



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA

Standard Procedures

1. Application to join the company may be made verbally or in writing.
2. The Constitution shall be reviewed with all new members upon election to the company.
3. The Constitution shall be read in detail to the membership once a year at a regular meeting.
4. Each member is responsible for purchasing his own clothing, equipage, arms, accoutrements, powder, caps, and food. He must also provide for his event registration, transportation, and family's needs.
5. The company, in so far as practicable, will loan excess clothing and equipment to new and prospective members on an event-by-event basis, until such time as they outfit themselves properly, not to exceed two years.
6. The expenses of the company shall be administrative. This includes postage, stationery, advertising, the newsletter, and other items approved by the membership.
7. Upon the resignation of any member, all unused dues shall be reimbursed by the treasurer, under the instruction of the commander and with the approval of the company.
8. Only those officers and non-commissioned officers shall be elected which the number of troops may support.
9. Qualification for rank, both commissioned and non-commissioned, shall be a demonstrated knowledge of proper CSA Infantry tactics of the American Civil War period.
10. Seniority of rank will be established from the date of promotion to that rank.



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA

Safety Standards

1. AGE

13 Functional Musician

16 Rifleman

No one under 13 years is permitted on the field.

2. CANTEEN. Mandatory!!!

For your health, drink plenty of water.

3. RIFLE MUSKET.

Three banded rifle muskets mandatory.

Repro '61 Springfields preferred.

Must pass weapons inspections for cleanliness and safety.

Half-cock must be functional.

Ramrod must pass all the way to the breech.

NO hair triggers.

4. BAYONETS.

NOT fixed on the field.

Scabbards must have metal tips.

Belt knives are discouraged and must not be drawn on the field.

NO rubber knives.



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA

5. RAMRODS.

Mandatory, but must not be drawn on the field.

The **ONLY** exception is by a file closer to clear a fouled weapon. Fouled weapons must be taken at least fifteen paces behind the line of battle to be cleared under the direct supervision of a sergeant or corporal.

6. BLACK POWDER CHARGES.

Maximum Loads:

.54 .58 cal. 70 grains.

.69 cal. 80 grains.

7. NO direct firing, weapons should be slightly elevated when aiming.

8. NO firing within 25 yards. *Rule of Thumb* at 25 yards, a man is equal to the height of the thumb when the arm is extended in the direction of the target.

9. NO live ammunition at a reenactment for ANY reason.

10. NO tompions in weapons after leaving the assembly area.

11. NO fireworks or pyrotechnics.

12. NO unauthorized hand to hand combat. DO NOT attempt to take an enemy flag unless previously arranged.



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA Authenticity

Field Equipage

Under this title is included all of the gear you will need to camp with your comrades in the field. Though most of these items are not necessary to portray a soldier during a battle-the most exciting aspect of reenacting-they are essential to gaining a clear understanding of what the soldier's life was like when he was not fighting. Not only did the soldier spend more time on the march or in camp than he did in battle, but so do reenactors. For many, the time spent in camp, after the day is done, with fires crackling and stars shining above are the most rewarding part of recreating history.

Canteen

THE most important item of equipment is your canteen. You cannot take part in any drill or battle without one. Make this one of your very first purchases and keep it full. Water is life.

The union issue canteen was made of tin with a cork stopper. It was round and covered in wool, mostly brown or gray, less often in sky blue, and occasionally dark blue. It had either a leather or white canvas or linen strap. Some had reinforcing rings and were called Bullseye Canteens. All held about a quart.

Many reenactors choose the stainless steel reproduction in order to eliminate that inevitable iron taste from their water. With the wool cover there is little visual difference. Only you will know the difference. In order to get the proper fit, shorten the strap so that the canteen does not flop around while you are marching.

Haversack

All Civil War soldiers were issued a haversack to carry their food rations and whatever few personal possessions they had. The union issue was made of black painted canvas with a removable inner bag. The Confederate soldiers wore any type of haversack from plain canvas to ones with elegant designs. Remember, these soldiers carried items on them, which were brought or made from home.

Mess Gear

Each soldier was issued a tin cup, a tin plate and set of utensils including a knife, fork and spoon. Many only used the tin cup and a spoon and carried a pocket knife for cutting. Stay away from speckleware-it was not used by soldiers.

Knapsack

The knapsack is very useful for carrying your blankets and extra clothing. It also makes a great



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA

pillow. During battle it was usually one of the first pieces of equipment left behind, so it should be one of the last pieces of equipment you obtain. The federal model was made of black painted canvas like the haversack. It had two pockets and straps on top and was called the double-bag knapsack.

Tentage

You have two choices for authentic tentage. Each soldier received a white canvas shelter half and by buttoning two together they made a shelter tent. These tents were also called dog tents because the soldiers said they were fit only for dogs-and small dogs at that. Two tentmates would fix bayonets, invert their muskets and stick them into the ground up to the muzzle. A rope was strung between the two weapons and staked into the ground. The buttoned halves were thrown over the rope and the sides staked into the ground leaving both ends open. During foul weather, gum blankets were placed over the ends. Reenactors generally use two upright poles and a ridge pole foraged from the woods instead of their muskets. Reproduction bayonets are not as strong as their original counterparts.

The second choice is a common tent, also called the wedge or A-tent. This tent is also made of white canvas, is bigger than the dog tent and is more difficult to set up. This tent requires two uprights and a ridge pole. These tents can hold three or four soldiers easily and provide more protection from wind and rain than a dog tent. They also allow more room for you to bring more stuff-and that is the danger. More is not always better. Both types of tentage were used during the war. Whenever the wagons could be brought up and camps established, the common tents would be set up. Otherwise, shelter tents were used. Many times on campaign no tents were used and the men simply slept on the ground wrapped up in their blankets.

Bedding

For the Civil War soldier, bedding usually consisted of nothing more than throwing their blanket on the ground and wrapping themselves up in it. Whenever they could, however, they showed great imagination in gathering leaves, straw, fence rails or anything else to keep them up off the ground.

Reenactors face even more choices. Only your level of desired authenticity will determine which sort of bedding you'll need. At the least, most choose a mattress tick filled with straw which is usually available at each event. Placed on top of the gum blanket, it insulates you from ground moisture. Those with bad backs or other physical ailments sometimes resort to cots-the lower to the ground the better.

Try several different bedding types to find what works best for you. Remember that some events



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA

restrict the type of camp set up and you may only be able to bring what you can carry on your back-just as the soldiers we portray had to do.

Arms & Accouterments

Rifle

The variety of weapons used during the Civil War remains a major point of interest for today's buffs. Reenactors fire period pistols, carbines, rifles and even cannons or their modern reproductions in public demonstrations of battles and live-fire competitions. Many types of reproduction muskets and rifles are available to the infantry reenactor. Before deciding which to buy, consider the history of your regiment.

Bayonet

Despite Hollywood's depiction of the bayonet as a fierce fighting instrument, it caused relatively few actual wounds during the Civil War. Less than 2% of the casualties of that conflict were inflicted by sword or bayonet. Like the Civil War soldier, you will find your bayonet very useful as a candleholder or tent pin and it does come in handy when stacking arms. It should be of good stout steel and may require some fitting to your particular rifle.

Cartridge Box

Your accouterments are the black or russet leather gear necessary to keep your rifle a lethal weapon. The cartridge box holds forty rounds of paper wrapped cartridges in two removable tins. The box should have two flaps and an envelope to hold tools. It is supported by a cartridge box sling which goes over your left shoulder. Both sling and box have a heavy brass plate for decoration. It goes on first. Usually, the sling will not contain a brass plate but the box will have one with the "CS" letter.

Waist Belt

The waist belt goes on after the cartridge box. It is secured by a heavy brass waist belt plate on one end and by a light brass keeper on the other. The belt holds the cap box and bayonet scabbard. These waist belts can be in black or russet with a CS stamped belt plate or "Georgia frame" buckle.



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA

Cap Box

The cap box holds percussion caps needed to fire the paper wrapped cartridges. The boxes have a double flap and a piece of lamb's wool to keep the small caps from going all over. They can be black or russet in color. We prefer russet. The better cap boxes come with a nipple pick for that part of the rifle. It should be worn on the right side of the waist belt at the front.

Bayonet Scabbard

The scabbard holds the bayonet and is worn on the left side of the waist belt. The Springfield pattern scabbard is best because it holds the bayonet at an angle and out of the way when worn properly.

Musket Tools

To keep your rifle functioning, you need to keep it clean. A screwdriver and wiper-sometimes called a worm-and some patches are all you need. Original pieces are plentiful and reproductions are also available. These are kept in the small envelope on the front of the cartridge box. Also useful is the tompion. Placed in a freshly cleaned barrel, it prevents moisture from fouling the weapon. You may find a sling quite helpful, too. On a long march it is very comfortable to throw your rifle over your shoulder instead of carrying it. Don't forget your gun case-most states require that you transport your rifle in one.

Clothing

The uniform of the 2ND Maryland Regiment consists of the 2ND Maryland kepi, Confederate shell jacket (Grey, Butternut, etc.), infantry style Confederate trousers and black leather booties often mistakenly called brogans.

The 2ND Maryland Kepi

The most distinguishing uniform feature of the 2ND Maryland was the kepi. Standard kepi is a Jean cloth or sati net kepi with plain band and leather or improvised leather brim. Or you may purchase a 2ND Maryland style kepi from Dirty Billy's Hats, located in Gettysburg. This is the regiment's distinguished cap.



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA

The Shell Jacket (Richmond Depot I, II or III)

The Richmond Depot Type II jacket is characterized by a nine-button front, no buttons on the cuffs, top-stitched edges, shoulder straps, belt loops on each hip, an unbleached cotton osnaburg lining and interior pockets. It has a six piece body and two piece sleeves. Available in many Confederate colors such as Richmond Grey, Brown, Grey, Butternut and are available in wool or jean cloth.

Trousers

The Confederate trousers were very similar to those of the Union forces. Early on, the trousers were sky blue in color. They were most often made of wool, and were easily worn during long marches. If trousers did not arrive for the troops the soldiers would have to use their own pants to wear.

Brogans

Civil War soldiers marched thousands of miles during the four years of war. You may not march quite that much, but do not underestimate the need for proper shoes. Your soles are the soul of the infantryman. Buy the proper black leather period shoe and make sure that they fit well. They may look like something that Dr. Frankenstein's monster might wear, but they protect and support your feet-your most prized possession. Several styles are popular, but all have squared toes. They come with sewn soles or pegged soles in smooth leather or rough out leather. Rough out leather is easier to keep clean, but they do not take a shine. Both are proper. Bootees should be among your very first items of clothing that you get.

Other Items of Clothing

Shirts should be made of cotton in warm weather, wool flannel in cooler temperatures and be in the period pull-over style. They come with or without collars, plain or fancy. Be sure to get two. Nothing affects your outlook like changing into a clean shirt on Saturday night.

Drawers, full-length and made of cotton are highly recommended. They act as insulation from the heat or cold and as protection from the coarse wool trousers. Several styles are available, all



2ND Maryland Regiment Company B, CSA

are appropriate and, like the shirt, two pair was issued to each soldier. Wear a pair of pajama bottoms if all else fails, just be sure to tuck them into your socks-out of sight!

Blankets protect you from the cold and provide shade from the sun. Every soldier carried one wool blanket. It was usually gray with a black stripe at each end. Some had US embroidered on them, but most did not. Other wool blankets were brown with a dark brown stripe at each end. You do not need a blanket to take the field, but you will need one to camp out.

Each soldier was also issued a **rubber blanket**. Face down; it served as a ground cover. With a slit for the head, it served as a poncho to protect from the rain. Many soldiers carried both the rubber blanket and the poncho. They would put the ground blanket down, then the wool blanket and the poncho on top-nice and toasty! Like the wool blanket, these are not necessary to take part in a battle reenactment, but are useful when bivouacking with the troops.

Standard procedures effective on: *9/15/2015 1:35 PM*

Last updated on: *9/15/2015 1:35 PM*

Captain Stephen Klotz

2ND Maryland Regiment, Company B