Harrisburg Boy Serves in Spanish American War

(Pennsylvania Military Museum, J. Gleim, Museum Curator)





Charles H. Delaney (1884-1954) of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania was fourteen years old when he carried this drum for the Army. Painted on the drum is "10th REGIMENT DRUM CORPS". The calfskin head of the drum is decorated with a roster of Company H, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (PVI). Also listed on the head are the names of those who died there. Likely decorated by Delaney to commemorate his service, the drum head is a moving tribute to his comrades and their service.

Charles Delaney was born to a well-known Harrisburg family. His father, John Carroll Delaney fought with the 107th Pennsylvania Infantry during the Civil War. He participated in 26 battles, was captured and escaped 6 times, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in 1865. Following the war, he declined a military appointment and instead worked in politics. Likely inspired by his father's service, Charles enlisted with the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry May 1, 1898. Just a short time later, the unit

was mustered into federal service and departed for the Philippines. They arrived in early July and participated in the battle of Malate July 31-August 1 and in the advance on and capture of Manila August 13.



On August 31, 1899, the Harrisburg Telegraph newspaper featured young Charles on its front page as part of a spread entitled "Boys Fought in the Philippines":

"This young man is about the youngest volunteer who bore arms in the late war. He is a son of Captain John C. Delaney, former Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, and was scarcely 14 years of age when he joined the Tenth Pennsylvania in this city as a drummer boy, attaining his 14th birthday May 25, 1898...At the time of his enlistment he was first sergeant of the Harrisburg Zouaves. Young Delaney was a great favorite with Colonel Hawkins and the men of the regiment and he had not been long in the Philippines until he was made an orderly."

Armies throughout the world used drummers for hundreds of years to keep men marching in step and to communicate signals and commands from officers to troops. By the 18th century, drummers were often accompanied by fifers and were trained to play a standardized set of marches and signals. While the image of young drummer boys persists in popular culture, most military drums were played by adult men. However, during the American Civil War and despite age limits, boys as young as 13 did enlist as drummers. By the time Charles carried his drum in 1898, drummers were being replaced by buglers. With the advent of reliable telegraph communication, the US Army abolished drummers in the field in 1917.