

THE FUGELMAN



**THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SECOND
WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
ASSOCIATION**

THE BLACK HAT BRIGADE---THE IRON BRIGADE

1861-1865

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OCTOBER, 2017

**FU-GEL-MAN: A well-drilled soldier placed in front of a military company as a model or
guide for others.**

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PASS IN REVIEW

From the quill of Lt. Colonel Pete Seielstad



Well I'll confess I am barely making the deadline for this edition of the Fugelman. (Two days late, to be sure)

Coming off the Wade House event, I am truly grateful for the outstanding men in the rank and file of the 2nd Wisconsin as well as our counterpart on the confederate side. There was an obstacle to be moved just prior to Saturday's morning skirmish. With timely precision infantry arrived at 10:30, carried the speaker's stand 30 feet over the rock fence, and removed the ugly farm wagon out of the view of the spectators. All in the course of 15 minutes. Hoozah! Additionally, our artillery held their fire as the infantry came too close into the safety zone Saturday afternoon. What could have been a bad scene simply turned out to be an uncomfortable situation and quickly became manageable. The Federals suffered two men who came down with some heat as the temps were in the 90's with a very high dew point.

Sunday's battle scenario went well but all too quick. A confederate fast-paced advance didn't allow the Federals enough time to leave the field and a missed spoke command was followed by an over-zealous Reb to advance into the fortifications swinging his musket and pushing forward into the backs of a retreating Federal officer and sergeant. I was able to stop his advance just as a newly minted junior officer had his sword out of the scabbard in a defensive posture. Wow! A couple of feet more and we'd have been calling the first responders.

This brings to our attention of how important it is to understand how quickly a great event can come hazardously close to being shut down. Officers need to be aware of the men who are fresh fish and insure they are safe and understand the importance of weapons handling and proficiency in manual of arms. All of us, especially the new guy has to understand, in a sense, that this is "outdoor theater" and improvisation with a scenario. A careless mistake will send someone to the hospital.

In the end, no one was hurt except for a bruised pride or two. Let's take this as an example of how lucky we were and how careful we will be in the future.

I am looking forward to our next event at Norskedalen on the 14th of October in Coon Valley, Wisconsin.

Your obedient servant,

Lt. Col. Pete Seielstad



**CAMPAIGN SCHEDULES OF
THE COMPANIES AND
ASSOCIATION**

OCTOBER

14 th & 15th Norskendalen Reenactment (Co selected Max effort)

Coon Valley, WI.

REGIMENTAL DISPATCHES

GENERAL KOSCIUSZKO'S ADDRESS

A DAY WITH KOSCIUSZKO

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

SEPTEMBER 17, 2017

On September 17th, 2017, our colleague Stan Graiewski was called upon to do a presentation commemorating the contributions of General Kosciuszko to our American Revolution. The presentation was conducted in the first person. Thank you Stan for providing this presentation with our members.

Thank you for inviting me to spend a day with you.

I am always at home with those who are proud of their heritage and who treasure liberty, freedom and equality.

You are truly dedicated about not allowing our patriotic past to fade away.

My life, my dreams, my contributions almost faded away when I asked Lord Sisnowski's permission to marry his daughter, Louisa.

I certainly did not expect nor appreciate his curt response: "Pigeons are not meant for sparrows and the daughters of magnates are not meant for the sons of the common gentry."

Louisa and I tried to run away. Lord Sosnowski's cavalry found us. I was beaten and left for dead. Louisa returned home where she married a prince: her father's choice.

My pride was hurt. I was beaten. I was penniless. I was afraid for my life.

Friends helped me escape to Paris where I read a notice from the American colonies. They were advertising for engineers.

I decided to go where I was welcomed and where I could share my experience and dreams for liberty, freedom and equality.

Upon arriving in Philadelphia, I searched out Ben Franklin. Dr Franklin had placed the advertisement I read in Paris.

We initially had a difficult time communicating. I spoke broken English. He knew nothing about Polish. We quickly learned to communicate by speaking French.

Dr Franklin asked about my qualifications. I had studied Chivalry, Drafting and Engineering. I could not produce formal recommendations. Dr Franklin devised a test that I passed. Through his recommendations, I was commissioned a Colonel in the Army of the United States.

Generals Gates and Washington soon recognized me as the best engineer in the Continental Army.

I was assigned to Fort Ticonderoga where I warned officers to arm nearby Sugar Hill. Sugar Hill overlooked the fort. I was ignored. A major retreat followed. I saved the retreat by instructing soldiers to cut down trees to be used for barricading roads. We flooded roads. We dug traps. We stopped the British from moving cannons and supplies. It took them 22 days to travel 20 miles.

Further down the Hudson, Gate's men were setting up camp on the lowlands along the riverbank. This time my advice was followed. The army moved to higher ground on Bemis Heights where I drew up a map and planned a strategy for battle. The British were forced to charge up the hill. We had an advantage of looking down and shooting down on them. They could not outflank us on the East due to the Hudson River or to the West due to a thick impassable forest where our sharpshooters had them in their sights.

We protected the Hudson River from British invasion by building sharply pointed logs to be placed strategically to tear open bulkheads.

Sarasota was a great battle and great victory. We had three lines of defense. The front line retreated to the second. The reinforced second line retreated to the third line where we beat the British. They were worn out and

decimated by attacking two lines. The victory at Saratoga proved we were a powerful nation. Our ideals were honorable. Due to this victory, France aligned themselves with the United States.

I designed West Point and its defenses. The British never attacked West Point. However, Superintendent, Benedict Arnold, attempted to sell my plans to the British.

I planted a garden at West Point. The garden is a pleasant feature today. The cadets built a monument in my memory. I look peacefully over the Hudson River. Come visit me at West Point.

During the Revolutionary War I developed a strong rapport with slaves and free blacks. I was an early abolitionist. I detested Washington, Jefferson and other Founding Fathers owning slaves. I appointed Jefferson as executor of my estate with detailed instructions to free slaves, to provide recently freed slaves with an education and to provide them with land where they could be productive.

I defended rights of Native Americans and all disenfranchised people.

I carried the American Torch of Freedom across the Atlantic and helped ignite a revolution in Europe. I became an Honorary Citizen of France and Commander in Chief of the Polish Army.

I started a revolution in Polonia to free peasant serfs enslaved by feudalism and to gain more rights for Jews. The Jewish community called me their "messenger from God." They formed a Jewish cavalry to fight with me. This was the first Jewish cavalry unit in modern times.

My motto was "For Your Freedom and Ours." I welcomed Muslim Tatars in my army.

Jefferson described me "the purest son of liberty I have ever known."

A great American general claimed, "Old soldiers never die. They just fade away."

Thank you for not allowing this old soldier to fade away.

Never let our heritage fade away.

Never let liberty, freedom and equality fade away.

I salute you.



LATEST KUNSTLER ORNAMENT ON SALE

The latest in a series of Christmas ornaments by Civil War artist Mort Kunstler is now available. The 2017 version, again benefiting the Timber Ridge School in Winchester (VA), is titled "So Close to the Enemy, Fredericksburg Campaign, December 12, 1862."

Order yours: timberridgeschool.org/help/current-ornament.php

ATTENTION TO ORDERS

A reminder of the Norskedalen event set for **October 14th and 15th, 2017**. This event is a special event enjoyed by all who have attended in the past. An event planned by reenactors for reenactors! The location, especially at this time of the year, is one of great natural beauty. Finally, this was a maximum effort event selected by the companies of the Association. Everyone needs to kick in and support this event.

Company "B", 2nd Wisconsin Volunteers is again hosting the Norskedalen, Civil War Heritage Encampment, held this October 13th-15th in Coon Valley, Wisconsin. As you know this event is open by invitation only to selected groups. We would like to extend an invitation to your unit to help present an insight to the American Civil War in 1863.

The 400-acre valley site, eleven period buildings, rail fences and a stream lends itself to a variety of living history and tactical scenarios. We will host a living history, school education day on Friday, October 13th. Last year 225 students participated in this event. If you are interested in helping out, please let us know that you will be available. As always, the Norskedalen staff feels that the re-enactors are their guests so there is no registration fee.

This will be an active campaign beginning Saturday morning and continue through Sunday and concluding following the battle and hospital scenario on Sunday. Scenario: Tennessee - October 1863 Taking place somewhere in Tennessee in October of 1863, Union troops will seek to establish a base of operations at the farm. During the day, patrols will be sent out in search of rebel forces. Confederates have formed a picket line to buffer themselves from any forward advance of the Union infantry.

Active Campaign Event Cook your rations and come prepared to take to the field.

Infantry will participate as pickets and patrol the area around the farm. The high tide of the day (1:00 p.m.) will be as the Confederate forces converge on the Yankee lines and test the resolve of the Union commander, after the engagement, the aftermath is left to the surgeon and the civilians are now helping with the wounded.

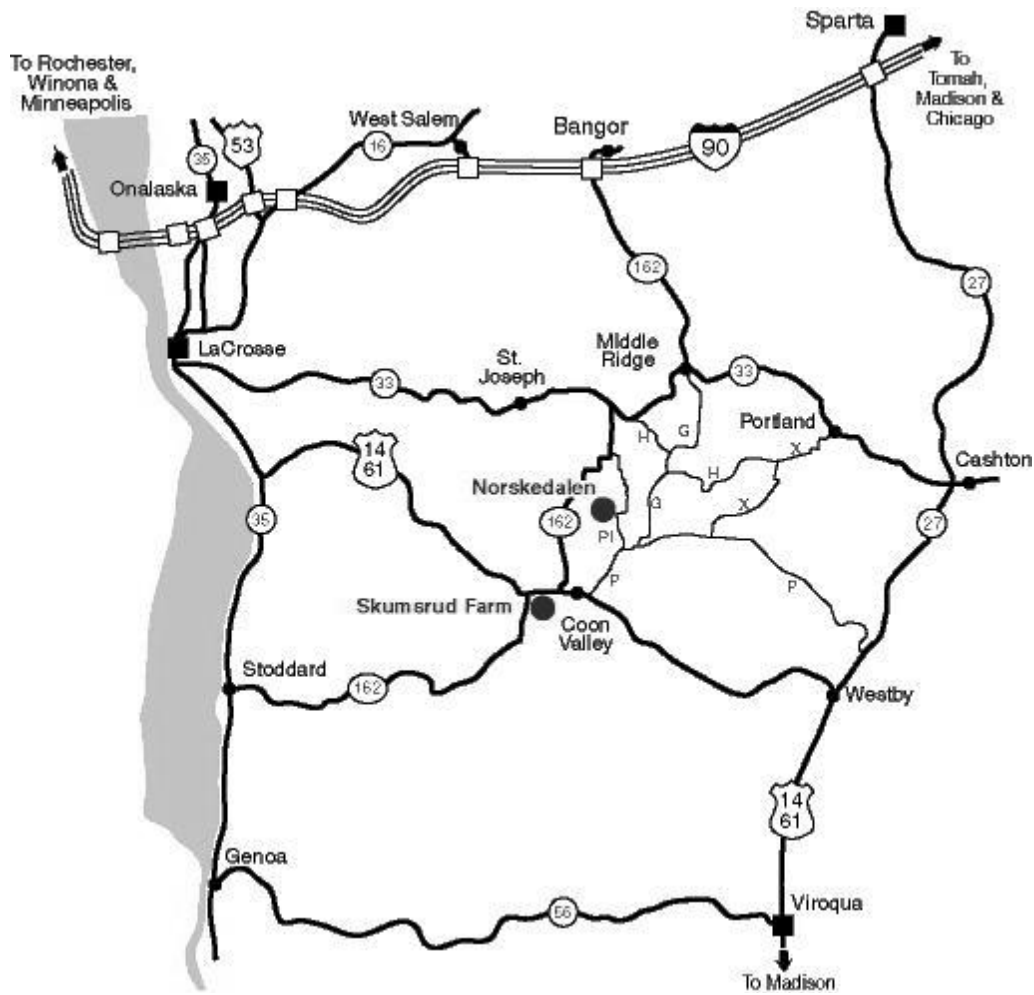
Uniform: Requirements Generic Western Theater -Impression: Battle worn appearance, frockcoats or sack coats. Union field commander will be

Peter Seielstad. Confederate commander will be Terry Lemke. (PLEASE KEEP YOUR IMPRESSION TRUE TO THE TIME PERIOD)

A Few Simple Rules: There will be a morning inspection. The purpose is to eliminate any unwanted modern intrusions (i.e. eyewear, footwear, wristwatches, headwear and the like). Also we ask that no non- period tobacco be used while the public is present. The Norskedalen staff has also asked us to pass along a reminder that no dogs are allowed on the grounds. No one under the age of sixteen will be allowed to carry a firearm without proof of hunter safety certificate and parent or guardian present. Walk-ons will not be permitted. Your cooperation with these few rules will be greatly appreciated.

Civilians will be asked to eliminate unwanted intrusions and are subject to “search and seizure”.

Registration: Please take time and fill out the registration so that we may plan ahead. Simply state the number of soldiers who will attend and the number of civilians. If you would like to invite an affiliate of your group please list their names in the spaces provided. When they come to register they will be recognized as a member of your organization. Return completed registration to: Peter Seielstad 1745 S. Highland Dr. Sparta, WI 54656 or email to: captlacey@hotmail.com Registration Form



**FROM THE CAMPS OF THE
COMPANIES OF THE SECOND
WISCONSIN**

INFANTRY



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COMPANY K

HOARD MUSEUM EVENT IN FORT ATKINSON OCTOBER 14TH, 2017

On October 14th, 2017, there will be an event for members of Company K held on the grounds of the Hoard Museum in Fort Akinson, Wisconsin. Our comrade Josh Suarez is involved in the museum's programming for this event. Before addressing the elements of this campaign, the editor would like to add his encouragement to pitch in and lend a hand for this event. The editor, having attended this event, can say that this is an easy event. A small encampment set up on the museum grounds (space is limited) provides an opportunity to interact with the public in an intimate setting. The guests who come through the camps ask very good questions and seem to highly enjoy discussions with the troops on site.

The museum staff sincerely appreciate our presence and they treat the reenactors like kings. We are well taken care of with treats and coffee on our arrival. They also provide a wonderful lunch to attendees. The editor has never attended an event where the staff make it a personal goal to individual effort to say thank you for supporting their event. The staff makes it clear, as noted, that they appreciate our presence on the field.

The Hoard Museum is located at 401 Whitewater Avenue in Fort Atkinson. The date of the event is October 14th, 2017. Everyone should be set up and ready to go by 9:00 a.m. The event, a one day event, will end at 4:30 p.m. There will be a campfire so if one wants to cook their own meal as a demonstration that would be fine.

Attendees are encouraged to bring all their campaign gear, their rifle, bayonet, haversack, and canteen. Ideally the organizers are looking for from three to five men (the regimental field hospital will also be there) and a couple of tents for this event. If you plan to attend or want to bring a tent, or have any questions you should contact Josh at jjbears17@gmail.com.

6TH WISCONSIN LIGHT ARTILLERY



WADE HOUSE SCHOOL DAY PHOTO ESSAY

Below you will find a photo essay submitted by Lyle Laufenberg. By all reports the event as a huge success. Well done members of the battery and all our folks who pitched in to make this a special day for so many students. Thank you to Lyle Laufenberg for your contribution to this month's newsletter!





SKIRMISHERS



2nd WISCONSIN REGIMENTAL FIELD HOSPITAL



CIVIL WAR MILESTONES

OCTOBER

- Oct. 8, 1838** **John Hay, one of President Lincoln's personal secretaries & biographers, born**
- Oct. 15, 1818** **Irvin McDowell, US, born 1818**
- Oct. 18, 1818** **Edward O. C. Ord, USA, born**
- Oct. 19, 1863** **Lucius Fairchild promoted to Brigadier General**
- Oct. 19, 1864** **Battle of Cedar Creek**

Oct. 20, 1819

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, USA, born

Oct. 21, 1861

Battle of Ball's Bluff

IN DEFENSE OF GENERAL LEE

BY EDWARD C. SMITH

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1999 © COPYRIGHT 1999

THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY

Let me begin on a personal note. I am a 56-year-old, third-generation, African American Washingtonian who is a graduate of the D.C. public schools and who happens also to be a great admirer of Robert E. Lee's.

Today, Lee, who surrendered his troops to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House 134 years ago, is under attack by people -- black and white -- who have incorrectly characterized him as a traitorous, slaveholding racist. He was recently besieged in Richmond by those opposed to having his portrait displayed prominently in a new park.

My first visit to Lee's former home, now Arlington National Cemetery, came when I was 12 years old, and it had a profound and lasting effect on me. Since then I have visited the cemetery hundreds of times searching for grave sites and conducting study tours for the Smithsonian Institution and various other groups interested in learning more about Lee and his family as well as many others buried at Arlington.

Lee's life story is in some ways the story of early America. He was born in 1807 to a loving mother, whom he adored. His relationship with his father, Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, (who was George Washington's chief of staff during the Revolutionary War) was strained at best. Thus, as he matured in years, Lee adopted Washington (who had died in 1799) as a father figure and patterned his life after him. Two of Lee's ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence, and his wife, Mary Custis, was George Washington's foster great-granddaughter.

Lee was a top-of-the-class graduate of West Point, a Mexican War hero and superintendent of West Point. I can think of no family for which the Union meant as much as it did for his.

But it is important to remember that the 13 colonies that became 13 states reserved for themselves a tremendous amount of political autonomy. In pre-Civil War America, most citizens' first loyalty went to their state and the local community in which they lived. Referring to the United States of America in the singular is a purely post-Civil War phenomenon.

All this should help explain why Lee declined command of the Union forces -- by Abraham Lincoln -- after the firing on Fort Sumter. After much agonizing, he resigned his commission in the Union army and became a Confederate commander, fighting in defense of Virginia, which at the outbreak of the war possessed the largest population of free blacks (more than 60,000) of any Southern state.

Lee never owned a single slave, because he felt that slavery was morally reprehensible. He even opposed secession. (His slaveholding was confined to the period when he managed the estate of his late father-in-law, who had willed eventual freedom for all of his slaves.) Regarding the institution, it's useful to remember that slavery was not abolished in the nation's capital until April 1862, when the country was in the second year of the war. The final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation was not written until September 1862, to take effect the following Jan. 1, and it was intended to apply only to those slave states that had left the Union.

Lincoln's preeminent ally, Frederick Douglass, was deeply disturbed by these limitations but determined that it was necessary to suppress his disappointment and "take what we can get now and go for the rest later." The "rest" came after the war.

Martin Luther King Jr. was one of the few civil rights leaders who clearly understood that the era of the 1960s was a distant echo of the 1860s, and thus he read deeply into Civil War literature. He came to admire and respect Lee, and to this day, no member of his family, former associate or fellow activist that I know of has protested the fact that in Virginia Dr. King's birthday -- a federal holiday -- is officially celebrated as "Robert E. Lee-Stonewall Jackson-Martin Luther King Day."

Lee is memorialized with a statue in the U.S. Capitol and in stained glass in the Washington Cathedral. It is indeed ironic that he has long been embraced by the city he fought against and yet has now

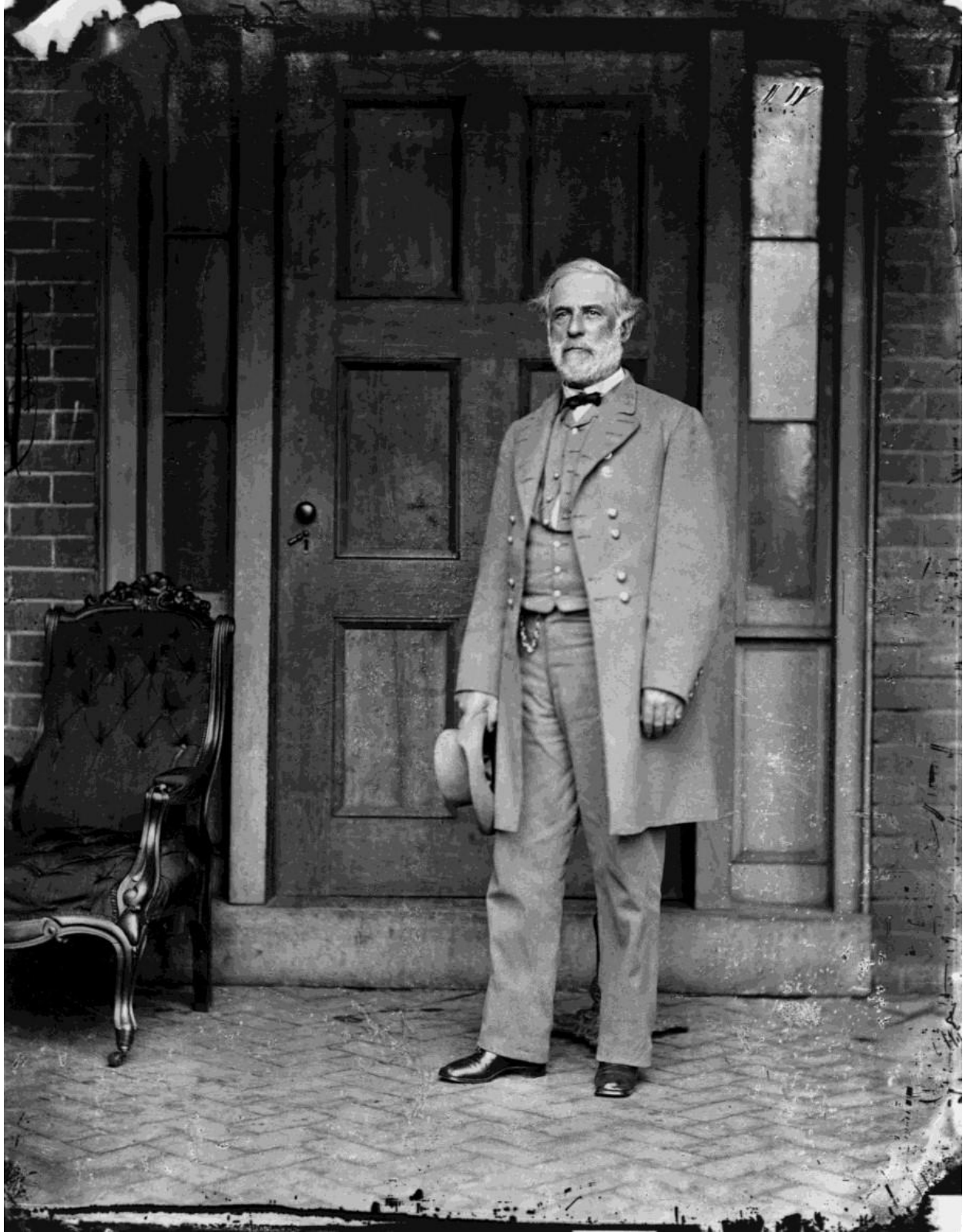
encountered some degree of rejection in the city he fought for. It is indeed ironic that he has long been embraced by the city he fought against and yet has now encountered some degree of rejection in the city he fought for.

In any event, his most fitting memorial is in Lexington, Va.: a living institution where he spent his final five years. There the much-esteemed general metamorphosed into a teacher, becoming the president of small, debt-ridden Washington College, which now stands as the well-endowed Washington and Lee University. It was in Lexington that he made a most poignant remark a few months before his death. "Before and during the War Between the States I was a Virginian," he said. "After the war I became an American."

I have been teaching college students for 30 years, and learned early in my career that the twin maladies of ignorance and misinformation are not incurable diseases. The antidote for them is simply to make a lifelong commitment to reading widely and deeply. I recommend it for anyone who would make judgment on figures from the past, including Robert E. Lee.

[Dr. Smith is co-director of the Civil War Institute at American University in Washington, D.C.]

Article submitted by Laurie Rasmussen.





"I can anticipate no greater calamity for the country than the dissolution of the Union. It would be an accumulation of all the evils we complain of, and I am willing to sacrifice everything but honor for its preservation."

**Col. Robert E. Lee, U.S.A. in a letter to his son Custis,
January 23, 1861**



EDITORIAL

BY JAMES H. DUMKE

The previous article was originally found in the Company E newsletter. It is not with joy that this editor feels compelled to take the author of the previous article to task. That being said, Edward C. Smith has vastly overstated the anti-slavery reputation and other views of one Robert E. Lee. This editor does not know the credentials or background of Mr. Smith, other than he is a black man and a professor. It appears to me that this article was written in 1999. That precedes the acquisition of a trunk full of Lee's personal correspondence that would form the basis for the book Reading The Man, by Elizabeth Brown Pryor. Pryor's book gives a fuller, more accurate picture of Robert E. Lee, which is inconsistent with the conclusions reached by Mr. Smith.

My criticism is that Smith overstates or misinterprets the positions of Robert E. Lee and values them without looking at context and the conduct of the man.

Let us begin with this idea that unlike the Southern aristocracy Lee opposed slavery, and held the view that slavery was morally wrong. Lee did suggest that he hated the institution of slavery. He did write such statements, but his views were not that slavery was morally repugnant, but that the system was fraught with troubles for the slave-owners and the system was inefficient.

The servants at Arlington did not gain a reputation for carrying out these responsibilities with a will. Robert Lee was openly disdainful of the slaves' competence, and others affirmed his criticism. Annie Lee regaled a schoolmate with stories of the "laziness of Arlington," and Lee counseled his wife not to expect much of the servants, since it was "almost useless to attempt improvement, or to resist the current that has been so long setting against industry & advancement. (Pryor, p. 128)

This editor finds a similar approach by Lee to the question of slavery to that of another Virginian, Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson hated slavery, but he never emancipated his slaves (that includes his paramour Sally Hemmings) and continued to benefit from slavery throughout his life. But while Jefferson saw slavery as both a moral and economic wrong, Lee opposed slavery because it was economically inefficient and troublesome.

Mr. Smith writes that "Lee never owned a single slave, because he felt that slavery was morally reprehensible." While it may be technically true that Lee did not own any slaves, Lee did manage the slaves at Arlington House. These slaves actually belonged to his wife, Mary, who inherited them from her father. Robert E. Lee was the executor of his father-in-law's estate and thus oversaw the slaves at Arlington. And Lee never expressed a moral objection to slavery.

Lee was a man of his times. His views of slavery were similar to many Southerners. However, Lee continued to hold these slaves, even going to court to void aspects of his father-in-law's will that emancipated the slaves at Arlington. Lee, like Jefferson, benefitted from the advantages provided by the slave system. Lee also broke up slave families by selling off some of

his slave property to defray the expenses of running Arlington. On two occasions Lee hired a man to whip recalcitrant slaves, as demonstrated by his account books.

One of the troublesome aspects of slave ownership was dealing with the problem of runaway slaves. Lee was similar to his fellow Southerners who owned slaves in his efforts to recover runaway slaves. Unlike Henry Clay who never tried to recapture runaways and on occasions provided funds for the runaways to start a new life, Lee took the usual efforts to recover his runaways. Pryor describes this letter as: "This is a business letter. The business was hunting and catching slaves who tried to escape from his control." (Pryor, p. 125)

Arlington, near Alex Va.

24 April 1858

Mr. A.E.L. Keese—

There are two women belonging to the Estate of G.W.P. Custis, now in Washington, where they have been since 1 Jan last. One black, about 35 years old, named Caroline Bingham with a child about 6 mos: old, has been seen frequently in the centre market, going & returning by N. 7th st. The other, mulatto, about 23 years old, named Catherine Burke, with a nearly white child about 2 ½ years old, has also been seen in the centre market. Last Saturday evening she was seen in Mr. Bryans Grocers store near 7th St. with Austin Syphax, a freedman from this place. They report themselves at service with my consent—I have offered \$10 for the apprehension of each of these women, upon their delivery in the Jail at Alex & the expenses of transporting them there.

A robbery of some articles of jewelry has recently been discovered in this house, in which it is believed that one or both of these women are concerned either as principals or accorsorys. You will find an account of it in the Baltimore Sun for the week ending this day—I have offered a reward of \$50 for the recovery of the articles & apprehension of the thief.

A mulatto girl if about 14 years old, named Agnes Burke sister to the above Catherine Burke, who was hired in Jan last to

Mr. I.W. Atkinson, Blacksmith in Alex has recently left her place & is believed to be in Washington, where she has an Aunt Louisa Burke, & cousin Hilliard Burke Carpenter in the 1st Ward, with other relatives. I will give \$10.00 for his apprehension & delivery to Mr. Atkinson in Alex.

Austin Bingham, brother to the foregoing named Caroline Bingham, a black boy about 19 years old, hired to Mr. Edw B. Powell in Jan last, & who resides on Four Mile Run, just above the old Factory, between this place & Alex—left his place yesterday. I will give \$10.00 for his apprehension & delivery to Mr. Powell—

All these people are well known in Washington by any of the negroes residing there. I am told a Mrs Fleming Huckster in Centre Market, knows the two women first named & has seen them there. The people from this place, who frequent that market, meet them there.

Very resp

RELee Ex of G.W.P.C.

(Pryor, pps. 123-24)

As noted, Lee was a man of his times. Lincoln is often accused of being a racist, because he had certain beliefs and said certain things that grate on the modern mind. But Robert E. Lee was no different than many of his contemporaries. He definitely thought of blacks as an inferior race. Lee questioned the intellectual capacity of the slaves. “Results seem to have been mixed. Robert Lee did not think black people were ‘as capable of acquiring knowledge as the white man is,’ but noted that some of the servants ‘learned to read and write very well.’” (Pryor, p. 132) It is also clear that Lee adhered to the contemporary defense of slavery in that he believed in a duty to serve as a Christianizing & civilizing influence on the slaves by their masters. Finally, Lee could not envision emancipation of the slaves. These views were consistent with the views of many slave-owners of the time. No one wanted the system abolished, but they recognized the problems incumbent of the system of slavery. One should also note that Lee was never critical about the role of slavery as a cause of the rebellion. Lee did call for the enlistment of black soldiers in late 1864 and would argue that freedom for such soldiers would be absolutely necessary. But it must be said that this approach was generated more by the desperate need for

troops than a view of freedom in the name of freedom for the slaves. It was a necessity not a preference.

On the question of Lee's opposition to secession, if one reads his comments, his view was close to the view of Jefferson Davis that the slave system was safer in the Union than outside the Union. At no time did Lee suggest that the Southern states did not have the right to secede. Thus the opposition of Lee to secession was not an objection to the right of secession, but the efficacy of such an act and its ultimate impact on the South.

Mr. Smith argues that most American citizens' first loyalty went to their states and Lee reflected that common view. This was not the case at all. In the North the primary loyalty one finds is to the nation, or Union. In fact, in the South, many Southerners were Unionists in their sympathies. We are told of the deep personal struggle Lee underwent at the outset of the war to determine where his loyalties laid. Virginia or the Union? The Federal government educated Lee and provided him with a career and as a result Lee did feel a connection with the Federal government.

Lee was a well educated man. He knew the causes of the war, the fact that the rebellion was founded on the basis of creating a slave republic, and the prevailing arguments to support the doctrine of secession. It is clear none of these facts interfered with his decision to resign from the Federal army and throw in his lot with the Southern rebellion. And he plotted strategy and fought to accomplish their stated goals.

The point the editor wants to make here is that one should be very careful when imputing philosophical views to historical figures. And one must remember that human beings are not necessarily consistent in forming beliefs and carrying these beliefs into fruition. One final point, one needs to view statements within the context and actual conduct of historical figures. Lee was not unusual in his views. Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay were truly convinced that slavery was an immoral institution. Lee was not of their stripe. He adopted views that many Southerners had adopted in the mid-19th century. And despite his comments on secession, slavery, and Unionist sentiments; his behavior went contrary to some of the things he actually said. Thus we should avoid overstating the ideals of historical figures and giving them more import than they deserve.

Brown Pryor, Elizabeth. (2007) Reading the Man: A Portrait of Robert E. Lee Through His Private Letters. Viking Press, New York.

A CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S DIET

The following article was submitted to the Fugelman by Stan Graiewski, from the 2nd Wisconsin Regimental Field Hospital. Our many thanks to Stan for submitting this interesting article.

A Civil War soldier's diet was based on 1850s science. The diet was deficient in macro nutrients (protein, carbohydrates and fats) and micro nutrients (vitamins A, B complex, C folate and zinc). These nutrients are vital for health and stamina.

Dietary sciences were unknown until Surgeon General Joseph Lovell analyzed the standard military diet. His recommended following quasi scientific opinions from food faddists such as Temperance and Grahamite groups. These food faddist groups believed diets would improve with reduced quantities of unsalted fresh beef and fresh vegetables.

Lovell's recommendations were meant to improve combat effectiveness. However, his recommendations fell short for an acceptable diet required for combat effectiveness.

A basic understanding of relationships between macro and micro nutrients was rudimentary at best. A few physicians, chemists and food reformers understood relationships between macro and micro nutrients. The army paid little attention to nutritional information and information given to commissary departments, officer and quartermaster corps.

Serious problems were created by an inefficient procurement and distribution system relying upon an organizationally inept commissary and quartermaster system. Logistics for supplying troops became increasingly difficult during active campaigns. Supply wagons were placed at rear of column often traveling over roads or trails made worse by forward lines of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Wagons were consistently late or did not arrive due to raids and mechanical breakdowns. One can understand why soldiers did not have rations for long periods.

The army attempted to solve problem of untimely food deliveries by providing soldiers daily rations to be carried in haversacks. This policy essentially guaranteed unacceptable caloric and nutritional values.

Problems resulting from untimely food deliveries and unacceptable caloric and nutritional values were compounded when soldiers prepared meals. Soldiers did not have proper culinary training and experience. They often combined foods containing little or no nutritional values, resulting in poorly prepared nutritionally deficient meals.

Rations often contained combinations of salted beef and pork, desiccated vegetable paddies and hardtack. Edible plants were often non-existent unless foraged. The army determined a campaigning soldier needed more than 3,400 daily calories. It is estimated daily rations rarely exceeded 2,200 calories.

Most energy derived from army rations came from carbohydrates and fat. Protein and micro nutrients were extremely low or missing. This diet contributed immensely to high degrees of diarrhea, dysentery, slow healing of wounds, chronic infections, generalized malaise, fatigue and chronic weight loss.

CIVILIAN'S CORNER

19th CENTURY MOURNING BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

Mourning is the process of grieving the death of a loved one. During the Civil War, Americans observed an elaborate set of rules governing behavior following the death of a spouse or relative. After the loss of a husband, the widow was not to leave home without full mourning garb and weeping veil for one year and a day.

Mourning Etiquette

During the 19th Century, most funerals were held in the home. In preparation for visitation and funeral services, the home of the deceased would show the community that there had been a death in the family. Draping the front door in black fabric was the most common practice. Inside the home, anything reflective or shiny would be covered, such as mirrors and glass of any kind, including picture frame glass.

People believed time stood still when a person died. A new realm of existence began where time did not exist. Therefore, pendulums on clocks were stopped at the hour of a deceased's death. To permit the clock to continue marking time was synonymous with inviting the spirit of the deceased to haunt the home.

Bodies were carried feet first out of buildings. Bodies carried out head first permitted the deceased to look back and beckon others to follow into death.

Widow's Weeds

The custom of wearing black after a death in the family has been observed for centuries, possibly to draw less attention to the mourners to avoid becoming Death's next victim. A woman donned what was known as "widow's weeds" within twenty-four hours of her husband's death. Black crepe or crape typically referred to a silk or wool fabric with a distinctively crinkled or pebbled texture that was specifically used for mourning clothing.

Dying and Mourning

During the Civil War, especially in the South, fabric and ready-made clothing were extremely scarce. Therefore, women dyed their clothing at home in large wash tubs in the backyard. The dyeing agent was often created by boiling walnut husks, which created a pungent odor that permeated the air for miles. A Virginia woman noted in her diary in 1864, "the entire town smells of the dye pots."

Protective Veils

Mourners wore protective veils to hide tears and for protection from spirits of the departed.

Mourners believed spirits of the departed hovered around those they loved. If someone looked directly on a mourner's face, the spirit might attach itself to everyone. Veils were worn to protect the living from spirits.

Stages of Mourning

The length of a woman's time of mourning was dictated by the relationship of the deceased. For the loss of a husband, the mourning period lasted no less than two years and most often lasted two and a half years. A woman mourned the loss of her husband in three stages: deep mourning, full mourning, and half mourning, with gradually loosening requirements of dress and behavior.

Deep Mourning

While in deep mourning a widow wore all black clothing; while in public, she also wore black gloves and a long black veil over her face. She wore bonnets covered in black crepe rather than hats. She did not wear jewelry for the first few months and thereafter, jet jewelry was permitted. Black glass and India rubber were also used to make mourning jewelry which consisted of rings, broaches, bracelets, lockets, and earrings. Mourning rings served as keepsakes.

Depending on the specific practices of her community, a widow did not leave her home and did not receive any visitors for specific periods of time, during which she spoke only to her family and closest friends. She could then send out black edged cards advising friends and family that her time of deep mourning had passed and she could now receive visitors. Parties, weddings, and other social affairs were forbidden during the first two stages of mourning.

By contrast, a widower was expected to mourn his deceased wife for only three months, simply by displaying black crepe on his hat or armband. A man might wear a black cockade on his lapel as well. Because the family depended on his financial support, he returned to his occupation as soon as the deceased was buried.

Flora Stuart remained in deep mourning for fifty-nine years after the death of her husband, CSA Cavalry General J.E.B. Stuart in May 1864. She wore black and remained in seclusion until her death in 1923.



Image: Young women in full mourning

Full Mourning

Full mourning followed deep mourning and lasted nine to twelve months. During this time, a widow could wear white collars and cuffs, add lace to her wardrobe and shorten her black veil. She was allowed to wear gold and silver jewelry, as well as pearls and gemstones.

Half Mourning

The final stage of a widow's mourning ritual was called half mourning and lasted three to six months. During this stage, she was permitted to add more

elaborate fabrics with touches of lilac, lavender, violet, mauve, and gray. Subtle prints in any combination of these colors were also allowed. Bonnets were white, lavender silk or straw.

In general, a woman completed the mourning process for a deceased husband in two and a half years. With each stage, she slowly became part of society again. Once the three stages of mourning were complete, a widow could store her mourning clothes and begin wearing normal clothing as she slowly joined society again.

Death Hospitals in Field and Town

Soldiers in Civil War hospitals died at an alarming rate, more frequently from disease than from battle wounds. Excerpt from *Walt Whitman Complete Prose Works*, *The Real War Will Never Get in the Books*:

The dead in this war - there they lie, strewing the fields and woods and valleys and battle-fields of the south - Virginia, the Peninsula - Malvern hill and Fair Oaks - the banks of the Chickahominy - the terraces of Fredericksburg - Antietam bridge - the grisly ravines of Manassas - the bloody promenade of the Wilderness ... Gettysburg, the West, Southwest - Vicksburg - Chattanooga - the trenches of Petersburg ... our young men once so handsome and so joyous, taken from us - the son from the mother, the husband from the wife, the dear friend from the dear friend ...

The hospital part of the drama from '61 to '65, deserves indeed to be recorded. Of that many-threaded drama, with its sudden and strange surprises, its confounding of prophecies, its moments of despair, the dread of foreign interference, the interminable campaigns, the bloody battles, the mighty and cumbrous and green armies, the drafts and bounties - the immense money expenditure, like a heavy-pouring constant rain - with, over the whole land ... an unending, universal mourning-wail of women, parents, orphans - the marrow of the tragedy concentrated in those Army Hospitals - it seem'd sometimes as if the whole interest of the land, North and South, was one vast central hospital ...

Graveyard Revolution

Beliefs and practices relating to death and burial in America paralleled those in Europe. Significant changes occurred during early 1800s. The most dramatic change was the graveyard. In London and Paris, the concept was revolutionized with designs for elaborate "garden cemeteries." New cemeteries became lushly landscaped burial grounds and public parks. The trend quickly became popular in the United States.

Fear of Being Buried Alive

Being buried alive was a curious and widespread concern.

Mary Todd Lincoln shared in her final instructions her fear of being buried alive by writing, "I desire that my body shall remain for two days with the lid not screwed down."

The fear of being buried alive brought a unique solution.

A bell was attached to the headstone with a chain extended into the coffin. The chain was attached to the deceased's finger. Ringing the bell would serve as an alarm that a live person was buried.

Changes in Mourning Customs During Civil War

Although women had always played prominent roles in mourning rituals, the enormous number of casualties brought on by the Civil War necessitated significant changes in mourning customs. During the first year of fighting, Confederate women maintained the rituals of dress and behavior that accompanied death.



Image: Half mourning clothing Still black, but no veil
Photo Credit: John Cunliffe
Scope Enterprise

However, as the war and increasing economic hardships progressed, many Southern women simply could not afford to abide by mourning etiquette. With the death of one out of every four Confederate soldiers, women across the region were thrown into a perpetual state of mourning and were often forced to abandon rituals of dress and self-imposed seclusion.

On April 30, 1864, five-year-old Joseph Davis, son of Confederate President Jefferson Davis and First Lady [Varina Davis](#), who broke his neck when he fell from a balcony at the Confederate White House in Richmond. When the First Lady went into mourning for her son, she wore a black dress of

inexpensive cotton, in lieu of the lush black fabrics that were no long available.

After John Wilkes Booth assassinated her husband in April 1865, [Mary Todd Lincoln](#) wore mourning clothes for the rest of her life. Years later, she recorded her grief in a private letter to a friend:

Time brings so little consolation to me and do you wonder when you remember whose loss. I mourn over that of my worshipped husband, in whose devoted love, I was so blessed, and from whom I was so cruelly torn. The hope of our reunion in a happier world than this, has alone supported me, during the last four weary years.

Not until the end of the Civil War in 1865 was the vast human toll was realized as the number of casualties became apparent (estimated at 620,000). Most families were affected in some way, especially in Southern states where so many battles were fought. Alabama, for example, had over 80,000 mourners. The devastation to the nation's infrastructure became obvious as whole cities lay in ruin, communication lines were severed, and transportation routes had been damaged. Amongst all this chaos, personal appearance remained a central focus for those women who could gather enough clothing despite the deprivations of war.

SOURCES

[Encyclopedia Virginia: Mourning During the Civil War](#)

[Passion for the Past: 19th Century Mourning Practices](#)

[Adventures in Cemetery Hopping: Paint it Black: Mourning Fashions in the Victorian Age](#)

[North Carolina's Futile Rebellion Against the United States: Walt Whitman on Death](#)

CLEANING AND MAINTAINING AN 1861 RIFLED MUSKET

Procedures to clean your M1861 Springfield Percussion Musket Regimental Quartermaster, Inc. has prepared these instructions to assist you in the care and maintenance of your black powder musket. For this purpose, we have used an old EuroArms M1861 Springfield made prior to 1992 which was in dire need of cleaning! As needed, there will be additional notes for other

muskets if they differ from the M1861. We do not recommend this type of in depth cleaning for an original/antique musket as it will significantly devalue your musket.



You will need the following items to properly clean your musket:



1 Tools: 2 Wooden Handle Awl: Pictured on the bottom is a wooden handled awl; however, modern awls may be used as well. The awl is used for

removing caked black powder from around the musket cone on the rear of the barrel and other hard to reach areas.



T-Handle Nipple/Cone Wrench: Made of steel, these cone wrenches are for the removal and installation of the musket cone. Use the wooden handled or Musket wrench for cones that are difficult to remove.



Wooden Handled Cone Wrench: Made by John Zimmerman, Master Gunsmith out of Harpers Ferry, WV, this solid tool is useful for removing the nipple/cone from most barrels. Ensure that the wrench seats COMPLETELY over the cone to prevent stripping the cone.



Tools (continued): 3 Wire Brush: The wire bristles are perfect for cleaning black powder and rust off of difficult to reach areas but do not use it on any blued surfaces or brass, as the bristles are made of steel and result in damage.



Rear Sight Screw Wrench: For use on the rear sight of the M1855/61/63 Springfield Muskets. As the two pins on the end are easily worn down or broken off, use ballistol beforehand if the screw is difficult to remove.



Revolver Wedge Punch: Made of Aluminum, this tool is typically used to remove the wedge from a revolver; however, it is also great to remove/knock loose your bands from the musket if they are rusted tight onto the barrel.



Mainspring Vise: Used to remove/install the mainspring from the lockplate. A must-have tool as the use of pliers or vise grips will mar the metal of the mainspring and potentially over stress the spring, causing it to break.



Tools (continued): 4 Toothbrush: Great for cleaning the small nooks and crannies of your musket, especially around the front and rear sight and on the internal mechanisms inside the lockplate.



Band Spring/Tumbler Punch: Original punch set is perfectly sized to fit both original and reproduction muskets. Used to punch out the band spring pins, ramrod spring/trigger pins as well as separating the hammer from the tumbler.



Musket Wrench: Whether original or reproduction, this wrench is perfect to remove the musket cone as well as the screws of the musket. If reproduction, we recommend grinding down the 'leaves' with a sander for a solid fit into screw heads.



Tools (continued): 5 Cleaning Rod: Cheaper and more durable than a ramrod, used to run patches and brushes down the inside of the barrel to remove rust and black powder. Four sections used for most muskets, five sections for the Springfield M1842 barrel.



Brass Button Jag: Used to run cotton patches down the length of the barrel. Ridges along the side of the jag grip the cotton patch and ensure the patch comes out of the barrel. Ensure you use the proper size jag for your musket's caliber.



Brushes: Used to remove rust and black powder from the barrel. Recommend you spray the brushes with ballistol prior to chasing it down the barrel to prevent them from getting stuck inside. The cotton brush can be cleaned and reused multiple times.



Tools (continued): 6 Hammer: A brass hammer is effective while, at the same time, made of a softer metal that will not mar/damage the steel of your musket.



Screwdriver: Flathead screwdriver made of steel. Screws on the muskets are easily damaged. Recommend using a screwdriver that fits snugly into screw heads or use a grinder to shape the screwdriver head for a perfect fit.



Ballistol: Ballistol cleans and removes all types of bore fouling, dissolves black powder and corrosive residue. Ballistol is fully compatible with all metals including aluminum. Recommended for use with original muskets as well as it is nonabrasive and will not damage the patina on original muskets.



Tools (continued): 7 Linseed Oil: Used to rejuvenate the wood of the stock and weather-proofing. Multiple coats may be needed as the wood will soak in the oil, preventing it from drying out and cracking.



Cone/Nipple Pick: Made of steel, the long or short pick is used to clear out the cone hole of debris and black powder. As noted to the right, the end may be formed to facilitate cleaning of the bolster's ignition hole into the barrel.



NEVR-DULL: Works wonders on all types of metals, a little wadding goes a very long way and will simplify cleaning your musket.



Tools (optional): 8 Steel Wool: Not for use on blued steel unless you wish to remove the bluing, or brass. Easily removes rust and corrosion from metal, but use sparingly and in conjunction with ballistol.



Scouring Pads: Cheap but effective, very useful if cut into smaller, more manageable squares and used on steel. Use with ballistol to remove caked grime, black powder and/or rust. Will remove the bluing off of a blued barrel.



Dremel Tool: This versatile tool will allow you to quickly polish brass, grind down metal, and shape the stock as needed. Definitely a 'force multiplier' for your tool box. Cord and cordless models are available.



DISASSEMBLY

Often a musket will receive a quick cleaning in the field. Typically this is done by running hot water down the barrel to remove any black powder residue along with a quick wipe of the exterior. However, we recommend the owner disassemble the musket after use to remove any excess water from the inside of the lockplate and underneath the barrel bands which may result in significant rust and potential damage. Every 6-12 months the wood should receive a coat of linseed oil to ensure the wood does not dry out and begin forming cracks. We begin with our EuroArms M1861 Springfield:



STEP 1: Ramrod

This musket has seen little care in the past five years. Rust has formed underneath the barrel bands, inside the lockplate, and the wood is very dry. To begin, remove the ramrod and place it to the side. To clean the ramrod, use Ballistol and a couple of cotton patches to remove surface rust. If there is significant rust, spray the ramrod with Ballistol and wipe it down with wire wool or a wire brush.

STEP 2: Lockplate

Using a screwdriver or musket wrench, remove the lockplate screws from the stock opposite the lockplate. Once removed, carefully use your awl to remove the lockplate washers from the stock and set them aside with the lockplate screws. For our purposes, we are using an original M1842 musket wrench as we have found modern screw drivers tend to strip the heads. The screwdriver we use is over 40 years old and the head has been ground with our Dremel to ensure the screwdriver fits perfectly into the screw heads to prevent accidentally damaging the heads.

9 LOCKPLATE



Mainspring Hammer Bridle Tumbler Sear Spring Sear Stirrup (attached to tumbler) 10 STEP 2: Lockplate (continued) Pull the hammer back to 'safe' and carefully remove the lockplate and its components by sliding it out from the stock. If it is difficult to remove, reinsert the lockplate screws and lightly tap on the screw head with the brass hammer to push the lockplate out from its well. We recommend using a brass hammer as it is a lighter metal and will not damage or mar the metal components on the musket. Once removed, your components will look like this:



Note the significant rust found on the interior components of this lockplate. This is due to water running into the lockplate from the barrel as well as humidity. As the rust eats into the metal, screws will seize and the main spring/sear spring will deteriorate to the point of requiring replacement. We highly recommend cleaning your lockplate components at least every 6 months. 11 'Hammer Down' 'Hammer Safe' 'Hammer Fire' With the mainspring removed, use your screwdriver to first loosen the sear spring screw and then pop the sear spring off of the lockplate. (Note: If there is persistent rust, liberally spray the entire lockplate and its components with Ballistol. This will help remove the rust while preventing damage from

seized screws and potentially having them break off). Continue to loosen the sear spring screw and remove. Remove the sear and sear screw and the bridle and bridle screw (ensuring you keep the screws with their corresponding parts). Turn the lockplate over and remove the hammer screw. If the hammer does not come off of the tumbler, insert the tumbler punch (large end) into the tumbler and loosen it with the brass head hammer. Once the hammer comes off the tumbler, place it to the side and then remove the tumbler from the lockplate. You are now ready to begin cleaning the components:



All components should be sprayed with Ballistol and scoured using the wire brush. Once all rust and/or black powder residue has been removed from the parts, wipe them down and reassemble in reverse order from above.

STEP 3: Lockplate Internals

Hold the lockplate in your hand and with your thumb pushing up on the sear, let the hammer fall back to the 'down' position which will release tension on the main spring. Using a main spring vise, slide it over the main spring and then tighten the vise until it comes off of the stirrup (which is attached to the tumbler). Using light pressure, gently remove the main spring from the lockplate. 12



**STEP 4: Band Springs and Bands **

With the lockplate complete, set it aside along with the lockplate screws and washers.



Take your musket and locate the band springs. With your thumb, depress the band springs one at a time and remove the top, middle, and bottom band springs in that order. If the bands do not budge, use the revolver wedge punch and hammer to gently tap the band springs off of the barrel and stock. The revolver wedge punch is made of aluminum and thus will not damage or mar the steel barrel and bands. 13



STEP 5: Band Springs & Barrel (continued)

Once the bands are removed, locate the holes opposite the band springs and use the thin end of the band spring/tumbler punch to punch out the springs. Be very careful of where the pins attach to the springs as the pins can easily snap off and then have to be replaced.



Place the band springs with their corresponding bands as the pins' length determines their placement in the stock. Unscrew the tang screw from the back end of the barrel and remove the barrel carefully from the stock. Wipe down all the band springs, bands and tang screw with Ballistol and cotton patches. Make sure the insides of the bands are cleaned well as the bands tend to rust where they meet with the barrel. Excessive rust could permanently mar the barrel and bands, potentially damaging them beyond repair. If necessary, rub down the rough/rust spots with Ballistol and steel wool. 14

STEP 6: Barrel and Rear Sight

With the barrel free from the stock, use the T-handle or musket/cone wrench to remove the cone. The cone should then be cleaned with Ballistol and a wire brush. A nipple/cone pick will help in clearing the inside of the cone of black powder residue. Use the rear sight screw wrench and insert it into the two holes of the rear sight screw. **DO NOT FORCE THE SCREW OUT. If the screw does not turn, soak the screw head in Ballistol and let it sit for 5 minutes before trying again. Once the sight is removed, remove the long screw from the side and remove the sight leaves.**



Use cotton swabs and Ballistol to remove any dirt/grime/rust from the base of the rear sight and the leaf springs. A pipe cleaner should be used to clean the holes of the leaf springs and rear sight base. Once finished, reassemble the rear sight and place it to the side with the screw. 15

STEP 6: Barrel



To clean the interior of the barrel, use a simple mix of dish soap and hot water. (NOTE: We do not recommend using rubbing alcohol or hydrogen peroxide in the barrel as it is very caustic and will result in pitting your barrel.) Pour the hot water mixture down the barrel, plug the bolster hole and barrel end, and shake the barrel allowing the water to loosen up any black powder residue inside. Repeat several times until the water comes out clear. Once the water runs clear, assemble your cleaning rod, attach a nylon or brass brush, add water to the barrel and run the brush several times up and down the bore. This will remove any caked on powder or rust. Once done, remove the brush and pour out the water from the bore.



Remove the brush from the cleaning rod and replace it with a button jag. Apply some Ballistol to a cotton patch. Run the patch down the length of the barrel to remove any remaining black powder and rust. Repeat until the patch comes out clean. With the interior complete, use a steel wool pad or steel wool with Ballistol to remove any rust and black powder from the exterior of the barrel. Continue cleaning the exterior of the barrel until all rust and black powder has been removed. Place the barrel to the side. 16

STEP 7: Nose Cap

Locate the nose cap and nose cap screw. Unscrew the nose cap screw and then slide the nose cap off of the stock. Clean the screw and nose cap with Ballistol and wire brush as needed. Set them aside.





STEP 8 Trigger Guard Assembly:

Turn the stock and locate the trigger guard assembly. Unscrew the two wood screws and then remove the assembly. 17



STEP 8: Trigger Guard Assembly (continued)

Additional Ballistol may be needed on the trigger screw and trigger guard nuts. Gently remove these as you do not want to strip these screws.



Once all parts have been removed, clean the metal with Ballistol and a wire brush/steel wool. Once complete, reassemble the trigger guard assembly (make sure that you put the trigger on **BEFORE the trigger guard) and set it to the side. 18**



STEP 9: Buttplate

The buttplate receives some of the worst wear as a musket often rests on the ground allowing moisture and dirt to get into the screws and between the butt plate and stock. Clean off the screw heads with water or Ballistol removing all debris from the heads themselves. Carefully unscrew and place the buttplate and screws to the side. Liberally apply Ballistol to both sides of the buttplate and remove all traces of rust. Clean the screws, particularly the undersides of the screw heads (where they meet the metal of the buttplate), and set them aside. Once completed, the wood stock is all that should remain. 19





STEP 10: Stock



The least cared for part on your musket is most likely the wood stock. Constructed from dark walnut, wood is very susceptible to temperature and humidity causing it to dry out. The remedy for this is several liberal applications of Linseed Oil (natural is preferred, boiled is okay), which can be purchased from Lowe's, Home Depot, Walmart or even your local hardware store. However, linseed oil is VERY flammable and care must be taken when applying. All linseed soaked materials should be disposed of immediately after use. Using a cotton cloth or paper towels, soak your material and 'paint' the oil onto the stock. Treat both exposed areas as well as the barrel groove, ramrod trench, lockplate well, trigger guard well and the buttplate with linseed. Set the stock aside to dry in a well ventilated area, it may take several hours to be absorbed. Several applications may be

required. Continue applying until the wood ceases to absorb the surface oil. Wipe down when complete. You are now ready to reassemble the musket.
20



STEP 11: Buttplate



Once the stock has been completely wiped down, locate your buttplate and wood screws and attach them to the stock. As these are wood screws it is important NOT to overtighten them as they will strip out the wood. However, if it is already stripped you can purchase stainable wood putty to remedy this. Please follow the instructions of the wood putty product! 21
Reassembly



STEP 12: Trigger Guard Assembly

Turn the stock over and locate the trigger guard assembly well. Gently insert your trigger guard assembly, sling swivel to the front, into the well. Then screw the wood screws into the stock. Again, if the wood has been stripped, you should use a wood putty so that the trigger guard plate is securely fastened to the stock. Do not overtighten the screws 22



STEP 14: Lockplate

At this point we accelerate the 'reverse order' reassembly by installing the lockplate BEFORE the barrel. As the linseed oil may have caused the stock to swell, it is simpler to install the lockplate before the barrel due to the tight tolerances found on most EuroArms and Pedersoli models. Locate the lockplate assembly, lockplate screws and lockplate washers (escutcheons). Gently insert the lockplate while, at the same time, pushing the trigger forward so that the lockplate is fully seated. Turn the stock over, insert the lockplate washers into the wood and then tighten down the lockplate screws. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN the screws as the wood will expand and contract and overtightened screws will prevent it from doing so, leading to cracks in

the wood around the lockplate washers. Once assembled, perform a functions check on your musket by pulling the hammer back to STEP 13: Nose Cap Collect the nose cap and nose cap screw and slide the nose cap gently onto the stock. Line up the hole in the stock with the nose cap and screw it into place. the 'safe' position and then pull on the trigger. The hammer should not fall forward. Pull the hammer back to the 'fire' position and pull the trigger. The hammer should fall. 23



STEP 16: Rear Sight and Cone

Place the rear sight into the groove of the barrel until the entire sight is flush with the barrel. Line up the holes and, using the rear sight wrench, tighten the rear sight screw onto the barrel. Then locate your cone and cone

wrench and screw the cone into the barrel. Do not overtighten the cone as it is the most susceptible to corrosion due to the use of black powder.



STEP 15: Barrel Band Springs

Take your barrel band springs and place them next to the corresponding positions of the stock. Make sure the longest pin is to the rear (due to the width of the stock) and then second longest in the middle and shortest to the front. Gently insert the barrel band springs into the holes until the band springs are flush with the wood of the stock. 24



Place your barrel into the stock and line up the tang hole (located to the rear of the barrel) with the receiving hole of the stock. Screw the tang screw into the barrel until tight. Carefully slide the barrel bands (largest to smallest) onto the stock/barrel until each barrel band 'clicks' into place.



STEP 17: Barrel & Barrel Bands 25





STEP 18 Ramrod:



Slide your ramrod into the musket. Your musket is now clean and ready for your next event!

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