

ARMY FIELD GEAR M1874/76 US-CAVALRY AND REENACTMENT RULES



Above is the 1874 haversack (type 1) with black rubberized flap and the 1874 haversack (type 2) with the drab canvas flap, both had a web shoulder strap with Chambers Buckle



1874 utensil scabbards



The Army experimented with brace systems in 1872 and 1874. Although the system itself was a failure, the canteen for the 1874 Palmer Brace System in modified form continued in use. The original 1874 canteen (type 1) was nothing more than an existing Civil War period canteen with a double wool cover in brown or sky-blue, a web sling with a brass Chambers buckle, and the 1872 modification to the stopper chain. The 1874 canteen (type 2), introduced about 1876, had a



Two views of the M-1874 cup, the one on the left showing the U.S. marking on the handle



Above is the 1874 meat can (type 1) with slotted handle, and to the right is the 1874 meat can (type 2) with solid handle in the open position

Prior to 1874, soldier's field mess plates came in a variety of shapes and sizes. The use of the English term "plate" meaning "a shallow dish for food," dates from around the year 1450, and is from the Latin word "plata," meaning a "flat piece of metal." In the 18th century pewter plates were sometimes used, but the metal proved to be too soft to hold up well under field conditions. Tinned iron plates were favored and generally, by the 1830's, were used exclusively by soldiers in the field.



A Union Knife Company combination folding knife, fork and spoon, shown open on the left and combined on the right. A compact and practical item this was one of the more popular items purchased by soldiers. The knife blade is marked: Union / Knife Co. / Naugatuck, and the base of the fork is marked: Army (Knife) / Union.

In 1874, the Infantry Equipment Board recognized for the first time the need to issue field mess equipment to the soldier and recommended the knife, fork, and spoon manufactured by Lamson, Goodenew & Co. of New York. The report was approved and forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance on January 4, 1875. These items are illustrated in *Ordnance Memoranda No. 19, Infantry Equipment*, published in June 1875.

Prior to 1874, procurement of eating utensils (knife, fork, and spoon) was up to the individual soldier. On some occasions, such items were, purchased and distributed by a benevolent commander, purchased by company funds, or in the case of a volunteer regiment, contributed by a "friends" organization at home. Such cases were, however, the exception rather than the norm.



M-1874 Fatigue Blouse



Sergeant
of Cavalry



M-1872 Greatcoat

M-1874 Grey Issue Shirt



This is the M1874 government issue shirt in gray wool flannel. It has a stand and fall collar, drop shoulder sleeves and bone buttons. (This shirt is only slightly modified from the 1852 pattern Civil War issue gray flannel shirt.) The shirt has two placket buttons, a neck button and long tails. Made from original specifications.

M-1872 Mounted Trousers



#7245 M-1872 MOUNTED TROUSERS- and **#7345 M-1873 MOUNTED TROUSERS-** are made from 20 ounce field service sky blue wool, with top opening pockets and wide waistband with rear cord tie for adjustment on M-1872 model trousers and with belt and buckle back on M-1873 model trousers.

Both models feature the double layered in-seam reinforcement piece for riding and have the double button front closure. Twelve tin paperback buttons are used. An optional right side Watch Pocket was available.

TROUSERS LEG STRIPES



WIDTH:

½" COPORAL

1" SERGENT

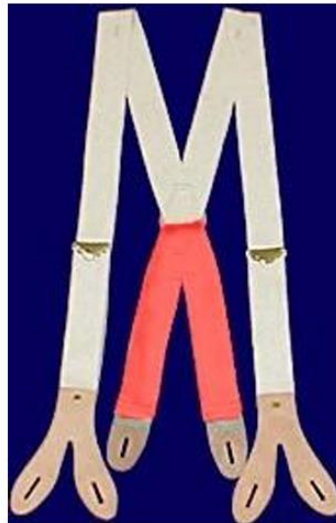
1 ½" OFFICER

1 ¼" ORDNANCE SERGENT & HOSPITAL STEWARD

SUSPENDERS



DOUBLE FRONT

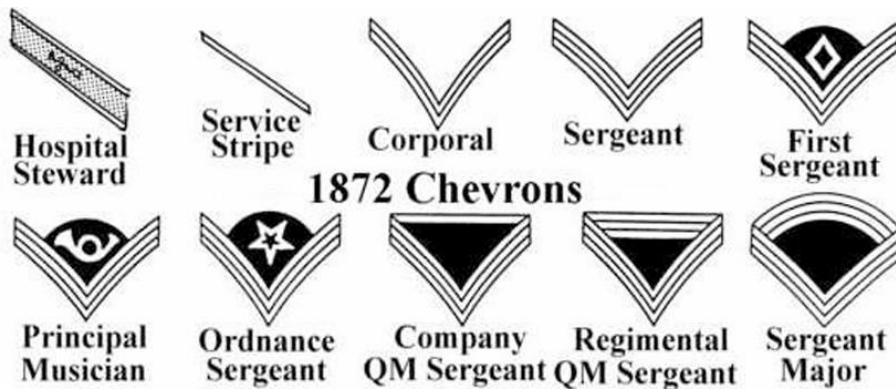


DOUBLE FRONT ELASTIC

Double button front Suspenders - SPECIAL with **Elastic Backs** - Same as above suspenders except the lower portion of both back straps has been changed to white elastic. In the photo at left the elastic section has been tinted red for reference. On the actual suspenders the elastic is white and closely matches the front straps. The elastic portion allows some "give" to the suspenders when bending over. The elastic portion looks identical to the cotton tape in front. Although a friction clasp is shown in the photo, a piercing prong buckle is now used exclusively- see above.

These Suspenders are correct for the 1872 (Note: some samples have been dated as far back as 1857) thru 1890 period and for trousers with the double button front on each side. These also feature the crossed "X" pattern back to help keep the suspenders from falling off your shoulders.

CHEVRONS & INSIGNIA



The 1872 and 1873 chevrons were significantly different from the Civil War period chevrons. The chevron was a piece of branch and service colored wool facing cloth with black silk chain stitch outlining the pattern. The black area on our chevrons is dark blue wool.

 M1872 Artillery	 M1872 Cavalry
 M1872 1st Cavalry, A	 M1872 1st Cavalry, E
 M1872 7th Cavalry, A	 M1872 7th Cavalry, C
 M1872 Cavalry Scout	 M1890 Indian Scout
 M1872 Infantry	 M1874 Infantry

Enlisted Hat & Cap Insignia

Indian Wars troops wore insignia on their hats and caps to designate their Branch, Regiment and Company. They were more prevalent at the beginning of the Indian Wars and became less popular as the time went on. There were made of stamped brass.



#7231 US Forage Cap M-1872 . Cap is made of wool, polished cotton lining with leather brim and sweatband with correct size leather chin strap (1/2" for 1872 and later caps) with brass slide buckle. Scroll down for optional brass cap insignia.

The M-1872 cap is shorter in height than the Civil War era Kepi caps. Because of this, the cap tends to ride quite high on the head - giving one the sensation it will slide off.



M1872 FOLDING CAMPAIGN HAT - This hat was designed to fold up or down depending on the weather.

M-1874 Hazen Cartridge Loop



Used by Cavalry to carry additional ammo.



Sometimes the soldiers would convert existing military belts as cartridge belts. The example on the right is from a converted Civil War NCO belt. 1-3/4" bridle leather with adjusting brass hook. They are made with either canvas or leather loops.

HOLSTERS

M-1872 Holster



M-1874 Holster



M-1872 : Basically the Civil War Union flap holster with the addition of a swivel leather frog and leather loop to hold the cleaning rod. Full flap. 33

M-1874 : Made of black bridle leather to proper configurations. Pictured has rotating frog similar to originals. Single snap half flap.

CAP/SHELL BOXES



Carbine Cartridge Box

Sharps style with wooden box insert.



McKeever Cartridge Box

Based on the 1874 first Model. For .45-70 caliber shells.



Indian Wars Modified Cap Pouch

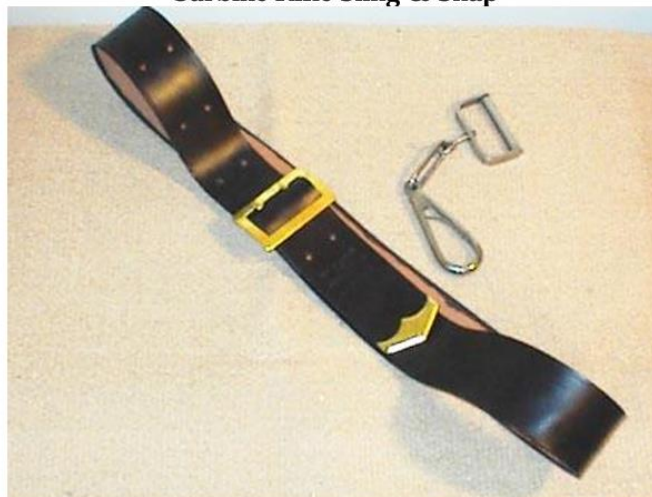
Modified CW Cap pouch to carry 45 Colt. "US" embossed.



1874 Dyer Pouch

Used to carry .45-70 rounds. Wool lined. US embossed.

Carbine Rifle Sling & Snap



The result of the first test proved to be an utter failure for both cavalry and infantry troops. The equipment, was uncomfortable, caused chafing and was difficult to impossible to use in a fight. A board of cavalry and ordnance officers was convened at Fort Leavenworth in January 1874 to re-evaluate the cavalry equipment. The recommendations of the board, as approved by the Secretary of War included a belt with Hagner type belt plate, but without the loops for the brace. The saber straps were attached by brass hooks to sliding brass keepers on the belt. This was to allow the saber to be easily removed and attached by the straps to the saddle as necessary. The carbine cartridge box was to be a smaller version of the Dyer cartridge pouch used with the 1872 brace equipment, a second, even small version was recommended for use with revolver cartridges. A revolver holster was also similar to that recommended in 1872, with a smaller flap and a belt loop attached by a Hoffman patented swivel. Finally, the carbine sling adopted before the Civil War was to remain in use.



The 1884 cavalry equipment as generally used, including the modified Hagner belt and belt plate, the 1874 saber straps with brass belt slides, the Dyer Cartridge pouch, the Pattern 1863 revolver holster, and the cap pouch modified to use for revolver ammunition.

BOOTS & SHOES



OFFICER

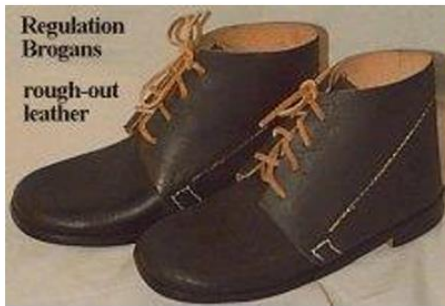


INFANTRY



CAVALRY

**CIVIL WAR – INDIAN WARS
(Reproductions)**

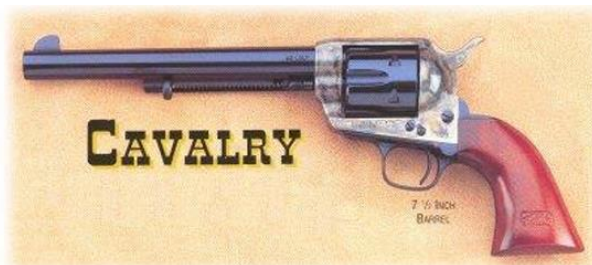


BROGANS - Civilian, Civil War & Indian Wars use.



Period Style Wallet

REVOLVERS



The 1873 Colt "Cavalry" Government 45 Cal. Model single action revolver was manufactured for the U.S. Cavalry.

RIFLES



Sharps Carbine

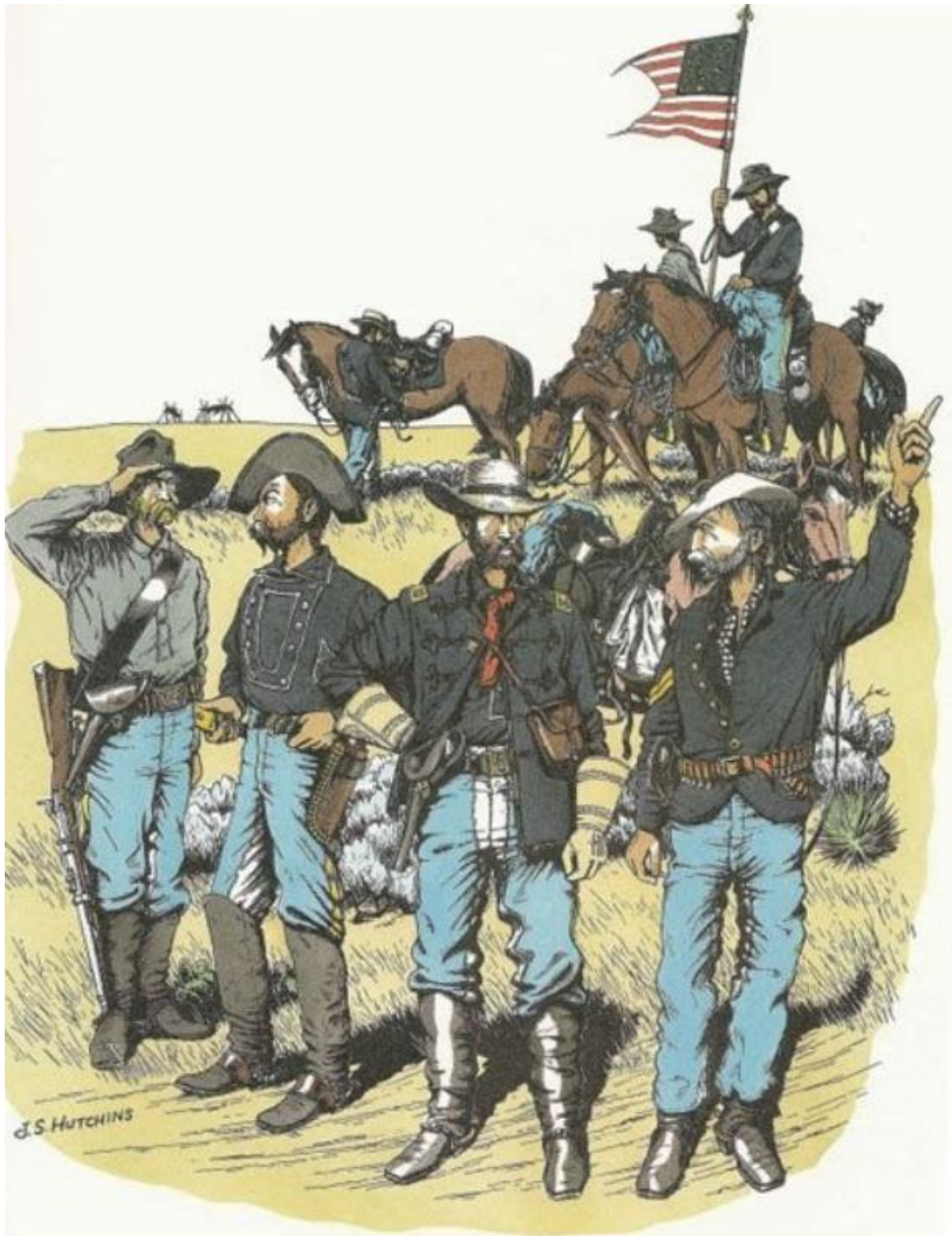
1873 Springfield Trapdoor Carbine (Cavalry)



In 1873 the Army's Allin Trapdoor rifle was redesigned for the new more powerful .45-70 military cartridge and both full-stocked 32" barreled rifles (below) and half-stocked short-barreled carbines (above) were produced for the military.

Smith Carbine





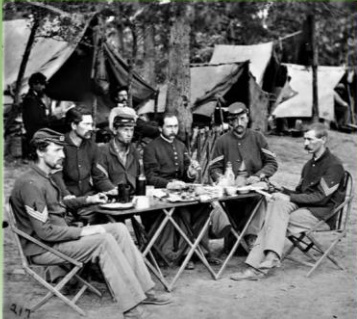
First Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain and Corporal in field service clothing

7th U.S. Cavalry Regiment, 1876



Civil War Rations

In 1860 and 1861 Congress passed acts that increased the variety of rations. Coffee, sugar, and flour were increased. Potatoes, yeast powder, and pepper were incorporated into the ration. The components went from nine to twelve items.



20 oz. beef	.045 oz. yeast
2.4 oz. sugar	.04 oz. pepper
22 oz. flour	2.65 oz. dried beans
.32 gill vinegar	.64 oz. soap
7 oz. potatoes	1.6 oz. green coffee
.64 oz. salt	.24 oz. candle

During the Civil War, medical director for the Army of the Potomac Major Jonathan Letterman became aware of serious medical issues plaguing Union troops. MAJ Letterman developed several big changes to the medical department including the introduction of a dedicated ambulance corps to transport the wounded, developing an evacuation system for the wounded, and addressing camp hygiene. One of the items within the camp hygiene initiative included bigger and more nutritious portions, better cooking methods, more hygienic handling of food, and an ensured breakfast.

Hardtack Recipe: 1861



These cracker-like squares were a staple ration for American soldiers on both sides of the Civil War. Though they are called different things in different cultures, this basic recipe has been a staple for militaries around the world for centuries. Made of flour and water, and sometimes a bit of salt or sugar, they are sturdy, filling, and will last a long time if kept dry. Indeed, some soldiers kept a few as souvenirs after the war, and they are commonly on display in Civil War museums over 150 years later.

Recipe:
2 cups flour
1/2 tablespoon salt (optional)
1/2 to 3/4 cup water

Preheat oven to 250 degrees F. Combine flour with salt in a mixing bowl. Add water and mix with hands until the dough comes together. Roll out on a table to about 1/3 inch thickness. Use a knife to cut 3x3 squares from the dough. Place on baking sheet, and use a dowel to make 16 evenly-spaced holes in each square. Bake for at least four hours, turning over once half-way through baking. Cool on a rack in a dry room.

Civil War and Coffee

For soldiers coffee served as a morale booster, a source of energy, and a comfort drink. Coffee was greatly esteemed and coveted during the Civil War. In 1887, soldier John D. Billings reminisced about coffee:

"How often, after being completely jaded by a night march...have I had a wash, if there was water to be had, made and drunk my pint or so of coffee, and felt as fresh and invigorated as if just arisen from a night's sound sleep!"

Union and Confederate troops both had coffee rations, but coffee rations were very limited in the south. Confederate soldiers tried to duplicate the strong, warm drink by using dandelions, chicory, corn, rye, okra seeds, sweet potatoes, acorns, and peanuts with disappointing results. Coffee rations during the Civil War were brought to camps in oat sacks by the quartermaster department. To divide the portions of coffee evenly throughout the companies a blanket was laid out on the ground and individual piles of coffee were spooned out on the blanket. Each soldier would take a pile. Soldiers generally made their own coffee to their taste, rather than the company cook making it in a large mess kettle and serving it to them.



Coffee pot, c1845. Frontier Army Museum collection

Confederate Dandelion Coffee Recipe

Dandelion roots – 2 tablespoons
Cookie sheet
Pot
1 cup of water
Strainer
Coffee cup

Dig up dandelion roots, younger dandelion have better roots. Wash the roots and chop them up into small pieces. Heat your oven to 200 degrees. Place the chopped pieces on a cookie sheet and bake at 200 degrees for 1-2 hours. Make sure to check on the roots and mix them around to get them fully dried out. Increase the oven to 350 degrees and roast the dried pieces.

Bring a cup of water to a boil and add 2 tablespoons of the roasted dandelion root. Boil for 10 minutes and strain into a coffee cup. Enjoy!

Cooking - Food Rations

The exact daily rations for each man per day were as follows:

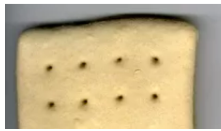
- ¾ pound of pork or 1¼ pounds of salt beef
- 18 oz. of flour-made into bread
- 2.4 oz. of beans or 1.6 oz of rice
- 1.6 oz. of coffee
- 1.92 oz. of sugar
- 5.1 oz. of vinegar
- 1¼ tablespoons salt



This was the food ration in the 1840s; although, the actual ration would have included soap and candles. The flour was made into bread and was baked on site in the post bakery or bake house. The rest of the rations would have been shipped and stored in the quartermaster storehouse. The salt beef or salt pork was usually not served as a meat dish but rather in a soup, a stew, or a hash, with the main difference between the three dishes being the amount of water poured into each one. Prior to this time, whiskey was also included as part of the standard army ration.

The rations were issued in bulk to the companies, cooked, and then served to the men. There were variations on these rations. For example, tea might be traded for coffee.

When on campaign, hardtack crackers were issued when fresh bread was not available, and hardtack was often issued in camp as well. One pound (about 9 or 10 crackers) was issued to the soldier whether on the march or in camp. Common problems with hardtack were being too hard, wet, moldy, or infested with maggots and weevils. One way to remedy these problems was to boil the hardtack in coffee and skim the weevils and maggots off the foam. Other culinary artists used hardtack to thicken their soup, toasted it with butter, soaked it in cold water and fried it in pork fat, it was called "skillygalee," or just ate it plain. Soldiers grumbled hardtack did not satisfy them. Many parodied the popular song "Hard Times." The following chorus illustrates their frustration:



'Tis the song and sigh of the hungry,
"Hard crackers, hard crackers, come again no more!
Many days have you lingered upon our stomachs sore,
O hard crackers, come again no more!"

Military Cooks

- The military cooks will have to be dressed as follows: brown or white canvas duty pants or regular light blue military pants, with gray or white shirts, civilian slouch hats and military or semi military boots.

Equipment List – Reenactment (be aware of differences to 1874/76!)

EQUIPMENT LIST 1880's

FULL DRESS UNIFORM

- 1-Uniform coat
- 1-Helmet, full dress
- 1-Aiguillettes, cavalry
- 6-Berlin gloves, pairs
- 6-Collars, white

GARRISON UNIFORM

- 2-Blouses ✓
- 2-Trousers, mounted, pairs ✓ ✓
- 2-Drawers, Canton flannel ✓
- 1-Shoes, black, pair
- 6-Stockings, woolen, pair
- 2-Stable frocks
- 2-Overalls
- 1-Great coat
- 1-Forage cap
- 1-Helmet, cork

FIELD UNIFORM

- 1-Campaign hat, cord, & tassels ✓
- 2-Shirts, gray flannel ✓
- 1-Gauntlets, leather ✓
- 1-Boots, pair ✓
- 1-Poncho, rubber ✓
- 2-Blankets ✓
- 1-Overcoat, Buffalo ✓
- 1-Muskrat gauntlets, pair ✓
- 1-Muskrat cap ✓
- 1-Arctic overshoes, pair ✓

HORSE EQUIPMENT

- 1-Saddle tree, leather covered ✓
- 2-stirrup straps ✓
- 2-Stirrups ✓
- 6-Coat straps ✓
- 1-Carbine socket ✓
- 1-Girth ✓
- 1-Bridle, curb, & Shoemaker bit ✓ 12.50
- 1-Bridle, watering ✓
- 1-Halter & strap ✓ 2.00
- 1-Saddle blanket, gray ✓
- 1-Saddle bags, pair ✓
- 1-Surcingle ✓
- 1-Nosebag ✓ 2.50
- 1-Lariat ✓ 15.00
- 1-Picket pin ✓

HORSE EQUIPMENT (Cont.)

- 1-Sidelines ✓
- * 1-Horsebrush ✓
- * 1-Curry comb ✓
- 2-Horse shoes ✓
- 1-Spurs & straps, pairs ✓

ACCOUTREMENTS

- Sabre belt & slings 10.00 ✓
- Belt plate ✓
- * Canteen, mounted ✓ 9.00
- Cartridge box, McKeever ✓
- * Prairie belt, woven ✓
- * Pistol belt holster ✓
- * Carbine sling & swivel ✓
- ✓ Sabre knot ✓
- Haversack & sling ✓
- Meat can & plate ✓
- Tin cup ✓
- Knife, fork, & spoon ✓
- * Pistol cartridge pouch ✓

ARMS

- ✓ Carbine, Springfield, 45-70 ✓
- * Pistol, Colt's or S & W, .45 ✓
- Sabre, M1860 ✓
- Knife, M1880 ✓

MISCELLANEOUS

- ✓ 1-Shelter half ✓
- 4-Shelter tent pins ✓

This list is coming which gives you the main historical sources about the M1874 regulation pattern equipments, their complete description

I. Requested and minimal equipment for all the participants (military, scouts, civilians)

1. HAT / KEPI.

- Civil War style képi - "French style" (NO bumper) - tolerated.
- M1872 képi.
- Insignia (optional) : M1872 cavalry crossed sabers (C.W. style tolerated) - letters (ONLY companies A, G and M) and numbers (7th Cavalry) - Indian Wars letters and numbers are smaller than the Civil War ones (= 1/2").

OR

- Civilian "slouch hat" of all kinds (see Tim Bender, Clearwater Hat Cy, Dirty Billy), mostly C.W. or 1870' styles.
- Boss of the Plains (regular Stetson style) or broad brim "Plainsman" hat WITHOUT hat band.
- Straw hats (Panama/plantation style - canotier - Guatemalian).
- M1872 "Andrews" hat.
- M1876 - tolerated.

NO other styles tolerated !

2. SHIRT.

- Civilian shirts (C.W. or 1870' styles) in cotton/muslin-wool/flannel-linen, either plain (the best being white or gray) or checkered/plaided (two colors being the best), or semi-military "Sailorman" style in blue color with yellow or white trim.
- NO (sorry !) "Fireman" or bib front shirt, because we want to avoid people to use wrong patterns or styles.
- M1874 gray wool shirt.
- M1878 gray wool shirt (correct, as far as troopers used to cut off the collars of their M1874 shirts).
- M1875 non-regulation blue shirt (same pattern as M1874 but made out of blue wool or flannel) - not to be confused with M1881/82/83 regulation shirts !!

3. COAT.

For those who will not have a military coat, we will tolerate them to fight only with their shirts on (but there is an obligation to wear military pants - see below).

- Civil War sack coat (four buttons, no trimming).
- M1872 Pleated Fatigue Blouse (Quatermaster Depot only).
- M1874 sack coat (five buttons + yellow trimming).
- M1874 sack coat un-trimmed (tolerated).

4. PANTS.

- Civil War pants Infantry & Cavalry (tolerated).
- Civil War pants Infantry with canvas seat.
- M1872 and M1873 Cavalry pants.
- M1876 pants (tolerated).

NO other styles or civilian pants !

5. SHOES.

- C.W. or I.W. styles brogans (tolerated).
- Civil War boots - stove-pipe style - 12" (tolerated).
- Civil War Artillery boots - 12 - 12 1/2" X 14".
- Civil War Cavalry boots - 16" X 18" or 17" X 22" (tolerated - try to avoid).
- M1872 Cavalry boots - 14" X 16".
- M1876 Cavalry boots - 14" X 16".

NO civilian or Cowboy high heeled boots will be tolerated excepted for the Civilian teamsters and mule drivers - only 1870' style boots, the best being "Kip Boot" style with knee guard & front panel - NO FANCY !!

6. SPURS (optional).

- C.W. or I.W. (M1872) regulation + straps (C.W. style) - NO M1885 spurs !!

7. Cavalry gauntlets (optional).

See sources for correct styles - NO fancy !!

8. Carbine sling and hook (Civil War type).

We could consider this piece of equipment as optional, but it would be far better for each trooper to have one, because it will allow you to fire your pistol easily while your carbine is hanged on. So, please, try your best.

9. BELTS and CARTRIDGE BOXES.

- SABER BELTS - possible models are : M1851 C.W. saber belt (with eagle wreath buckle) - tolerated - with matching saber slings (optional).

M1874 saber belt (U.S. buckle) + maching saber slings (optional).

As far as CUSTER asked to have the SABERS boxed at the beginning of the L.B.H. campaign, NO Cavalry SABER is requested for this reenactment.

CARTRIDGE BOXES - to be put on the Saber belt - possible models are : C.W. style cavalry cartridge box (tolerated).

- HAZEN LOOPS (X 2).
- DYER Pouch.
- HAGNER Boxes Nr 1 or 2.

Instead of wearing a Saber belt with a Cartridge Box, you can choose to wear :

10. CARTRIDGE BELTS.

- Fair Weather Christian Belt (= M1851 or M1874 Saber Belts with sewn on leather or canvas cartridge loops for .45 or .50 caliber).

- Thimble Belts (= Civilian/semi-military cartridge belts made out of leather or canvas with roller buckles or military buckles for .45 or .50 caliber).

- It is also possible to wear extra civilian cartridge belts (narrow style with roller buckle) for revolver & pistol ammunition in .44 or .45 caliber.

- M1876 Prairie Belt (tolerated).

NO canvas MILLS belts (M1880/81/82/87/97) !!

11. CAP POUCH (requested for pistol ammo).

- Civil war / M1872 styles.

- Indian Wars style / M1875 (U.S.).

12. Pistol HOLSTERS.

- Civil War M1863 military flap holster for Colt & Remington Army revolvers (tolerated).

- M1872 (flap holster with 360° Hoffmann swivel)

- M1874/75 (half-flap holster with 180° Hoffmann swivel).

- M1877 (modified M1863 holster with shorter flap).

NO civilian holster - NO M1881 holster !

II. Optional equipments which can help you to carry some practical items (water, food, blank ammunition) on the field during the battle, as to complete your military outfit.

13. CANTEEN.

- C.W. canteens of all types (tolerated).

- M1872 canteen (see sources).

- M1874 canteen (1st and 2nd types - see sources).

NO M1878 !!

14. TIN CUP.

- C.W. styles.
- M1874 (U.S.).

15. HAVERSACK.

- C.W. Federal black "tarred" model (tolerated) or a regular white canvas haversack (try to avoid).
 - M1872 (1st & 2nd models).
 - M1874 (1st & 2nd models).
- NO M1878 !!

16. BLANKET.

- U.S. styles - Infantry (gray with black stripes) or cavalry (blue with orange stripes).

17. Rain gear (in case of !!!).

- C.W./I.W. gummy (Goodyear) PONCHO or TALMA.

For those who have a Infantry or Cavalry military GREATCOAT (C.W. or M1872 - NO M1880/85 !!), please, bring it !.

III. Requested WEAPONS (obligation) and minimal weaponry.

Each trooper will have to carry ALMOST ONE gun (revolver OR carbine) which is able to shoot blank (and, as far as possible, another non-firing gun - revolver or carbine).

1. REVOLVER.

- M1858/61 Remington Army pistol (cap & ball) or same model converted to metallic cartridges (tolerated).

- M1860 Colt Army pistol or its conversions to metallic cartridges - Richards or Richards-Mason (tolerated).
- M1872 Colt Open Top model.
- M1873 Colt Single Action Army with 7 1/2" barrel (ONLY !) in .45 caliber (.44 tolerated).
- M1875 Smith & Wesson Nr 3 Schofield (tolerated).
- Smith & Wesson Nr 3 revolvers (other models).

OR

2. CARBINE/RIFLE.

- Civil War style SHARPS carbines with paper cartridges and caps.
- Remington Rolling Block carbines.
- M1865/67 SHARPS carbine converted to metallic cartridges (.50/70 for originals and other calibers for replicas).
- M1873 SPRINGFIELD Trapdoor carbines and rifles in .45/70 caliber.

In the RENO battalion, some military (officers and troopers) were shooting with privately purchased sporting rifles (SHARPS or REMINGTON Rolling Block), so we will tolerate a few guns of these types, as to prevent our gun shortage.

We will also tolerate SPRINGFIELD T.D. rifles in .50/70.

As far as they will be able to shoot blank, we will tolerate SPENCER carbines & rifles.

NO repeating carbines or rifles for the military !!

II/ General rules of the reenactment.

- For the people who will come to participate as horse soldiers, they have to know that there is an infrastructure by the AWA North ground to feed and keep the horses in a safe way.

- All the guns and ammunition will be checked by Officers, NCO and experienced people in blank shooting – [...] will act as our armourer NCO - before the reenactment. NO candle wax, hard paper or felt WADS will be allowed - ONLY polystyrene (frigelite) and beer mat will be allowed to load muzzle loading and metallic cartridges rifles and pistols. 5 IN 1, .45 and 9 mm commercial blanks ammunitions are, of course, allowed. All the guns will be disloaded at the end of the action.

- NO live ammo in camp OR on cartridge belts ! ONLY dummies or blanks !

- NO fight or firing is allowed on the field outside the official reenactment.

- All the participants to the reenactment will have to respect the essential following rules (behavior) :

1. The fight will happen in a mutual respect of the persons and their outfits and equipments (some of them, especially weapons, cost thousands of Euro).

2. NO "hand to hand" fighting will be tolerated; you fire a shot and your opponent will choose to fall or not; you receive an arrow or a knot and you fall.

Don't forget that there will be a significant disproportion between the engaged forces (out of the historical facts). So, try to be as realistic as possible.

3. We don't want to see such ridiculous and unrealistic situation as "come on, give me your bow" or "come on, let drop that rifle". Try to act as professional reenactors, as to avoid stupid casualties or to hurt someone's pride or dignity.

4. NO "war trophies" will be taken on the deads and wounded for the same reasons that above exposed.

5. [NO prisoners will be taken.]

6. During the fight (for both throwing missiles and firearms), never aim directly at upper part of the body or at someone's face, especially at short range

(less than 15 meters). Aim low or aim high !

For bow users, try to avoid flat trajectories or direct shots at short range.

II/ 2 Rules inside the military camp.

All during the official reenactment (from opening to closure), all the participants will have to follow and respect the following rules:

- **ONLY military styles A tents, wall tents, Sibley and shelters will be allowed inside the camp. The tents will have to be dressed and aligned in the military way. The Officers and NCO in charge will organize the building of the camp.**

- to behave as campaigning soldiers; we will try to organize a minimum of military activities inside the camp, as to create a good "ambiance" and to show up a nice reenactment.

- to submit themselves to some military drill [...]

- to participate in the repetition of the reenactment on [...]

- Alcohol beverages will be tolerated inside camp as far as they are historically correct and/or conditioned in an historical way. **NO alcohol will be tolerated before the battle and drunken people will be excluded of the reenactment.**

- **NO private bar, "funny aperitives" and "dining rooms" inside the military camp.**

- [...] cooks will be in charge of the military cantine and they will prepare food for the entire Battalion from [...] to [...]; they will serve [...] main meals (military stew) and two breakfasts (eggs, bacon, coffee). Only one big and central fire will be built. It would be far better if all the participants would decide to take the proposed meals inside the military camp.

Out of the official reenactment, participants will have to prepare meals by their own, but they will be able to cook on the field.

Drinks will be available at extra and reasonable prices !

III/ Pictures of the reenactment.

Photographers will be appointed by the organizers, on both camps, to cover the event and to realize a photography reportage. Photographers will have to be dressed as reenactors.

We ask the participants to not directly leave the battlefield at the end of the reenactment, because we will realize photographs of both groups ("white" and indians), as a general picture of all the reenactors.

IV/ The requested minimal equipments are recalled here above.

(**see above point I**) Historical authenticity of the equipments will be checked by the organizers and the Officers in charge.

IV. SCOUTS.

We will only enroll five (5) scouts for this reenactment (three indian scouts and two white). We will choose them among the more experienced people in reenactment as for the quality of their equipments.

Our indian scouts will be already correctly equiped. Concerning the "white" scouts, we will formally asked them to wear an historically correct outfit for this event and period, the best being simple 1870' style clothing. The scouts can also wear a semi-military or part of the military outfit. Please, try to avoid buckskin jackets and pants, especially if you are not sure about their correct patterns and styles for the period !!!!! NO fancy and Wild West show styles !!!!

The scouts will be allowed to shoot with repeating (Henry, Winchester 1866 and 1873) or sporting rifles (Sharps, Remington).

V. CIVILIANS.

We will enroll some civilians as teamsters and mule drivers/packers (no more than six). They will have to wear completely correct outfits for this period (see above). They can also be equiped with partly military outfits.

They can wear civilian revolvers and rifles as far as they are correct for the event and the period (narrow cartridge belts and slim jim holsters

only !!!).

VI. MILITARY CAMP.

An historically correct and regulation military camp will be built on the field nearby the battle place. Inside this camp, all the participants will have to respect the military rules and to behave as campaigning military people. NO "private saloon" or "dining room" will be tolerated. (See II/2!)

No other reenactors than the participants to the fight will be allowed to visit the military camp during the reenactment. At the end of the reenactment this will be allowed and the reenactors will also have the possibility to go into town and have some fun into the saloon.

No anachronism and modern accessories will be tolerated in the military camp, even inside the tents (modern things will have to be hidden). You will have to take only the necessary things for a campaigning soldier (bedding, clothing, personal gear.....).

It will be possible to take pictures at some moments during the W-E and cameras will have to be hidden as far as possible. We will also try to have some non-fighting people to take pictures and to eventually make a movie out of this event. At the end of this reenactment, each participant will receive a special certificate and pictures of both reenacting groups (indians & military) will be taken and edited.

U.S. ARMY FIELD MESS GEAR

DAVID C. COLE

Note of thanks:

Uniforms, Weapons and Accoutrements

David Cole

The Quartermaster Shop : www.quartermastershop.com

US HIST : www.ushist.com

VRC Mercantile : www.vrcmercantile.com

Ebay : www.ebay.com

Pedersoli Rifle and Carbine Reproductions : www.iar-arms.com/pedersoli.htm

EMF Company : www.emf-company.com (repo guns)

OTHER I.W. SUPPLIERS

Carrico's Leatherworks : <http://www.carricoleather.com>

Mercury Sutlers : www.mercurysutler.com

Springhill Mercantile : www.springhillmercantile.com

OTHER PERIOD SUPPLIERS

Vintage Glasses:

Christopher Toughill

236 Fifth Street


Ashland, Oregon

clearlightoptical@gmail.com

Von: Delplanque [REDACTED]

Gesendet: Mittwoch, 23. März 2016 11:50

Betreff: RE: RENO's Reenactment 2016.

 [Cooking - Food Rations - Fort Scott National Historic Site \(U.S. National Park Service\).htm](#)

A BRIEF HISTORY OF U.S. ARMY RATIONS

Frontier Army Museum
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

AND

Mr. Steffen Alber

<http://www.frontiers-nuertingen-e-v.de>

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/624100460837622868/>

detail of trooper (action figure) – unknown content

