious Unit Citation and participated in two campaigns. Ron is retired following 29 years as Chaplain in the York County Prison in York, Pa.

