

# Fort Pulaski

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fort Pulaski National Monument



## Living History *Participant Handbook*





The 48th New York Volunteer Infantry exit Fort Pulaski.

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# Living History

## *Participant Handbook*

Produced by the Division of Interpretation and Education  
Fort Pulaski National Monument  
Cockspur Island, Georgia

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC

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The Georgia State Militia enter Fort Pulaski

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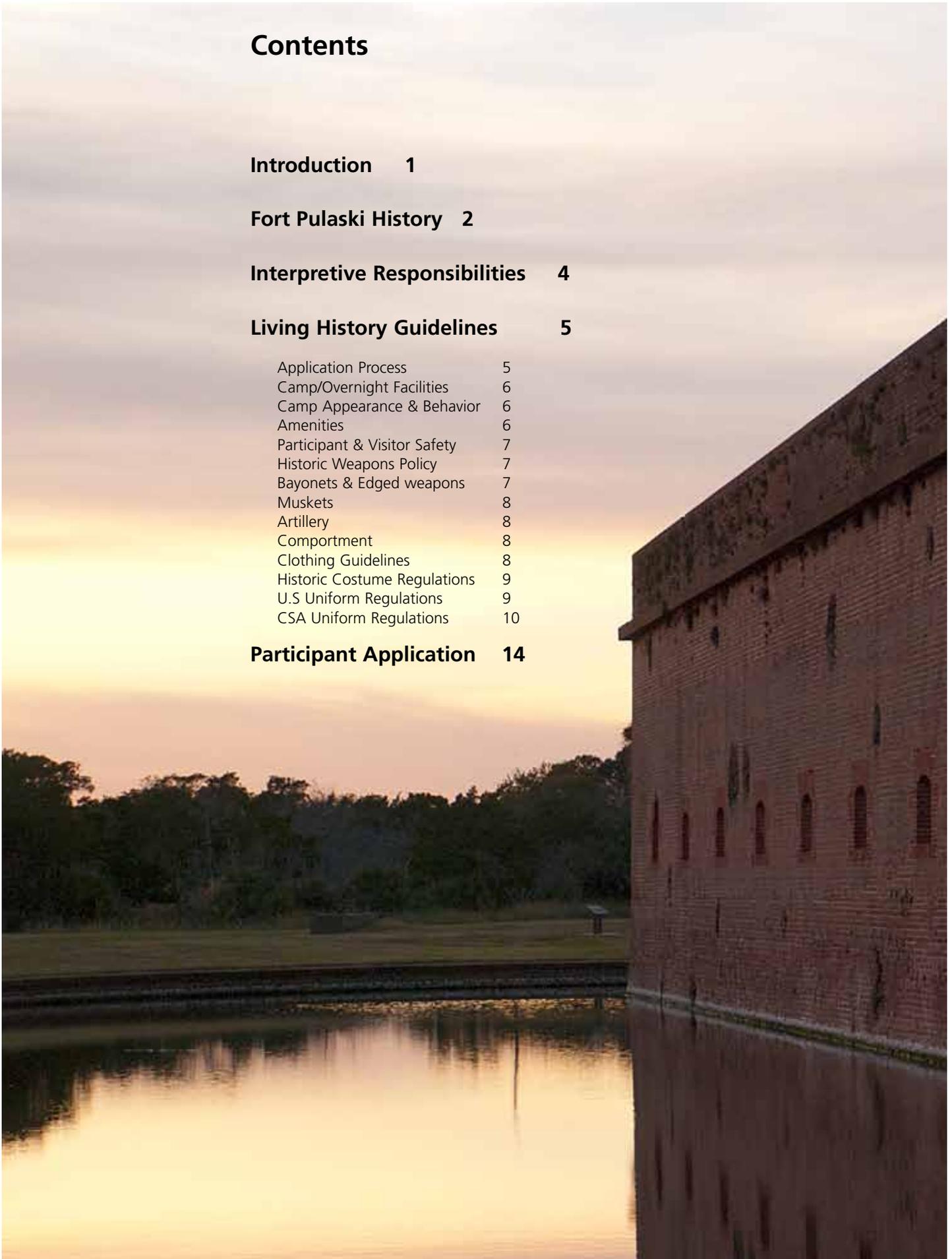
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# Introduction

**Living history programs at Fort Pulaski National Monument offer visitors an authentic and unique 19th century experience staged within the structures & landscape of Fort Pulaski. These living history program guidelines will enhance not only the experience of the living history volunteer while at the fort, but they will also immerse our visitors in the sights, sounds and stories of the fort’s former residents, their predicaments, their circumstances, and the outcomes that created the national significant themes of Fort Pulaski National Monument.**

It is the desire of the interpretive staff at Fort Pulaski National Monument to be able to offer a variety of programming that audiences can experience and enjoy in addition to availing of educational opportunities. Living history programs are a significant part of that educational process, but because they have such a powerful impact, it is imperative that we provide an arena of authenticity – in other words, “if it’s worth doing, it’s worth doing right!” We hope that the following guidelines will serve to help us get the story right. . .we owe the men and women who are part of the Fort Pulaski story nothing less.

Telling the story of Fort Pulaski National Monument requires an understanding of the overall history of the fort and its place in the broader context of the Civil War. Knowledge of National Park Service Interpretive themes, goals, and objectives, as they relate to the story of Fort Pulaski is essential to successful living history programs. Themes are the key ideas or specific stories through which the park’s national significance is conveyed to the public. These themes provide the foundation for all development of programming at the park. The themes do not include everything we may wish to interpret, but rather the ideas that are critical to a visitor’s understanding of

the park’s significance. The primary themes at Fort Pulaski, taken from the park’s 2006 Long Range Interpretive Plan are as follows:

- *Fort Pulaski was strategically significant during the Civil War to both Confederate and Union political and military interests.*
- *The rifle artillery siege of Fort Pulaski was a landmark experiment in the history of military science and invention.*
- *For over 250 years, Cockspur Island served the colonial, state, and national governments as a strategic site for protecting economic and political interests.*
- *Civil War: Prisoners of war and political prisoners.*
- *Workers: Slave and Free*
- *Construction Village, building a fort*
- *King Cotton brought wealth to the South and the port city of Savannah*



**Fort Pulaski National Monument offers an authentic and unique 19th century experience.**

# Fort Pulaski History

In the second quarter of the 19th century, U.S. military engineers built Fort Pulaski on marshy Cockspur Island at the mouth of the Savannah River to guard the approaches to the port city of Savannah, Georgia. Named for Casimir Pulaski, the Polish hero of the American Revolution who lost his life in the siege of Savannah in 1779, the fort was part of a planned coastal defense fortification system adopted by President James Madison after the War of 1812. It was one of thirty such structures built as part of the new national defense system.

Fort Pulaski was designed by General Simon Bernard, a distinguished French military engineer in 1828. Constructed between 1829 and 1847, the fort, when finished, was considered state of the art and very modern. With walls seven to eleven feet thick, the fort was considered impregnable as no known artillery of the day would be able to breach the thick walls.

Originally designed to hold up to 150 seacoast guns, it was armed with only 20 at the time of its completion. In addition, instead of having a full garrison of troops assigned to the fort, the fort became home to one ordnance sergeant, who was responsible for the guns, and a caretaker, who maintained the buildings. These two positions proved to be the only existing staff for the next fourteen years until the coming of the American Civil War.

Sectional strife began to split the country toward the late 1850's and into early 1860. In December 1860 South Carolina seceded from the Union. On January 3rd 1861 Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown ordered his state militia to seize Fort Pulaski. After Georgia seceded from the Union later that month, the fort was transferred to the Confederate States of America. By spring, President Abraham Lincoln ordered the United States Navy to blockade Southern ports. This blockade, and the combined Army and Navy expedition at Port Royal Sound, only fifteen miles north of the fort, intimidated a small Confederate outpost on Tybee Island, just east of Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah River. Shortly thereafter the Confederates withdrew their small force from Tybee and joined the troops at the fort. The Confederate withdrawal from Tybee was a costly mistake which the Federals were quick to take

advantage of - Tybee Island proved to be the only site from which the Union troops could make an attack on Fort Pulaski.

Under the command of Acting Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore, Engineer, Federal troops erected several batteries of guns on Tybee Island. In all, thirty-six guns were brought to bear on the fort. Ten of the guns were new rifled cannon. Although the Confederates were aware of the batteries being set up on Tybee, it was felt the fort could withstand any bombardment with its thick walls.

On April 10, 1861, Gillmore opened his guns on the fort and hammered away at the solid walls of Fort Pulaski. By mid day on April 11, the southeast angle of the fort facing Tybee Island had been breached and explosive shells were threatening the main powder magazine in the far opposite corner. The Confederates surrendered the fort at 2 pm in the afternoon on April 11th after a thirty hour bombardment of over 5,000 shells. One Confederate officer later wrote of the new rifled guns:

*“Their steel pointed shot bored through the brick walls as if they were so much paper. The whole system of warfare is revolutionized. Brick is no longer of any avail.”*

The quick fall of Fort Pulaski surprised and shocked the world.

When the Civil War began, Pulaski ranked as one of the “most spectacular harbor defense structures “in the United States. Many considered the fort’s seven to eleven foot solid brick walls backed with massive masonry piers impregnable, including U.S. Chief of

Engineers Joseph G. Totten, who proclaimed:

“You might as well bombard the Rocky Mountains as Fort Pulaski.”

Gillmore’s rifled guns proved the fallacy of this judgment. Major General David Hunter, who commanded the campaign wrote:

“The result of this bombardment must cause a change in the construction of fortifications as radical as that foreshadowed in naval architecture by the conflict between the Monitor and Merrimac. No works of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artillery of heavy calibre.”

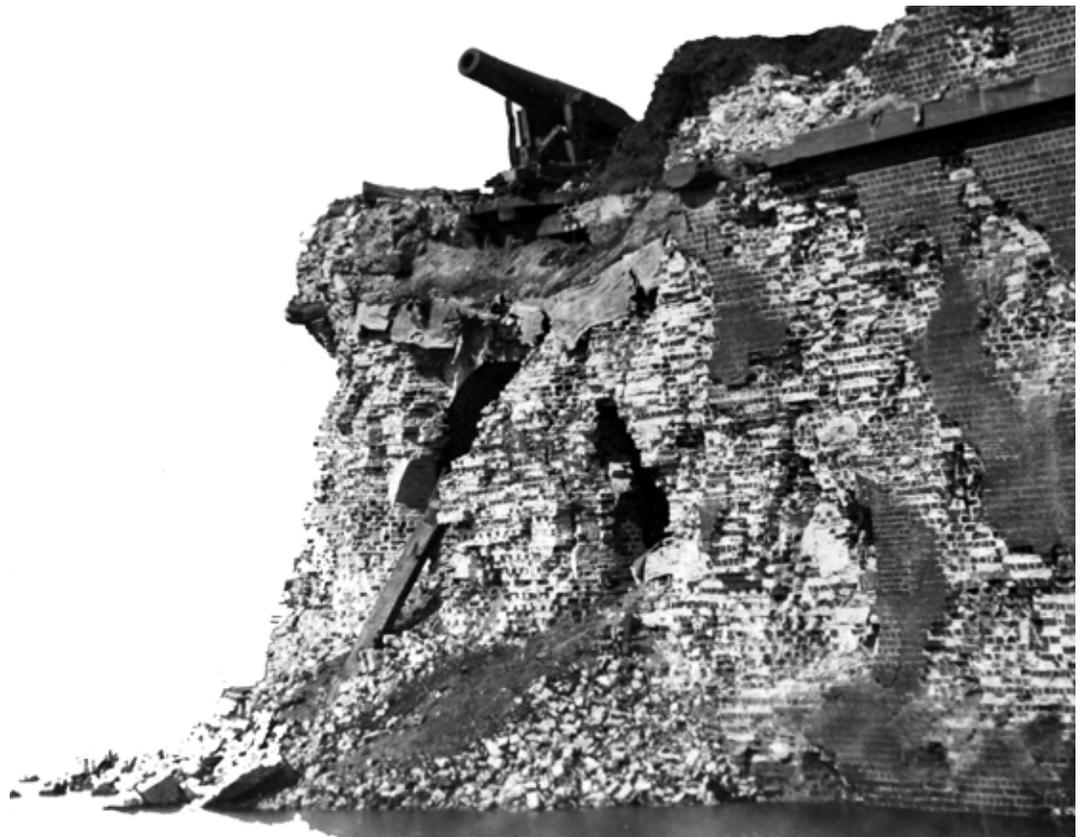
The Battle for Fort Pulaski had proven that the defense strategy of masonry fortifications that had guided military leaders all over the world now had to be revised in order to meet the challenge of the technological advances of this new weapon of war.

During the last two years of the Civil War, eleven of Fort Pulaski’s casemates were converted into prison cells to house military and political prisoners of war. The military

prisoners, all Confederate officers, became known as the “Immortal 600”, suffering though many hardships under an order of retaliation.

After the war, Fort Pulaski remained an active military post until the mid 1880’s. By then, plans were underway for the development of a new coast artillery post on Tybee Island named Fort Screven. Fort Screven was completed by the time of the Spanish American War and Fort Pulaski was abandoned and forgotten.

In 1915, the War Department took the first step toward the preservation of Fort Pulaski, announcing that the fortification had been selected to become a National Monument under the American Antiquities Act. Further action was delayed by World War I, but eventually, in 1924, Fort Pulaski was declared a National Monument by President Calvin Coolidge. Today, the fort serves not only as a memorial to the valor and dedication of those connected with its construction, the bombardment and its defense, but in a larger sense it serves as a history lesson on the elusiveness of invincibility.



The battle for Fort Pulaski was a landmark experiment in the history of military science and invention.



A living historian explains life inside Fort Pulaski to visitors.

## Interpretive Responsibilities

Interpretation is the primary function and justification for all living history activities in the park. Site related theme interpretation is the key element in all park programs. Interpretive services provide a valuable experience for our park visitors.

### Interpretation vs. Information What is “interpretation?”

In recent years, the National Park Service has devoted considerable time to identify what we do as successful interpreters. Interpretation is not simply the recitation of facts and information. Facts are an important part of an interpretive program, but they are not enough. Successful interpretation is the communication of facts and information in such a way that visitors will develop an appreciation and understanding of the park and its resources and stories.

- First, understand that every visitor arrives to the park with their own unique set of filters. A good interpreter uses his or her skills to help visitors arrive at their own conclusions.
- Second, provide accurate and balanced information - remember that there are at least two sides to every story, so the information provided must take into account multiple points of view.

- Finally, use universal concepts and pose questions to the audience during a program as a way to provide a catalyst for the audience to make connections.

For example, a short talk during an artillery firing demonstration might include facts on the size of the piece, the material it is made from, its effective range and the firing drill. But the focus of the talk could be about the crew and the teamwork needed to fire the piece, the leadership necessary to run the drill, the unity that came from a well-drilled and well-led team, and the effectiveness in battle of such a unified team. These concepts of teamwork, leadership and unity are universal concepts that most everyone can relate to based on their own life experiences.

Ultimately, your success as volunteer interpreters will be measured in how well you inspire the public to care about Fort Pulaski National Monument, and in turn, to care for this park that they, as citizens, own. You, as a successful interpretive volunteer, are creating new stewards of America’s cultural heritage!



Park staff and living history volunteers are vital in interpreting the history of the fort for visitors.

# Living History Program Guidelines



**Top:** Garrison life offers many interpretive opportunities.

**Bottom:** It's not just for the boys. Young Ladies watch drill from the terreplein.

## Living History Program Guidelines

The following guidelines contain information on the regulations and responsibilities applicable to both individual and group living history volunteers participating in the Volunteer In Parks (VIP) program at Fort Pulaski National Monument. This information on facilities, safety, historical integrity and responsibilities provide the guidance, consistency, and understanding for an effective program operation. These guidelines are in accordance with NPS-6, the National Park Service general guidelines for NPS sponsored living history programming.

Fort Pulaski's Living History program is regulated by the following:

1. Living history guidelines in this document are concerned with the management, administration, logistics of programs, special events, and exhibit staffing. These guidelines include authenticity standards for historical period costuming and offers suggestions for successful interpretation.
2. NPS Historic weapons firing manuals govern demonstrations, safety, and maintenance of historic weapons. In addition, Park Specific Weapons Demonstration Standards govern how these demonstrations are conducted at our park.
3. Research resources will be offered to volunteers on our park themes which provide historic background documentation for the park's living history special events and exhibit interpretation. All individuals or groups will receive resource information prior to a scheduled event.
4. An Event Agreement will be written and signed by park staff and signed by an individual or group representative prior to a scheduled event. The event agreement will provide outlines for specific interpretive programming during an event and logistical expectations that NPS staff and volunteer living history individual/groups must agree to.

## Application Process

All volunteers interested in participating in the living history program at Fort Pulaski National Monument must submit either a group or individual application to the park's Living History Coordinator through the Chief of Interpretation. Applications are available by contacting the park by phone at 912-786-5787 or by printing one from the Fort Pulaski Web page at [www.nps.gov/FOPU](http://www.nps.gov/FOPU)

A group will be asked to submit with their application a proposal describing their group, a mailing list roster, and digital or hard copy photos of the unit or individuals in their period impression. Individuals will also submit a photo of their period impression with their application. All applications should include any prior living history program experience and references. Prospective volunteer group representatives and individual volunteers are expected to meet with the park staff before volunteering in the park.

Individuals and groups making application to Fort Pulaski should understand that they are held responsible to abide by the conditions stipulated in the event agreement, the group VIP agreement and/or the individual volunteer services agreement. Failure to comply with this voluntary contract may result in ineligibility to participate in future park programs.



Fort Pulaski offers many opportunities to showcase 19th century garrison life.

### Camp/Overnight Facilities

There are no formal facilities available within the park for modern or recreational camping and no trailer hookups or shower facilities. In addition, there are no extensive refrigeration or food storage facilities. However, authorized Civil War style camping within the fort, inside the casemates, and outside on the grounds is allowed by authorized permits as part of park sponsored special event programs. Camps should appear authentic from the time the park opens to the time the park closes when park visitors are present.

Such camping is regulated by NPS regulations and approval, based on weather and condition of park grounds, and predetermined volunteer event agreements.

Bunks are available inside the fort casemates for garrison style camping. Tents must be used for the grounds area. Camp tents should be period correct and constructed of white canvas, duck or linen of the types known as dog tents or shelter halves, wedge or "A" tents, wall or hospital tents or Sibley tents. Tent flies may be employed when appropriate. Normally one fire pit will be allowed for each company street, one for headquarters or guard tent and one for a cooking area. Fire pit sizes are designated by park staff and should not go deeper than the depth of the sod. No unauthorized fire pits may be dug.

Firewood for such camping areas and casemate fire places will be provided by the park. Water is normally provided by permanent facilities located in the park. Sanitary facilities are either permanent park public facilities or temporary portable units brought in for a special event.

Vehicle access to camping and program areas is determined by the Superintendent and the Chief of Interpretation. The hours of permitted vehicle access to camp for set up or break down will be outlined in an event agreement. Direct access to the camp site may not always be available and equipment may have to be carried a distance up to 200 yards. No private vehicles are allowed in camp or program areas while public interpretive activities are in progress.

### Camp Appearance, Behavior and Regulations

No modern electrified lighting devices, public radios, coolers, modern food or beverage containers (aluminum cans, soda bottles, plastic jugs, cardboard boxes, fast food containers, cellophane or vinyl wrappers or bags), will be in evidence in any living history camp from the time the park opens to the time the park closes when park visitors are present. Participants will not appear shirtless or in modern garments when visitors are present. Civilians will not occupy tents within a military camp until after the park program has closed to park visitors. Modern cigarettes will not be smoked in view of the visiting public. Period pipes and cigars are acceptable for smokers.

Swimming is not permitted by participants in park areas. The use of granite ware or enameled ware is discouraged. Period vessels and cooking ware of tin, copper, wood, cast iron, pottery, ceramic or glass is encouraged. Vinyl, plastic, and Styrofoam kitchen ware or storage containers should be kept out of sight.

Laundry or towels, bedding, camp furnishing, baskets, tables and trunks should be of period appearance. Period style camp tools such as shovels, spades, rakes, saws, hammers, hatchets, and axes may be displayed in camp. Tools of obviously modern style or construction should be kept out of sight of visitors. Musical instruments, such as bugles, drums, or fifes, used during living history activities should be of appropriate construction and decoration. Guards should be assigned from each group to sweep the camp area of non-period items prior to the arrival of visitors each day.



**Top:** Safety is vital to our staff, volunteers, and visitors.

**Bottom:** Artillery and musket demonstrations are popular with volunteers and visitors.

### **Participant and Visitor Safety**

Participants will not violate any established park safety barriers and will politely discourage visitors from violating such barriers. The park's black powder weapons demonstration rules are found elsewhere in this document. Non-black powder safety concerns include the safe use of fires, candles, lanterns, camp tools, such as shovels, picks, spades, axes, hatchets and saws. Physical safety can be compromised by entering the dikes, moat, climbing fort walls, peering or sitting over the second story edge of the fort, ignoring pedestrian or vehicular traffic or being unmindful of pavement, cobblestone or landscape conditions. Accidents, encounters with infected animals, serious insect bites, heat exhaustion, theft or vandalism are all serious situations which should be reported immediately. It is the responsibility of the participants to apply reasonable and normal caution during all activities and to inform the park staff of any hazardous conditions.

If a participant is the victim of a medical emergency, or observes a medical or other emergency, he or she should inform the nearest park employee. If an employee is not available, the group coordinator should call the living history staff contact number provided. After hours, the 911 emergency access number can be used to reach help.

Security for the contents of living history encampments is the responsibility of the members and commanders of the participating groups.

### **Minimum Age for Participation in Military and Historic Weapons Activities**

(NPS Directors Orders, DO-6 Chapter XX 10.2.1)

The minimum age of a historic weapons demonstrator is 16 years. No one under the age of 16 may carry any weapon of any sort in any unit during any park activity including non-firing drill, guard, parade or inspection demonstrations. No one under the age of 14 will appear in regulation military uniform in any park living history program. No one under 12 years of age will be permitted to participate in any military camp activities during public programming. Children under 12 may be permitted to participate in civilian roles only if accompanied by a parent or an authorized adult sponsor or guardian.

### **Historic Weapons Management Policy**

All uses of historic weapons in parks will strictly comply with the *Historic Weapons Demonstrations Safety Standards* contained in *Reference Manual 6*, a copy of which will be provided to each volunteer group and/or individual volunteer. National Park Service manuals for 19th century artillery and percussion muskets will also be provided. Participants will follow the procedures specified therein for the particular weapon(s) being used.

Weapons firing demonstrations conducted in areas administered by the Park Service are restricted to reproduction black-powder weapons only. Original weapons will not be used; no exemptions will be granted.

All volunteers shall demonstrate competency to the historic weapons supervisor. All non-NPS groups will be inspected by the park's historic weapons supervisor before being permitted to participate in firing demonstrations.

Black powder ammunition in any form is not to be carried. All firearms and cartridge boxes will be subject to inspection at any time. Edged weapons & inspected unloaded firearms can be carried by volunteers only as required by designated duties. Off-duty volunteers (not serving an interpretive function for the benefit of the public) will not be under arms. Leather gear should not be worn unless under arms.

Arms and equipment should not be left unattended or unsecured beyond view in areas visited by the public. If muskets are stacked, a guard will be detailed to remain physically present at each stack of arms. The park cannot take responsibility for the loss or damage to volunteer-owned materials used in park programs.

Visitors are not to handle edged weapons or pistols or shoulder-arms with bayonets fixed under any circumstances. Edged weapons may be drawn or fixed only under controlled conditions when visitors are maintained at a safe distance. Visitors may handle unloaded shoulder arms provided the volunteer retains physical control, especially the direction of the muzzle. Firearms are not to be aimed or pointed in the direction of anyone, volunteer or visitor.



Living history events give us an exclusive look into the past.

Demonstration areas within the park will be determined by the Historic Weapons Supervisor. All park volunteers who participate in program events at Fort Pulaski must register not only their names, addresses, and phone numbers, but also all weapons with serial numbers. This information also helps the park build a mailing database to inform park volunteers of future events.

Original weapons can be shown but not fired, but all weapons regardless of vintage **must** be inspected to make sure they are not loaded.

#### **Muskets**

Standard weapons utilized for Fort Pulaski's historic weapons programs include Model 1842 musket, Model 1855 rifle musket, model 1861-64 Springfield rifle musket, and the Enfield rifle musket.

#### **Artillery**

A 12-pounder Field Howitzer and a 30-pounder Parrott Rifle are the artillery pieces utilized at Fort Pulaski for living history demonstrations.

#### **Civilians**

Local Citizenry Beyond the Military: Laundress operations and sutlers and photographer representing the fort construction village, wives of Federal officers, and documented persons from Savannah.

#### **Battle Reenactments**

Battle reenactments and demonstrations of battle tactics that involve exchanges of fire between opposing lines, the taking of casualties, hand-to-hand combat, or any other form of simulated warfare, are prohibited in all parks.

#### **General Period Clothing Guidelines**

Living historians representing people and activities of the 1850-1865 period are required to be appropriately and accurately costumed. Costuming includes personal grooming and ornamentation such as jewelry, watches and chains, umbrellas, parasols, walking sticks and other accessories.

Historical costuming for park living history programs will generally consist of male and female civilian clothing of the 1850-1860 period and uniforms of the U.S. and

Confederate Armies and Georgia Militia.

Units applying for participation in a park living history activity must submit a photograph of unit members in the uniform or civilian costuming that they intend to wear during the proposed activity. This photograph must be submitted to the park at least one month in advance of the activity. Members of the unit who may not be included in the unit photograph must submit an individual photograph to the park within 14 days prior to the event. This same stipulation applies to any individual VIP who wishes to be permitted to participate in a special event.

The park reserves the right to deem volunteer impressions as authentic, appropriate or inappropriate and to offer suggestions for impression improvement through Park documentation. The park also reserves the right to reject participation based on the presented or proposed costuming or historical impression.

All reproduction historic clothing worn during park sponsored history public programs will be of authentic 19th century fabrics and textiles. Leather or animal skin, hair or fur, gum rubber, cotton, flax, linen, silk, velvet, gilt, wool, painted or enameled oil cloth or patent leather are permissible. Plastic, vinyl, polyester, celluloid and nylon are not appropriate materials.

Zippers, Velcro, speed laces, and snap closures are inappropriate on period clothing or equipment. Heavy cosmetics such as excessive eye liner or shadow, obvious makeup and lipstick, and enameled nail polish are inappropriate. To achieve a women's 19th century period hair style, modern & short hairstyles should be hidden by wearing snoods, caps or other headdress. To achieve a men's 19th century hair style, longer modern hairstyles can be covered by headgear of the 1860's. Tattoos that are incongruous with the 1860 period must be kept covered. For example, if a volunteer is involved in a public program and has a tattoo with a modern motif on an arm shirt sleeves should be worn lowered and buttoned to cover the tattoo.

White or off white socks of wool or cotton are appropriate for male role costuming. Colored



**Top:** it's not just about the battle. Regular life adds a new dimension for the visitor.



**Bottom:** Furniture brought in by living historians literally bring the fort to life.

socks may be worn but socks typical of latter periods such as argyle designs or plaids should not be worn. Modern ski or athletic socks with vibrant colored tops that may be visible to visitors must have the typically orange, yellow or red tops cut off before being worn with period clothing.

All eyeglasses are to be of the period. No modern eyeglasses will be worn. If you have contact lenses please wear those. If you have neither, and can see well enough without your glasses, please remove them while on location and/or among visitors.

Absolutely no modern jewelry or wristwatches can be worn. Wedding bands and emergency medical tags (if hidden from view) are excepted.

Smoking while in period dress in front of the visiting public will be permitted in the form of period tobacco products (cigars, pipes etc.) only. No modern cigarettes with filters allowed.

### Comportment

The success of any living history program conducted at Fort Pulaski National Monument depends on both National Park Service (NPS) staff and volunteers working together as professionals. It is to be clearly understood that at no time will NPS staff, volunteer groups or individuals, create "in house" problems at an event at Fort Pulaski based on perceived views of proper historic representation. All issues will be brought to the attention of the NPS staff member responsible for the event whose word will be final authority.

## Historic Military Costuming Regulations Siege of Fort Pulaski

### U.S. Uniforms:

#### Enlisted Coat:

- a. Enlisted Model Dress (frock) Coat, sky blue trim.
- b. Lined and unlined dark blue fatigue blouses (sack coat).

#### Officer Coat:

- a. Officers shall wear a frock coat of dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from two thirds to three fourths of the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee; single breasted for Captains and Lieutenants; double breasted for all other grades.

#### Vests:

- a. Blue or white vests permitted for officers, only.

#### Headgear:

- a. Forage cap with appropriate company letter is acceptable. No regimental numbers, other brass, or corps badges are allowed on the forage cap.
- b. All Field Officers shall wear private purchase forage caps or kepis.

#### Footwear:

- a. Federal issue Brogans.
- b. Officers may wear private purchase boots.

#### Trousers:

Dark blue trousers (foot pattern).  
Sky blue trousers.

#### Shirt:

- a. Domet or wool flannel, Federal issue pattern.
- b. Limited use: civilian pattern.

#### Drawers:

- a. Federal issue pattern of canton flannel are preferred.
- b. Period civilian patterns acceptable.

#### Socks:

- a. Federal Issue patterns of cotton or wool.
- b. Hand knit civilian pattern.

#### Weapon:

- a. P53 Enfield Rifle-Musket.
- b. US M1855/1861 Springfield Rifle Musket.



Participants in a 1977 living history program at Andersonville illustrate how standards have evolved in recent years.

**Bayonet:**

- a. Triangular pattern with a functional locking ring required.  
*Appropriate to weapon*

**Bayonet Scabbard:**

- a. All sewn Gaylord pattern bayonet scabbard preferred.
- b. Two-rivet pattern bayonet scabbards are permitted.
- c. Seven-rivet pattern bayonet scabbards are mid-war and not permitted.

**Waist Belt:**

- a. 1857 pattern waist belt (with leather keeper) and US belt plate (puppy foot or paw backs) preferred.
- b. Belt may be of black waxed or blackened buff leather.

**Cap Pouch:**

- a. All sewn 1850 Pattern cap pouch preferred
- b. Others US models permitted.

**Cartridge Box:**

- a. 1857 pattern .58 Cal cartridge boxes.
- b. 1861 pattern .58 Cal cartridge boxes (with brass rivets) are acceptable.

**NOTE:** US cartridge box and eagle cartridge box sling plates are required.

**Canteen:**

- a. Federal pattern Smoothside canteen with a clean jean cloth or wool cover with leather sling preferred. Cotton or canvas sling acceptable.

**NOTE:** The 1862 model corrugated bull's-eye canteen would not be in service during the siege of Fort Pulaski, and is therefore not permitted.

**Haversack:**

- a. Federal, black painted cloth haversack required.

**Knapsacks:**

- a. US M1855 pattern double bag knapsack preferred.

**Blanket:**

- a. Gray Federal Issue blanket acceptable.
- b. Brown blankets are also permitted.

**Ground Cloth:**

- a. Rubberized, Goodyear patent.

**Mess Furniture:**

- a. Tin Plate, Cup and Utensils required. Company mess kettles permitted.
- b. No canteen halves. No visible stainless steel.

**Shelter:**

- a. Sibley Tents.
- b. Common or A-tents acceptable. Prefer to have at least two men per tent.

**Confederate Uniforms:**

**Enlisted Uniform Coat/Jacket/Over shirt:**

- a. Dress (frock) coat, cadet gray wool, black tape trim. This is the preferred Confederate infantry coat. Chevrons as prescribed in GA uniform regulations.
- b. No jacket or coat - wear Red Wool Flannel "Garibaldian" Shirt
- c. Dress coat, gray wool, jeans cloth or cassimere. With or without trim. *Acceptable*
- d. Georgia Shell Jacket, containing black three pointed sleeve patches with small buttons set well in from the cuff edge. These jackets fastened with six or eight buttons. *Acceptable*

**NOTE:** Georgia units at this time in the war were being quipped by the State of Georgia. Confederate Government Depot jackets, to include Richmond Depot, Columbus Depot, North Carolina Depot, Tait or any other recognizable CS Depot jackets are not permitted.

**Officer Coat:**

- a. Officers shall wear a frock coat of dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from two thirds to three fourths of the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee, single breasted for Captains and Lieutenants, double breasted for all other grades. This is the preferred officer coat. State of Georgia gilt buttons are strongly preferred.



**Top:** Drill is still an important part of garrison life.

**Bottom:** The small details can bring your impression to life.

- b. Officers may wear frock coats of gray wool with shoulder straps.

*Permitted*

**Vests:**

- a. Blue or white vests permitted for officers, only.

**Enlisted Trousers:**

- a. For all enlisted men -- will be of Georgia cadet gray cloth throughout the year; made loose, and to spread well over the foot, with a small welt of cloth of color according to arms, let into the outer seam;

- b. Gray wool, jeans cloth, satinette or cassimere trousers

*Acceptable*

- c. White linen trousers

*Discouraged*

**Officer Trousers:**

- a. Uniform trousers for all officers -- will be of dark blue cloth throughout the year; made loose, and to spread well over the foot, reinforced for all mounted officers, with black silk velvet stripe one inch wide down the outer seam.

- b. Dark blue officer trousers with or without welt. *Acceptable*

- c. Gray wool officer trousers (Permitted)

**Officer Headgear:**

- a. For Majors and Above: Dress (Hardee) hat, black felt, trimmed with gold cord, to be looped up on the right side with a large gilt button of the State of Georgia; three black feathers on the left side. All dress hats may be distressed to show effects of service at the Fort.

- b. For Captain, and all officers below the rank of Captain: a hat the same as for senior officers, with two black feathers; regimental officers to have the number of the regiment in front one inch long of gold embroidery on black velvet ground.

- c. Officers may also wear chasseur caps or kepis.

**Enlisted Headgear:**

- a. For all enlisted men of the line

-- the same as for officers without feather; a worsted instead of gold cord, according to arm (blue for Infantry); looped up on the left side with a large button, and letter of company in front. Note: Dress hats should be somewhat distressed to show effects of service in the Fort.

- b. Civilian manufacture hat, black or dark gray wool felt with leather sweatband.
- c. Gray wool or jeans cloth kepi or forage cap (Acceptable)
- d. NOTE: Unfinished hats (hat blanks) are not permitted.

**Boots:**

- a. For all officers - ankle or brogan.
- b. For all enlisted men - ankle or brogan, rights and lefts.

**Shirt:**

- a. Red wool flannel shirt.
- b. Dark blue or gray wool flannel shirt. *Acceptable*
- c. Civilian pattern for use with dress coats or as undershirt.

**Drawers:**

- a. Georgia issue pattern of twilled cotton.
- b. Civilian patterns acceptable.

**Socks:**

- a. Gray wool knit socks.
- b. Hand knit civilian pattern.

**Officer Sword Belt**

- a. For all Officers — a waist belt of black leather, not less than one and one half inches, nor more than two inches wide; to be worn over the sash the sword to be suspended from it by slings of the same material as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt upon which the sword may be hung — gilt rectangular sword belt plate, with Georgia coat of arms on it.
- b. Pre-war US Officer pattern sword belt permitted.

**Weapons:**

- a. US M1842 Smoothbore Musket.
- b. P-53 Enfield Rifle Musket.
- c. Officers will carry an appropriate field or foot officer model sword of the type adopted for U.S. service on April 9th, 1850 without letters U.S. (if possible).



A good living history impression can leave a lasting impression with our visitors.

- d. Officers may also carry side arms of appropriate model and manufacture.
- e. NOTE: US M1855/1861 Rifle Muskets, US M1841 Rifles, US M1842 Rifled Muskets, and all CS manufacture rifles and rifle muskets are not permitted.

**Bayonet:**

- a. Triangular pattern with a functional locking ring required.  
*Appropriate to weapon*

**Bayonet Scabbard:**

- a. All sewn Gaylord pattern bayonet scabbard of US or CS manufacture is preferred.
- b. Two-rivet pattern bayonet scabbards of US or CS manufacture are permitted.

NOTE: Seven-rivet pattern bayonet scabbards are mid-war and not permitted.

**Enlisted Waist Belt:**

- a. US M1857 pattern or Confederate manufacture equivalent black leather waist belt (with leather keeper) with Georgia State belt plate.
- b. Georgia framed black leather waist belt *Permitted*
- c. Black leather roller buckle waist belt *Suggested for use with "Garibaldian" Shirt.*

NOTE: US Belt Plates, upside down or otherwise, are not to be worn by CS troops.

**Cap Pouch:**

- a. Black leather US M1850 or M1855 shield front pattern cap pouch.
- b. Confederate manufacture version of the US M1850 or shield front cap pouch.

**Cartridge Box:**

- a. US M1839 pattern .69 Cal cartridge box without box plate, black leather sling.
- b. US M1857 pattern .69 Cal cartridge box without box plate, black leather sling.
- c. Confederate manufacture version of the US M1839 or M1857 cartridge box with sling.

NOTE: US box plates and eagle breast plates are not permitted.

**Canteen:**

- a. Tin drum canteen of Mexican War or CS Manufacture with cloth sling.
- b. Wooden canteen of early war pattern *Acceptable.*

NOTE: Confederate Tin drum canteens embossed with "CS" are not permitted.

NOTE: Use of US M1858 and/or M1862 canteens by CS troops is not permitted.

**Haversack:**

- a. White cotton, unpainted.
- NOTE: US painted black haversacks are not permitted.

**Knapsack:**

- a. Not Required.
- b. US Mexican War pattern *If carried.*

**Blanket:**

- a. Woolen, gray, with letters "GA." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be seven feet long, and five and a half feet wide, and to weigh five pounds.
  - b. Gray wool Federal issue blanket without embroidered US markings *Acceptable.*
  - c. Civilian pattern quilts or blankets *Permitted.*
- NOTE: US Marked gray or brown wool blankets are not permitted.

**Ground Cloth:**

- a. Rubberized, Goodyear patent.
- b. Oil cloth, CS of civilian manufacture.

**Mess Furniture:**

- a. Tin Plate, Cup and Utensils required. Company mess kettles permitted.
- b. No canteen halves. No visible stainless steel.

**Shelter:**

- a. The casemates within Fort Pulaski. Period correct bedticks and pillows are permitted.
- b. Common or A-tents.



Fort Pulaski National Monument holds a special place in the hearts of visitors, volunteers, and staff alike.

# Participant Application Fort Pulaski Living History Program

One application should be completed for an organized unit. Individuals are also welcome to submit an application if applying apart from an organized group. **Only those that are contacted by and receive confirmation from the park will be permitted to participate in Living History programs at Fort Pulaski National Monument.**

Registrations may be faxed to (912) 786-6023 or e-mailed to Joel\_Cadoff@nps.gov

**Unit Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mailing Address** \_\_\_\_\_

**City / State / Zip** \_\_\_\_\_

## ROSTER OF SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS ATTENDING

Note rank and desired type of impression (Union, Confederate, or Civilian). Use additional sheets if needed.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Your signature indicates that you have read the enclosed packet, will inform all participating members of your unit of these requirements, and that they and you fully understand and will abide by the stipulated requirements.

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



**Fort Pulaski National Monument**  
P.O. Box 30757  
Savannah, GA 30757  
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