

Recruit & Member Handbook

For the

Cape Fear Living History Society Inc.

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Prepared for the Authenticity & Recruiting Committee:

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About this Handbook

This handbook represents a general guideline for the members and recruits of the Cape Fear Living History Society, Inc. The handbook contains articles defining the purpose of the Society, rules and regulations governing the unit, by-laws of the Society, and the authenticity guidelines which set the parameters of our impressions of the soldier of the American Civil War.

The unit was founded in 1982 by several historically minded people in southeastern North Carolina, interested in the Civil War period of American history. We are a non-political, non-profit, authentic Civil War re-enactment/living history unit, incorporated and legally registered.

The Purpose of the Cape Fear Living History Society

Purpose: The purpose of the Cape Fear Living History Society, Inc. is to provide the general public with a resource which will interpret and enhance the knowledge and understanding of the history of the American Civil War.

Goal One: To provide an educational program that will enhance local, regional, state, and national programs by telling, as accurately as possible, the military, social and political aspects of the Civil War period.

Objectives:

- 1) To create a beneficial educational resource, which will educate the public to the historical significance of the role of the Confederate and Federal armies in the Civil War.
- 2) To provide programs that will serve as a unique educational asset to the public, and that will contribute to the tourist industry, and will be economically advantageous to local communities.
- 3) To provide social, recreational and educational activities to the public and the membership of the society.
- 4) To promote and encourage the knowledge and appreciation of a significant portion of American history.
- 5) To promote understanding and support for the preservation and education of our cultural resources, relating to the Civil War period.

Goal Two: To provide a more comprehensive interpretation of the Civil War period, through appropriate educational means.

Objectives:

- 1) To provide an educational experience through the use of living history as an interpretive method.
- 2) To portray the Federal and Confederate soldier of the Civil War period in an authentic and professional manner.
- 3) To interpret the social, political, cultural and military history of American society in the years prior to 1865.
- 4) To provide a volunteer organization to local, regional, state and national agencies, which will supplement existing educational and recreational activities.

Goal Three: To provide a unique social organization for the general benefit of its members and fellow living historians.

Objectives:

- 1) To provide a family oriented social organization.
- 2) To provide a safe atmosphere for members.
- 3) To provide recreational and educational activities for the membership.
- 4) To provide fun and enjoyment to the membership.

Goal Four: To interpret the common soldier of the Civil War in an authentic and professional manner.

Objectives:

- 1) To maintain the highest and best standards of historical authenticity in the grooming, dress, equipment, and bearing of all members in this organization.
- 2) To base all interpretations of the common soldier of the Civil War upon well-founded documentation and research.
- 3) To function as a military unit in accordance with *United States Army Regulations (1861)*, and other military texts, such as *Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics*, *Casey's Infantry Tactics*, and *Mahan's Outpost*.
- 4) To familiarize the public and our fellow living historians with the music, life and times of the common soldier of the Civil War.

General Rules and Regulations

This section of the handbook for the Cape Fear Living History Society, Inc. contains the by-laws, weapon safety information and general rules and regulations, which shall govern the overall organization and administration of the units portrayed by the unit.

By-Laws and Regulations of the Cape Fear Living History Society, Inc.

ARTICLE I: NAME AND STRUCTURE

Section I: Unit Representations. In light of the diversified nature of this organization, the following units have been selected for portrayal:

- 1) Confederate Infantry - Company K (The Bladen Guards), 18th North Carolina Troops. We reserve the right to all companies of the 18th NCT.
- 2) Federal Infantry - Company A, 9th New Jersey Volunteers.

Section II: The Society shall be a non-profit organization, legally registered and incorporate.

Section III: The Society shall be governed by a slate of commissioned and non commissioned officers (see article II) and its Board of Directors (see article III).

Section IV: In general, the Society shall be known as the Cape Fear Living History Society, Incorporated.

ARTICLE II: OFFICERS

Section I: Rank Structure - For this organization, the rank structure will follow the United States Army Regulations, 1861, and shall not exceed the prescribed number of officers and non-commissioned for one regimental company, unless the growth of the Society dictates as expansion in rank and file. The prescribed rank structure for a full-strength company is as follows:

Captain Third Sergeant Third Corporal First Lieutenant Fourth Sergeant Fourth Corporal Second Lieutenant Fifth Sergeant Privates First Sergeant First Corporal Second Sergeant Second Corporal

- 1) At this time the strength of the company does not require a full staff, therefore the following positions shall be filled: INFANTRY- Captain, 1st Lieutenant, Sergeant, 2 Corporals (appointed by the Captain and Sergeant)
- 2) The rank structure may be expanded to meet the needs of the company at any time upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

Section II: Election and Terms of Office for Society Officers.

- 1) Officers of this Society shall be elected from members in good standing within the Society.

2) Officers shall serve a one year term, beginning January 1, and ending when a successor is elected by the general membership or appointed by the Board of Directors.

3) Elections shall be held during the month of December each year.

4) Nominations shall be made under the following guidelines: a) Military members may offer nominations for the Board of Directors and military.

b) Civilians may offer nominations for the Board of Directors only.

NOTE: Elections shall be held under the same guidelines as nominations.

5) Officers may succeed themselves in consecutive terms of office.

6) If for any reason a Society officer's position is vacated before their term is completed, the Commander shall appoint a successor for the remainder of that term.

7) To be eligible to vote in Society elections, two sanctioned events must be attended during the calendar year.

Section III: The Regimental (Company) Commander.

1) The Regimental Commander shall hold the rank of Captain.

2) The Commander shall function as the commander on the field.

3) The Commander of the Society shall have the following duties and privileges:

a) The Commander shall serve as the Executive Director of the Board.

b) The Commander shall maintain discipline within this organization to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors.

c) The Commander shall religiously enforce all safety practices when the unit is under arms.

d) The Commander shall ensure that uniform regulations prescribed by the Society are obeyed.

e) The Commander shall conduct an inspection of the unit as a whole prior to any event to determine the status of the unit in terms of correct and proper equipment prescribed by the authenticity guidelines.

f) The Commander shall enforce all rules, regulations and by-laws of this organization and those set forth by an event sponsor.

g) The Commander shall preside over all meetings, musters and assemblies of this Society.

h) The Commander shall approve the time and place of all general meetings and/or events attended by the Society.

i) The Commander shall inform the membership of all events and assemblies through sufficient written notice no later than seven (7) days prior to said event or assembly.

- j) The Commander shall assist and direct the Treasurer in all financial matters concerning this organization.
- k) The Commander shall act as an official representative of this organization as required by circumstances, and has the authority to appoint any regular member of the Society to act in such a position in his absence.
- l) The Commander or duly recognized individual shall be responsible for the publication of THE VIDETTE, the newsletter of the Society.
- m) The Commander must attend meetings of the Board of Directors when held.
- n) Election of the Commander shall be by all members in good standing and by a simple majority.
- o) The Commander must obtain the proper uniform and equipment necessary for the discharge of the duties of the position, and must be well versed in period military regulations and tactics.
- p) Recommendation for removal of the Commander may be made by the Board of Directors with a simple majority vote. The recommendation must be then voted on by the general membership, from which a simple majority vote will result in the removal of that officer from his post.
- q) The Commander is allowed \$200.00 per year from the Society's general fund for expenses other than postage.

Section IV: Other Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers

- 1) Commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be elected for a one-year term, as stated in Article II, Section III, Subsection 2. The only exception to this rule is the appointment of corporals. These appointments are to be made by the Commander with the help of the Sergeant. The Commander may remove the corporals.
- 2) All commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be expected to invest in the proper uniform and equipment necessary for the discharge of duties or may expect to be summarily removed from their posts by the Commander and/or the Board of Directors.
- 3) All commissioned and non-commissioned officers are expected to familiarize themselves with the United States Army Regulations, 1861, and references on military tactics, and shall also be expected to demonstrate their capability at practical execution of said regulations and tactics on the field. Failure to comply will result in removal from post by the Commander and/or Board of Directors.
- 4) Any commissioned or non-commissioned officer may be removed from his post as a result of misconduct or neglect of duty.
- 5) Commissioned or non-commissioned officers shall serve as safety officers on the field.

ARTICLE III: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section I: The Board of Directors shall consist of six (6) members: Commander, Treasurer, Sergeant, and three (3) at-large seats.

Section II: The Board of Directors shall be elected to office by the general membership during the Society's annual elections and will serve a one year term beginning on February 1, and terminating on January 31 the following year.

Section III: The Board of Directors shall be entrusted with the following duties and privileges:

- 1) The Commanders duties and privileges are outlined in Article II, Section IV.4.
- 2) The Treasurer of the Society shall have the following duties and privileges:
 - a) The Treasurer shall make all deposits and withdrawals of the Society funds.
 - b) The Treasurer shall pay all registration fees as provided by the Society.
 - c) The Treasurer shall withdraw Society funds with the approval of the Commander only.
 - d) The Treasurer shall keep a record of all debts to the Society.
- 3) The First Sergeant shall assist the Commander, Treasurer, and three (3) at-large Board members as needed in all Society matters.
- 4) The three (3) at-large Board members shall assist the Commander, Treasurer, and First Sergeant as needed in all Society matters.

Section IV: A minimum quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be four (4) members.

Section V: The Board of Directors shall keep a permanent written record of their meetings and actions. These records shall be made available to the general membership of the Society upon request.

Section VI: If for any reason a position on the Board of Directors is vacated before their term is completed, the remaining Board members shall appoint a successor for the remainder of that term.

ARTICLE IV: MEMBERSHIP, REGISTRATION, DUES AND PROXY VOTES

Section I: Membership

1) Membership is open to anyone, regardless of age, race, sex or religion, provided they maintain the standards set-forth in the by-laws of the Cape Fear Living History Society, Incorporated. However, in order to vote in Society elections one must be at least 16 years of age.

a) If under 18 years of age, applicant must have written permission of legal guardian in applying for membership.

b) All applications must be approved by the Board of Directors. If any Board member does not approve the application, it shall be sent to the entire membership and a simple majority shall decide.

c) All applicants must agree do portray both Federal and Confederate military or civilians.

2) Types of membership

- a) Single: One person. One vote in Society elections. Unit will pay insurance.
- b) Family: Husband, wife and children. Children must be 18 or under unless they are in school. Special cases will be reviewed by the Board of Directors. Every member 16 years of age or older shall be entitled to one vote in Society elections. Insurance will be paid by the unit for two (2) members that are eligible to vote. The insurance for each additional family member 16 years of age or older must be paid for with annual dues.
- c) Single membership is \$25. Family membership is \$30 – each additional child or dependent \$10 each.
- d) If new membership dues are paid after October 31, only the insurance premium is required for membership for the following year.
- e) If dues renewal dues are not paid by January 3, there will be a \$5 additional charge.

Section II: Event Registration

- 1) Events that require registration will be listed in the newsletter or website along with the registration that is required and a deadline.

Section III: Proxy Votes

- 1) In order for a proxy vote to be cast, written permission is required from the absent person. The Society shall retain the written proxy.

ARTICLE V: STANDARD UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS

Section I: The standard uniform requirements for the Society are abbreviated for quick reference in these by-laws. The authenticity guidelines as adopted by the Society's Authenticity Committee, further defines the uniform requirements for each member in order to put together a proper and authentic uniform.

Section II: Material and Construction of Period Clothing

- 1) All buttonholes should be hand sewn. The sewing machine was in widespread use by 1850; however it was not capable of doing buttonholes.
- 2) All visible stitching should be dark blue, brown or natural colored thread.
- 3) All uniforms should be constructed of natural fiber materials (wool, jean cloth, ticking, etc.). Be aware of coloration and construction of any material or uniform you may purchase.
- 4) All uniforms should be styles after documented styles known to have been used during the Civil War period.

Section III: Soldier of Infantry Impression

- 1) Uniform Cloth: Your impression should contain the following articles of uniform cloth, for the portrayal of both Confederate and Federal infantry.

- a) North Carolina Depot Shell Jacket
- b) Federal Fatigue or Sack Coat
- c) N.C. Depot Pattern Trousers
- d) Kersey Trousers (sky blue)
- e) Period Style Shirt
- f) Period Style Vest (military or civilian) OPTIONAL
- g) Period Style Undergarments
- h) Period Style Suspenders (braces)
- i) M1858 or M1861 Federal Forage Cap
- j) Confederate Style Kepis

2) Leather Goods: The following leather goods are necessary for the proper infantry impression:

- a) M1858, .58 cal. or .69 cal. Cartridge Box, black leather
- b) Black Leather Cartridge Box Sling
- c) M1854 Waist Belt, black leather, with keeper
- d) M1855 Bayonet Scabbard, black leather
- e) M1839 US Belt Plate, US Box Plate and Eagle Breast Plate
- f) North Carolina Roller Buckle Belt
- g) US Regulation Cap Box, black leather
- h) Jefferson Bootee (brogan), black leather

3) Field Equipment: The following field equipment items are necessary for the proper infantry impression:

- a) US 1858 Double-bag Knapsack
- b) US 1858 Tarred Haversack
- c) US Regulation Canteen (smooth-side or bulls-eye)
- d) US Issue Wool Blanket
- e) Rubber Gum Blanket or Poncho

f) US M1861 or M1864 Shelter Half

g) Period Eating Utensils

h) US Regulation Tin Cup

4) Weapons: The following weapons have been adopted by the Society for use in a proper infantry impression:

a) US 1842, .69 cal. Harpers Ferry Smoothbore, cloth or leather sling, bayonet

b) M1861 or M1863, .58 cal. Springfield Rifled Musket, leather sling, bayonet (PREFERRED)

b) 1853 or 1858, .577 cal. Enfield Rifled Musket, cloth or leather sling, bayonet

General Rules and Regulations

1) While participating at a re-enactment or living history program, the proper conduct and common courtesy will be shown at all times by each participant to the event host, fellow re-enactors and unit members.

2) All uniforms and equipment, military and civilian, must be made of proper material and construction.

3) All unit members shall conform to the wishes of the event host, and shall adhere to the rules and regulations of the event and its programs.

4) Camp Regulations: a) We will have an orderly, well-maintained camp portraying a unit in the field or a permanent camp, which ever is appropriate.

b) Firepits will be allowed in designated areas only.

c) All modern equipment, packages or foods are to be hidden from sight.

d) Do not leave your vehicle in camp. We suggest that you plan to be able to carry everything into camp. Please leave all unnecessary baggage at home.

e) Excessive drinking and rowdiness shall not be tolerated.

f) Be prepared for bad weather.

g) As a company, we are responsible for maintaining a guard within our street for the protection of personal and company property.

h) It is the duty of the sergeants to maintain order and cleanliness within the company street. We shall bag all trash and dispose of it properly.

i) No live ammunition or fireworks will be allowed.

j) No illegal substances will be tolerated.

- k) No discharging of weapons in the camp area. Weapons are to be discharged during drill and battle, and only on command.
- 5) No one under the age of 16 is allowed to carry a weapon.
- 6) All unit members are expected to cooperate with and follow local law enforcement authorities.
- 7) All members are expected to behave in a professional manner as it reflects well upon themselves and their unit.
- 8) The unit will maintain strict discipline during a reenactment; no member will be allowed to act independently.
- 9) All personnel are required to participate in all drills and formations unless specifically excused by their company commander for guard, fatigue detail or sickness.
- 10) All members should make a concerted effort to remain in the camp as much as possible when off duty.
- 11) It is the duty of the sergeants to maintain company records, to make sure the company is well supplied with water and firewood, that order is maintained at all times, and that the appearance and performance of the company is maintained at a high standard.
- 12) As a unit we are expected to take care of ourselves, we must be aware of our common needs and each member is expected to watch out for his comrade in arms
- 13) When pledging membership in this unit, it is understood a dual impression is expected both Federal and Confederate. You must be willing to help in filling the ranks wherever needed.

REV. Dec 12, 2004

Safety and the Hobby

A). Safety Ideals: The reproduction rifle musket is a real weapon. A blank round can easily burn, blind or maim a person when the musket is not handled properly. Safety rules and military etiquette govern the use of a firearm in this hobby, and the soldier should be conscious of that. Here are a few safety tips about equipment:

1. The Rifle – Check for the following:
 - a. The nipple is clear and not broken or worn down.
 - b. The hammer should be tightly attached and not wiggle on the mounting block. It should strike the nipple squarely on the cap. The rifle's safety (half-cock) must be functional.
 - c. The ramrod should tight in its channel, and all barrel bands secure.
2. Cartridges – The blank rounds consist of 80-120 grains of FF black powder, wrapped in a paper tube. Every member should familiarize themselves with how to properly make a cartridge, and a 10 round package. Keep your rounds packed into tins and carry the extra rounds wrapped in their packages in your haversack or knapsack, not in your pockets.

3. Caps – The brass caps contain fulminate of mercury and are very explosive, even to friction. Keep them in the cap box at all times.
4. Bayonets – They are not generally used in battle re-enactments, but you will need them for parades, guard duty and drill. Be sure it is clean and fits snugly on your rifle. The scabbard should hug the bayonet and the tip must be secure to it.

B) Safety Ideals for the Event: Once the equipment is understood, the soldier should understand rifle etiquette in the camp and the field. Safety comes first, and the excitement of the weekend should not take away your responsibilities to your weapon and those about you.

1. Hold that Trigger – When marching or moving through the drill procedure, always keep a firm grip on your rifle. This is especially true at Right Shoulder Shift. Keep the barrel elevated by pressing the rifle tight against your body and shoulder. Hold the rifle with both hands when the ground is rough or while moving at the Double Quick. Never let the barrel droop or come too close to the head of the man behind you in column or battle line. If you are tired and can't hold the rifle correctly, then fall out! That is the safest consideration for you and everyone else.
2. Loading and Firing – Remember to handle your weapon accordingly throughout the loading procedure, with safety in mind! While loading, have the rifle placed firmly next to your feet so it will not slip and fall. Keep the muzzle out and away from you and never look directly into it as an ember from a previous charge could set the powder off. When pouring powder, keep your hands off to one side, using only the thumb and forefingers to hold the paper so that you do not hit anyone. Once again, use only the thumb and forefinger to ram, and never put your hand over the muzzle. Upon returning the rammer, use only your small finger to press the rod back into the channel. When capping, have the rifle butt tucked firmly under your right arm, muzzle up and away from anyone around you, especially when you are in the rear rank! Never use the ramrod in battle!!

When aiming the weapon, keep your eyes clear of the area behind the hammer in case the camp may split and spark out of the nipple. You aren't judged for accuracy and you can close your eyes, but make sure the weapon fires so that you don't double load it. If the weapon still does not fire, call the attention of a file closer who will clear the weapon for you. While in the rear rank, be aware of the man in front. Keep your rifle's bottom barrel band at his shoulder, so that the cap does not burst in his ear and the muzzle is beyond his hands. As a guide, use your left hand to grasp the musket behind the bottom barrel band when aiming. Lightly touch the rear right shoulder of the man in front with your left forearm. This will always assure you that the muzzle and nipple are at a safe position to the front rank man's eyes and ears.

3. At the event – When on the march with a loaded weapon, uncaps the piece until the time when you are called into line. At no time should you rest on your piece with a hand or arm over the muzzle. Walking around with your rifle when not on duty is a military no-no! Never sit or lounge near the rifle stacks, as they could fall. In battle, make sure your weapon discharges when fired. Be aware of distances, burning powder, fire and wadding will extend several feet beyond the muzzle. If the enemy closes, point the muzzle up. Avoid hand to hand combat!! When taking a hit, carry the rifle with you to the ground, do not throw it. Stay clear of horses, because there is a possibility of them bolting or falling. Do not climb on captured artillery pieces, as they are private property. Do not take items from the

dead, this is stealing. Be very careful in capturing an enemy flag, attempting to take one has been known to cause unnecessary fights. Learn to recognize when it's simply better to back away from a bad situation, use common sense at all times, and point out safety problems.

Regimental Histories

History of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers



Although the last regiment to leave the State in 1861, the 9th was the first New Jersey troops committed to battle. The regiment joined General Ambrose Burnside's expedition to North Carolina in early 1862, the so-called Burnside Expedition. The first action of the 9th was Roanoke Island on February 8th. During this battle, in marshy conditions, another regiment, (possibly) the 9th New York, fired at least one volley into the 9th New Jersey's rear. The 9th New Jersey dropped into the mud and icy water with another volley passing overhead before the New York Zouaves realized their mistake. It was here that the Regiment became known as the "Jersey Muskrats."

The 9th New Jersey spent much of 1862 and 1863 in North Carolina, participating in several battles and doing garrison duty some of the time. In early 1864 the regiment returned to New Jersey as their three (3) year enlistment papers were up. Most of those who remained reenlisted and the regiment changed their banners to read Ninth New Jersey Veteran Volunteers. The men who reenlisted got an additional cash bonus plus thirty days veteran furlough. The regiment returned to the field in March of 1864 by moving into Virginia, beginning at Bermuda Hundred. The 9th served in Virginia through the Siege of Petersburg (VA). In time the regiment returned to North Carolina where it served until the end of the war. The war soon closed and the regiment was mustered out of service at Goldsboro, N. C., July 12, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 2,701, and it lost, by resignation 36, by discharge 352, by promotion 48, by transfer 537, by death 254, by desertion 167, by dismissal 1, not accounted for 36, mustered out, 1,270.

History of the 18th North Carolina Troops...by Ralph Clark



The regiment was initially raised for twelve months of service and called the 8th Infantry Regiment Volunteers. It was mustered into service August 20, 1861, at Camp Wyatt, near Wilmington, North Carolina, and assigned to the Department of North Carolina. Renamed the 18th Infantry November 14, 1861, it was reassigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida and stationed at Camp Stephens, midway between Charleston and Savannah.

Ordered to join the defense against Union General Burnside's attack on New Bern, North Carolina, the regiment marched north, and arriving too late, was assigned in March 1862 to General L. O'B. Branch's Brigade in the Department of North Carolina. In April, the regiment was reorganized for three years of service or until the end of the war. The original commander, Colonel James D. Radcliffe, was defeated for reelection, and was replaced by Colonel Robert H. Cowan. On May 27, 1862, Branch's Brigade participated in the Battle of Hanover Court House.(2) After the battle, the brigade was assigned to General A. P. Hill's Division in the Army of Northern Virginia.

In June, Hill's Division was assigned to 1st Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. During the Seven Days Battles at the end of June, the regiment was involved in the attack on Mechanicsville on June 26(3), and the Battles of Gaines' Mill June 27(4) and Frayser's Farm June 30.(5) The regiment was held in reserve for most of the time at the Battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, and when eventually it was ordered to advance, received heavy enemy fire but was not engaged. Beginning the campaign with about 400 men, the regiment lost 14 killed and 82 wounded during the week.

From July 1862 to May 1863, General Hill's Division, with Branch's, later Lane's Brigade, was assigned to General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson's 2nd Corps, Army of N. V. On August 9, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the Battle of Cedar Mountain.(6) The 18th was involved in the 2nd Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) August 28-30,(7) and at Ox Hill (Chantilly) September 1, 1862.(8) September 12-15 the regiment participated in the capture of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. On September 17, A. P. Hill's Division marched rapidly to reinforce General Lee in Maryland at the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam). Although the 18th was not engaged, the other regiments were heavily involved, and the brigade commander, General Branch, was killed. The brigade withstood heavy artillery fire at Sheperdstown Ford September 20. November 1, 1862, Colonel Lane was promoted to Brigadier General, and thenceforth the brigade bore his name. December 13, 1862, Lane's Brigade was in the Battle of Fredericksburg,(9) after which they went into winter quarters near Moss Neck, Virginia.

The brigade was not engaged on the first day of the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863. On May 2 they marched with Stonewall Jackson's Corps to flank the Federal position, but the brigade did not directly engage enemy troops until the night, when they twice repelled Federal advances. On the morning of May 3rd, the brigade mounted an unsuccessful attack on the Union artillery position, and the 18th lost its commander, Colonel T. J. Purdie, to a minie ball through the forehead.(10) During that attack, the 18th's regimental colors were captured by the 7th New Jersey Infantry. Following the death of General Jackson at Chancellorsville, the Army of Northern Virginia was reorganized into three corps. General Lane's Brigade was assigned to Pender's Division of A. P. Hill's 3rd Corps.

After Chancellorsville, A. P. Hill's Corps remained in a defensive position at Fredericksburg while the other two corps advanced into Pennsylvania. After the Federals withdrew to pursue General Lee, General Hill's Corps marched to join him, arriving in time to initiate the Battle of Gettysburg on the morning of July 1, 1863.(11) During the second day of the battle, Hill's Corps, occupying the center of the Confederate line, was relatively quiet. On July 3, Lane's Brigade participated in Generals Pettigrew and Trimble's famous charge, sometimes referred to by the name of a Virginia officer, advancing to within a few yards of the stone wall.(12) After the battle, the remains of the division were merged into General Heth's Division. On July 13, during the withdrawal from Pennsylvania, the regiment was engaged during rear guard action while the army crossed the Potomac.(13) The regiment was involved in the Battle of Bristoe Station October 14, 1863, and during the Mine Run Campaign of November and December.

The 18th was with the Army of Northern Virginia in all of the campaigns that began in the summer of 1864 with the Battle of the Wilderness May 5th and 6th, continued through Spotsylvania May 8-21, North Anna May 22-26, and Cold Harbor June 1-3, to the Siege of Petersburg, and ended with surrender at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865, at which time 94 men of the 18th Regiment were present to receive parole.

Authenticity Guidelines for the Cape Fear Living History Society

This article includes a series of guidelines created to guide you in preparing an authentic impression and includes: uniform, leather goods, field equipment, weapons, personal gear, rations, physical appearance, field modifications, military protocol, and suppliers for your impression.

Authenticity Guidelines

Purpose: To provide reasonable guidelines for the purchase and use of clothing and equipment as it relates to the Society's impression of the common soldier, Confederate and Federal, during the years 1861-1865.

Goals:

- 1) To provide a comprehensive shopping guide for members and recruits.
- 2) To provide a comprehensive guide to govern the Society's impression and appearance at events.
- 3) To provide basic education to the Society's members about period clothing and equipment.

These guidelines are not intended to force members to make immediate changes to their existing uniforms and equipment. Where the guidelines state specifically that certain articles are prohibited or inappropriate, items are not to be questioned and will not be permitted for use. We are portraying the common soldier of the Civil War period, and we must keep our impressions in perspective. These guidelines represent, when possible, recommendations based upon sound, well documented evidence. In other cases, recommendations are based upon the best information available, as well as a knowledge of 19th century America, army regulations and plain common sense. These guidelines, therefore, are conservatively based on what the average soldier looked like, and as new information becomes available shall be updated.

General Impression Guidelines

MACHINE vs. HAND STITCHING: Although it is true that sewing machines existed and were in wide distribution prior to the Civil War, these machines were very simple and basically sewed a straight stitch only; therefore, they were used only to sew a straight line, but not turns or curved stitches. They were not capable of sewing buttonholes; therefore a major requirement for your uniform parts is that buttonholes be hand-sewn. Turn the material over and look on the inner side, irregularities in the stitches can be seen to confirm this. Some buttonholes have a gimp (a piece of thread inside the stitching around the opening of the buttonhole) and this is period appropriate. Machine stitching was used on straight stitching, particularly on sack coats and overcoats but on frock coat is or on hats or caps. Flat-felled seams were generally used on uniform clothing. This involved folding on over the hems (material left at the very edge of a sewn area) and whip-stitching (a continuous non-interrupted stitch) the loose ends down to the fabric. Threads in general is a dark blue or black on the sky-blue trousers and on any dark blue clothing, such as sack coats, frock coats, etc. The idea of brown thread arises from the fact that black or dark blue thread used during the Civil War oxidized to a brown color; however thread purchases by the Schuylkill Arsenal were overwhelmingly dark blue rather than brown.

TYPES OF MATERIAL: The wool used to make uniform parts was of 4 types. (1) KERSEY This was a very thick wool with diagonal weave ("herringbone" pattern can be seen on this type of cloth) used on federal pants. (2) FLANNEL This was a box-weave, very loose and was used on federal sack coats. Proper thickness of wool for a federal sack coat is very thin but the surface is smooth without

a herringbone pattern. (3) BROADCLOTH This is a very tight box weave, giving a very smooth surface and looks "rough" than the flannel does; it is also a little bit thicker. This was the appropriate cloth for forage caps and kepis and also for frock coats. (4) JEANS CLOTH Jeans cloth was made of a cotton warp and wool weft and was used extensively by North Carolina troops throughout the war. This is a somewhat rough material and was used by the poorer class and the working class before the war for its low cost and sturdiness.

BUTTONS: The Federal Eagle button came in 3 sizes; small, which was used on hats, medium, which was used in every other application for enlisted men's clothing and large; which were used only on officer's uniforms. The proper buttons should be pure brass, not a gold-wash and have a brass back with a horizontal shank (the loop on the back used to sew the button on) Please refer to pictures that show the proper shank loop, which is round not diamond-shaped. Confederate buttons, of course, were much more variable and frequently would include a federal eagle button on state militia clothing. A North Carolina sunburst button would also be appropriate for North Carolina troops. For enlisted men, these would be brass (not brass-plated which are generally shinier), either two piece or a single cast piece. Buttons with "CSA" on them would be seen occasionally but were not very common. Most buttons on Confederate equipment would be state seal buttons, plain brass or several other types. Ask an experienced member of CFLHS if you have any questions in this issue.



The general "look" of Civil War clothing emphasized a large chest and small waist, almost an hourglass look.

Uniform Items: Section One (Headgear)

Required Headgear:

US FORAGE CAPS: The standard forage cap used by Federal troops was a Government Issue model 1858. This had a painted leather visor which is 3 to 4 oz. Leather and was lined generally with brown or black polished cloth (brown more commonly) and had a leather sweat-band, usually just one piece. It had the small brass eagle buttons and should have a welt (see picture). This was a regulation requirement. Non-regulation forage caps were generally acquired from sutlers. They frequently had a brown visor of double-thick leather (NOTE: if you have a less authentic forage cap with a thin leather visor that bends, one way to make this appear more appropriate is to use black latex gloss exterior paint in 4-5 coats to stiffen visor).



CONFEDERATE HATS: Slouch hats were most common and the same guidelines held for these as for the Federal variety. The most common billed hat would be a kepi although some dark McDowell hats were used by North Carolina troops early in the war. When choosing a kepi color, try to have it match your trousers as much as possible. Most N.C. kepis were made of jeans-cloth.

Optional Headgear:

US KEPI: This was a non-issue item that was purchased privately and used frequently by officers and by some enlisted men. Generally, the same guidelines hold as far as appropriate appearance, etc.



HARDEE HATS: The shape of the crown should be oval, the brim should be about a quarter inch longer in the front and in the back. If your Hardee had needs to be stiffened, hair spray will do this quite nicely although white shellac was used during the Civil War (the same holds for a floppy slouch hat to get it stiffened).

SLOUCH HATS: Remember that with this item, as with the forage cap or kepi, a good hat is essential to a good impression and was an item the Civil War soldiers took great pride in, so it is worth spending a little extra money to get one that is really authentic. A rolled brim was not found on slouch hats until 1872. Prior to that, the edge of the brim was either double-stitched or bound with tape made of either silk or cotton. The band of material around the crown of the hat should not be wider than an inch and a half and should be made of grosgrain (a material in which vertical lines can be seen in the band while it is on the hat, rather than a smooth surface). There should be no fold down the middle of the crown since this was a post-war fad and the front of the crown should not be pinched, nor should the brim be folded down or creased in front. If any alterations were made by the soldier to his hat, the most common would be folding the front of the crown up slightly (although not to the extent of Cpl. Agarn from F-Troop).



Uniform Items: Section Two (Uniforms)

Required Uniforms:



FEDERAL FATIGUE BLOUSE: These were generally made out of this wool flannel. The collars were generally small so that they could be worn folded up if desired. Early war collar edge tips (see picture), were generally rounded although square edge tips showed some use in the late war. The slits in the cuffs of the sleeves and the button front of the coat should be rounded corners (see picture). The inside pocket on a Federal sack coat is (in 99% of cases) made of a different material than the coat itself, usually jeans or striped wool. The shape of the pocket is either teardrop or circular. The button bottom of the sack coat hits the seam at the bottom of the pocket (see photograph of this). The cuffs are split and again rounded and re generally faced. Most of the sack coats issued were lined rather than unlined. Either are acceptable. The lining material would be olive drab and have an almost double-knit appearance; the sleeves would be lined in muslin. Seams on sack coats, as on most of the other material, are flat-felled. (See definition above). The back can be a two-piece or one-piece. Straight stitches on these coats can be machine done (see above) with a tack on each end.

FEDERAL TROUSERS: These are made of sky-blue kersey material. Dark blue was used but much less frequently. These pants have a reinforced cuff with an extra piece, often of different color light blue wool, on the facing. The vent in the cuff is 1/2 inch and overlaps; it is not open. The pockets are slash, not mule-ear. The waist band wool piece is folded around on the inside of the buttonhole and this is the same procedure; used on the cuffs (see photograph). The inside of the fly

is wool. There is a tack at the bottom of the fly and the fly piece is about 1 1/2 inches wide. Watch-pockets are generally standard although trousers without watch pockets are appropriate. There is wool on the inside of the back vent and again, this is reinforced as noted above. The yoke in the back has a flat bottom which forces the back of the pants up. Waistband is narrow, 1 & 1/2 inches wide at the front button, down to 1/2 inch in back.

FEDERAL OVERCOATS: Federal issue overcoats were generally made from heavy light blue kersey wool with a cape cut to elbow length, cuff-sleeves, and a stand-up reinforced collar. Five general service buttons are on the coat body with two attached to the adjustable waist belt on the back. The cape has a nine button front and a hemmed edge. One common error in federal overcoats is making a straight skirt. These skirts generally belled at the bottom. The lining would be dark brown or olive drab or gray jeans cloth or even canvas. Again, the bottom edge is raw.



N.C. DEPOT CS SHELL JACKET: First issued in early 1862 as a cost-saving initiative in North Carolina, the shell jacket became the symbol of the Confederate Army during the war. The North Carolina jacket, also known as the N.C. Depot Jacket, featured a cut-away front, full sleeves, and a standing collar. N.C. jackets were generally made from jean-cloth by 1862. Depending on the dye, the jackets ranged from all shades of gray to almost a green or tan color after the jacket faded in the sun. The N.C. jackets generally had a 6 button front. Preferred buttons include N.C. State Seal buttons and N.C. Sunburst buttons. Other common buttons used were Federal eagle buttons and block "I" buttons. (See button section above).

CONFEDERATE TROUSERS: N.C. pattern trousers were made similarly to the Federal issue – although they were generally narrower in the leg than the Federal issue. North Carolina trousers were generally made from jean-cloth, color depending on the dye. Try not to match the color of your trousers and shell jacket. These items were not generally issued at the same time; so the odds of getting a perfect matching jacket and trousers were slim.

SUSPENDERS: Plain ticking suspenders are appropriate although again, the buttonholes would be hand sown, not machine. Leather pieces with buttonholes are generally stitched and are not attached by pop rivets, which are not period appropriate. The buckles on suspenders should have teeth.

FEDERAL SHIRTS: One of the most common errors in clothing is the use of white "military issue" cotton shirt. In fact, military issue shirts were only gray, white, or navy domest wool-flannel, no cotton was used. These shirts were issued in very large numbers and more need to be seen in living history programs. The buttons on shirts are stamped in with a cardboard back (dark blue in color with 4 holes) on the military issue shirts, not wood. The placket (the strip of material running down the center of the shirt in which the buttonholes are placed) should be 3/4 to 1 inch wide with vertical buttonholes, and runs only about halfway down the shirt; full shirt plackets were rare and only on civilian shirts.

CIVILIAN SHIRTS: Homemade civilian shirts generally did not have a placket. Appropriate buttons would be bone, glass, metal or mother-of-pearl, but generally not wood. If you use wood buttons,

make sure they are four holed. Turned wood buttons are appropriate. Generally the seams on the shirts were flat-felled. The collar should be 2 7/8 inches high, no higher. The top collar buttonhole should be very close to the fold the fabric and should be horizontal. The typical civilian shirt was made almost entirely of rectangular pieces with a gusset (the patch under the arm) being square. The shirts were generally made in only one size 28 inches wide and 72 inches long. The size of the cuff should be the same as on the collar. The buttons should be near the seam so that the cuff can be folded back. Again, the shirt seams should be flat felled. The material can be cotton and should be either striped or plaid, generally not flowered (although scattered examples exist of this). "Earth colors" brown, green etc. were the most common. Printed fabrics are OK, but avoid calico (small flowers) these were more for women and children's clothes. Generally, enlisted men's shirts were not pleated although this is appropriate for officers. The "firemen's shirt" was generally just and early war item. Frequently, breast pockets were included.



DRAWERS: Period drawers were generally made of cotton flannel or cotton drill. Full length, or cut off at the knee. Two or three buttons in front, ties at back for waist adjustment, ties at the ankles.

SOCKS: Knit wool; white, brown or gray. Socks should have ribbing only on the upper two inches of the top.

Optional Uniforms:

FEDERAL M1858 DRESS COAT: Dress coats are made of broadcloth. Infantry has light blue piping. The piping on the sleeves come to a point and is not curved (see photo). Frock coats stitching would be done almost exclusively by hand. There is a colored welt up the side of the cuff and the cuffs on these coats are functional. There is also a welt on the top of the collar which was hand-stitched. The lining is black polished cloth and is usually padded horizontal stitching through the padding. The skirts are generally not lined. A left breast pocket on a frock coat is occasionally seen, but usually not; instead, these coats were issued with a pocket on each skirt. There is generally a triangular piece on the back of the skirt. The most common error in federal frock coats is making the buttons on the tail too far apart. Generally, they were no further apart then 4 1/2 inches and any adjustments in these coats were made on the side pieces, not between the buttons. The bottom edge of the coat is raw, as on the overcoats.



NORTH CAROLINA ISSUE OVERCOAT: There are few surviving overcoats that were issued by the State of North Carolina. North Carolina overcoats were generally made from jean cloth, single breasted with a standing collar. The coat also featured a detachable cape made from the same material as the coat.

VEST: Vests were not an issue item, and soldiers wore vests made at home or privately purchased. Military style vests are of wool broadcloth with a stand-up collar, nine button front, and usually had three pockets. Vest backs were black or brown polished cotton with a buckle tie. The most common color was dark blue, although light blue kersey wool examples existed. Civilian vests varied in pattern and styles, with popular colors being black, brown, light blue and gray. Fabrics can be wool or jean cloth.



NORTH CAROLINA SACK COAT: *Regulation for the Uniform Dress and Equipment of the Volunteers and State Troops of North Carolina, May 27, 1861:* The uniform coat for all enlisted men shall be a sack coat of gray cloth (of North Carolina Manufacture) extending half way down the thigh, and made loose, with falling collar, and an inside pocket on each breast, six coat buttons down the front, commencing at the throat; a strip of cloth sewed on each shoulder, extending from the base of the collar to the shoulder seam, an inch and a half wide at the base of the collar, and two inches wide at the shoulder; this strip will be of black cloth for Infantry, red for Artillery and yellow for Cavalry.

Leather Goods: Section Three

Required Accoutrements:



CARTRIDGE BOX: The M1855 or M1861 (.58 cal) cartridge box are the acceptable boxes. It must be of black leather. The model 1855 cartridge box held 40 rounds of paper cartridges in two tin liners. The tins must remain in the box. There was an implement pocket on the inside front of the box. For US impressions, a brass US box plate should be affixed on the outside center of the flap. This can be removed for CS impressions. The M1855 or M1861 .69 cal. box is acceptable only if you carry a M1842 smoothbore musket. Other boxes, such as Enfield boxes, are not acceptable and may only be used for equipment displays.

CARTRIDGE BOX SLING: The weight of the box was supported by a black leather cross belt that had a circular brass plate with an American eagle for US impressions or left without for a CS impression. Before punching holes in the sling for the plate, cut and adjust the sling to fit. The box should ride squarely on the hip, with the top of the box touching the bottom of the waist belt. When attaching the plate, locate it in the center of your chest. The eagle's head should be straight up. A knotted strip of leather will hold it in place.

CAP BOX: Both the M1855 and M1861 variants are acceptable. Make certain the pouch is well formed and not flat. The pouch must be lined with fleece to prevent either a spark from causing your caps to ignite in the pouch, or loss of caps during an engagement. The pouch must also have provisions for a nipple pick.



WAIST BELT: The most common waist belt of the war was the M1854 waist belt for US infantry. Issued to all foot troops, this belt was wide, constructed of black leather with either a leather or brass keeper on the end. For CS impressions, a black belt with a Georgia frame buckle or NC roller buckle is acceptable. For US impressions, the oval belt with plate with raised "US" letters is acceptable. For CS impressions, a militia style plate or flat brass buckle is acceptable.



BAYONET SCABBARD: The M1855 "Gaylord" pattern is the acceptable pattern. The scabbard and frog are made from the same piece of leather. This scabbard holds the bayonet at a slight angle. The scabbard body should be strong enough to be able to be held straight out with only a slight

bend. The bayonet should fit snugly and slide completely in the scabbard. The brass scabbard tip should fit tightly onto the end of the scabbard, and should be firmly attached with brass rivets. The top of the tube must be hand-sewn.

SHOES: Jefferson Bootee – a black, rough side out leather brogan with the distinctive square toe common for all period footwear. The lace holes were generally plain without grommets (although some of the late war boots had grommets) and the soles and heels are wood pegged. In general, your footwear will perhaps be the most important item you purchase. Purchase what you are comfortable with and make certain it does not cause any undue discomfort. Shoes are an important part of your impression and are valuable for your well-being in the field. Take care of your shoes and they will take care of you!



Field Equipment: Section Four



KNAPSACKS: The US Model 1858 pattern double bag knapsack is the acceptable pattern and can be used for US or CS impressions. The knapsack was made of heavy canvas or linen, painted black, with two sections or compartments. Three straps closed the flap and provisions were made for tying a blanket roll on top. Thick leather reinforcing was inside to support the shoulder straps and latches on the bottom of the bag. All the roller buckles were iron and all hooks were brass. The knapsack was machine sewn with hand stitched seams. For CS impressions, the M1858 pack, a hard frame pack, or blanket roll is acceptable. Isaac & Campbell Knapsacks were worn by some North Carolinians during the war. Be careful when purchasing a CS pack as what was acceptable in Alabama during the war would not necessarily be acceptable for the Army of Northern Virginia!

HAVERSACKS: The US Model 1858 black tarred haversack should be considered the preferred choice of this unit, as it can be used for US or CS impressions. The US M1858 haversack is a black painted canvas bag with a removable, unpainted cloth inner bag. The leather closing strap should be hand sewn on, though some examples had a copper rivet securing it to the bag. There should be a leather keeper on the lower strap with an iron roller buckle. The main sack had sewn in cloth re-enforcements where the buttons for the inner bag were located and all seams were hand tacked. The shoulder strap is 1 ½” to 1 ⅓” wide. Adjust the haversack to your height, the top of the bag should not hang below your waist belt proper. For CS impressions, a linen or cotton drill haversack may be used.



CANTEENS: Both bullseye and smoothside patterns are acceptable and preferred over wooden or uncovered tin models. The latter two can only be used for CS impressions. Canteens should have a tin body, squared tin loops for the sling, and brown or gray jean cloth or light blue kersey wool covers. The spouts were originally pewter, and were high off the top of the canteen. The bullseye canteen came around after mid-1862 when it was found that the smoothside canteens were easily dented. Adjust the canteen so that it does not hang below your waist. It is most comfortable to actually carry the canteen above the waist line. Straps should be doubled cotton strips, although un-dyed leather slings may be used provided they have leather keepers and iron roller buckles.

BLANKETS: For US impressions, two different blankets may be used. The gray Federal issue blanket was made of wool with two black stripes, one on each end of the blanket. “US” was



stitched onto the center of the blanket in black. The emergency issue blanket was made from tan wool with two brown stripes, one on each end of the blanket. "US" was stitched onto the center of the blanket in brown. **At least one of these blankets must be used for US impressions!** For CS impressions, one of the above blankets, a blue North Carolina blanket, period quilt, or other period blanket is acceptable. No OD green blankets are permitted. All blankets, except for quilts, must be 100% wool.

GUM BLANKETS: The rubberized gum blankets were US issue and consisted of a rubberized cloth blanket with small brass or iron grommets on each end of the blanket and around the edge. Large brass grommets on gum blankets are incorrect. Edges of the blanket should be solidly bound with hem and no smearing of glue on the sheet itself. Ponchos are acceptable, provided they are of the same pattern and composition as the gum blankets.



TENTS: The US model shelter tent is acceptable for the unit. The shelter tent was issued in two sizes during the war:

- a) 1861-1864 – 5'2" long by 4'8" wide
- b) 1864-1865 – 5'6" long by 5'5" wide

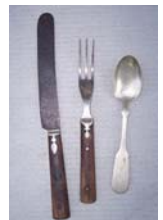
Each soldier was issued one half of the shelter tent – the expectation being two soldiers to a tent. Cotton drill shelter halves were issued from 1862 to 1864. They were made in either 2 or 3 sections, the 3 section half being more common as cotton drill was normally woven in 28 1/2 widths. The early pattern tent used bone buttons and the latter used metal buttons. All had hand sewn button holes. Do not purchase shelter tents with brass grommets. Two-piece collapsible French style poles may be used. For CS or early US impressions, a Wedge or "A" Tent may be used.

Personal Equipment: Section Five



UTENSILS: The few identified original issued plates were deep, similar to a pie pan. Reproduction plates are available. A knife, fork and spoon are essential items. The knife should have a wood handle and a rounded, dull tip so it won't tear through your haversack. A folding knife can be a substitution, and most had wooden, bone, and sometimes brass handles. Most originals had only one large

steel blade. These knives are larger than present day pen knives and sutlers offer a variety of them. Period forks should be three pronged with a wood or bone handle. The spoon should be a large sturdy one, with a fiddle back handle, and made of pewter or tin. Tin cups came in various sizes during the war, and there were many variances of style. All original cups had a handle with wire loops which hooked through the top of the cup's lip. The bottom was flat and not recessed. When choosing a cup, look for one of heavy gauge tin so it won't crush easily. Avoid cups with US on the handle. Soldiers often carried an extra tin cup with a bail to use as a boiler. The boiler should be similar to the tin cup with only a bail for a handle.



FRYING PANS: Some fellows use small sheet iron fry pans and the choice is up to the individual. Keep the size and weight of the pan to a minimum and it will not be much of a bother. Remove all cooling handles from sheet iron fry pans! Also, unless you want to carry it, be wary of cast iron skillet. Canteen halves are more authentic and make the best frying pans!

RATION BAGS: These are small linen or cotton bags which close with a drawstring, or if left long enough may be twist tied. They are necessary for carrying rations on the march. They are also referred to as ditty bags.

HOUSEWIFE: There are numerous types of housewives, most of which were sent from home. They were made of plain cotton, leather or painted canvas with cloth pockets inside for thread, needles, scissors, etc.

CANDLES: Only use natural beeswax or tallow candles. Do not use paraffin!

Weapons: Section Six

MUSKETS/RIFLES: The rifle is the single largest expense for the re-enactor. When purchasing your rifle, look for signs of poor workmanship, as not all reproductions are alike. All rifle fittings should be tight and not blued. The hammer must be tight and have a functional half-cock. It should strike the nipple squarely with force. There should be no gaps between the wood and metal fittings. The stock should be a rich, dark brown.

The following weapons are approved for use by the Cape Fear Living History Society in order of preference. All new recruits will be required to purchase the M1861 or M1863 Springfield...



**** Preferred Weapon****

1861 or 1863 Springfield Rifled-Musket (used by the 9th NJ during much of the war)



1842 Springfield Musket (used by the 18th NCT from 1861-1863 and the 9th NJ in 1861)



1853 Enfield Rifle (used by the 18th NCT from 1863-1865).

The uses of breech loading or repeating firearms are also acceptable, but their use should be tailored to the impression and the event. US model rifle slings are also required, they are leather with a leather keeper and a brass hook. *Original weapons are not permitted for use!*

A bayonet that matches your musket or rifle model is also required.

Rations: Section Seven

Army rations were based on two main staples, meat and bread. The technology of preserving meats, bread and vegetables, etc. by refrigeration or chemical process did not exist. Salt was the main preservative used for meats, and smoking or drying was secondary solutions. Fresh items in the field were a rare treat to soldiers. As the war progressed, the War Departments attempted to add to the soldier's diet, but the staples would up being the same; coffee, salt pork, and hardtack. Salt and sugar were also received, with only a variation of fresh or salted beef instead of pork.

Food in an established camp was much better than field rations. A wider variety of foodstuffs included fresh beef or pork, vinegar, pepper, rice, beans, flour, fresh bread, onions, carrots, potatoes, peas, dried or fresh fruits, hard candy, molasses, sugar, powdered lemonade, and tea, as well as other items. Foraging always supplemented the soldier's diet. Canned goods such as sardines, condensed milk, peaches, cheese and butter could be bought from the sutler. Those items were luxuries to the rank and file. Remove the modern labels from any canned goods, bring cheese in blocks only. Remember, most cheese's natural color is white, not yellow! Think authentic when choosing your foodstuffs for the weekend, and use foodstuffs which are simple and easy to carry. Remember that the Confederate soldier did not fair as well as the US soldier in his diet.

Physical Appearance: Section Eight

If there was a reason to be in good physical shape, this is it!! The point here is to stay healthy and fit for the rigors of events, the unit will be better off for it, and so will you!

HAIRSTYLES: Hair from the top of the ear to the middle or lower part of the ear appears to be most common in photographs. Some individuals wore long hair, but it doesn't extend below the collar. Parts were usually on one side or the other. The middle head part is not predominating, except for a few individuals and children. Period hair cuts were simple, with short to medium length hair, usually combed back and off the forehead. The side where the part was is usually cut to the ear. The other side was equally cut, with the hair on top of the head being a bit longer. In the back the hair was blocked straight across the collar. You are not expected to go to the extreme, but observe the limits. Today's accepted hair length is correct, please no ponytails, Mohawks or wildly dyed hair.

Literally, just about any kind of beard is welcomed, short to medium to long. Popular styles were full face beard, goatees, chin whiskers, mustaches only, or beard only. No braided beards. Sideburns were long extending down to the jaw, or no sideburns at all.

JEWELRY: Wedding rings were not as common as today. Those that were worn were simple, thin gold/silver bands. Earrings are discouraged, period civilian or non-military bands and emblems are discouraged. ID discs should be the only item sewn to the uniform. A corps badge ID is acceptable for proper events.

Military Protocol: Section Nine

Being a group of civilians in soldier clothing, it must be remembered that we are investing ourselves into the military ethics of the 1860s. Proper military etiquette was just as important then as it is in the modern military today. We should try to show some semblance of military courtesy and discipline. Remember that we are expected to act in a manner showing pride and respect for ourselves, the unit, and our comrades and for those whom we are attempting to portray. Each member is expected to strive for the highest standards of authenticity in uniform, camp, drill, personal performance and attitude.

Suppliers and Sutlers: Section Ten

It is not our purpose to plug any special supplier in this list, the sources listed are recommended because of their quality.

Lynn Bull - 919-778-7032 - M1858 Forage Caps, CS Kepis, all uniforms, suspenders, shirts

Dirty Billy's Hats - <http://www.dirtybillyshats.com/> - Slouch hats, Hardee hats, M1858 forage caps, kepis

N.J. Sekela - <https://www.njsekela.com/> - Great all around sutler! I would approve of anything he sells.

Old North State Sutlery – www.oldnorthstatesutlery.com – CS jackets, trousers

Robert Land - <http://www.robertlandhistorichoes.com> – Shoes and boots

Village Tinsmith - <http://www.csa-dixie.com/villagetinsmith.htm> - plates, canteen halves, boilers, cups

S & S Sutler of Gettysburg - <https://www.ss-sutler.com/products.html> - Good all-around sutler – they make quality stuff – especially recommend their canteens.

Tim Bender - <http://www.benderhats.com/> - Hardee hats, slouch hats

Dell's Leather Works - <http://www.dellsleatherworks.com> – Haversacks, gum blankets, knapsacks, leather gear

Missouri Boot and Shoe - <http://missouribootandshoe.tripod.com/index.html> - Shoes, knapsacks, accoutrements, leather gear

VRC Mercantile - <http://www.carterandjasper.com/militaria.htm> - Clothing, etc.

Dixie Gun Works - <http://www.dixiegun.com/> - Guns, what else??

C&D Jarnagin - <http://www.jarnaginco.com/> - Leather goods, shoes

Regimental Quartermaster - <http://www.regqm.com/> - Weapons, insignia, nick-nacks

Hot Dip Tin - <http://www.hotdiptin.com/> - Tinware, CS canteens, cups, pots, etc.

Recommended Reading: Section Eleven

The following works are just a few that have been selected for their usefulness in preparing a first person persona and understanding daily life in the Union and Confederate Armies during the War, as well as understanding arms and equipment.

Arms and Equipment of the Union and Confederacy

Billings, John. *Hardtack and Coffee*

Jackson, William J. *New Jerseyans in the Civil War: For Union and Liberty*

Lord, Francis. *Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia*

Mast, Greg. *State Troops and Volunteers, Volume 1*

Menge, W. Springer and J. August Shimrak, eds. *The Civil War Notebook of Daniel Chisholm*

Rosenblatt, Emil and Ruth, eds. *Hard Marching Every Day: Civil War Letters of Private Wilbur Fisk*

Todd, Frederick. *American Military Equipage, 1851-1872*

U.S. Army Regulations of 1861 (revised 1863)

Watkins, Sam. *Company Aytch*

Wiley, Bell Irwin. *Life of Johnny Reb, Life of Billy Yank*