Artillery 7th VA reenactment specific

Description:

7th VA Artillery is part of the larger not for profit 7th VA Regiment. Our mission is to safely instruct the public on the artillery’s historical role in the Revolutionary War.

Our first and utmost priority is to maintain safety. In order to do so each member is to

1. Become proficient with historic drill maneuvers. See Continental Line Manual
2. Always wear safety equipment including ear protection, leather gloves when appropriate
3. Be respectful of other team members as well as the public
4. Be cognizant of surroundings and placement of the public and other re-enactors
5. Help support the gun and carriage and its maintenance. This includes loading and unloading of the gun and accouterments. Securing black powder away from the public
6. Attend black powder safety course at least every two years.
7. Be familiar with the production of quill making and round making
8. Know what a misfire is and difference between level one misfire and level two
9. Understand the rational of the for misfire protocols
10. Never smoke around the gun or black powder

***7th VA uniform*** (desired but it is understandable when fellow artillerist join us from other units they may have different version)

***Early War***

Trousers or knee britches (if knee britches are used please use a light colored stocking and gaiters)

Shirt: natural or white

Weskit :white or red

Black Hunting frock

Round hat, no tape

***Late War***

Overalls

Shirt: natural or white

Weskit :white or red

Artillery regimental (some have made modifications to regimentals by changing the inner lining to red)

Cocked hat plain with bear skin

*Small clothes*

Refers to shirt, weskit and some type of pants

Small clothes are often used during hot days or if we are British and you do not have a regimental

***Artillery Basics:***

Artillery: To most, the term usually means cannon. This is a very general term. For our purposes it can include cannons, howitzers and mortars. Although rockets were used against the British East India Company by the Sultanate of Mysore, they were not adapted by the British till 1800’s with the Congreve rocket in 1804.

Howitzers: In basic terms similar to cannon however shorter. These field guns were on carriages. The shorter length in this field gun allowed for more varied elevation, however the shorter gun size meant less stability while firing. To compensate, less powder would be used.

[](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/39/12_pounder_mountain_howitzer_on_display_at_Fort_Laramie_in_eastern_Wyoming.jpg)

Nineteenth-century 12-pounder (5 kg) mountain howitzer displayed by the National Park Service at [Fort Laramie](http://military.wikia.com/wiki/Fort_Laramie) in [Wyoming](http://military.wikia.com/wiki/Wyoming), United States

<http://military.wikia.com/wiki/Special:Upload?wpDestFile=Keegan%27s_howitzer.jpg>

Current U.S. Military doctrine defines howitzers as any cannon artillery capable of high-angle (45' to 90' elevation) and low angle (45' to 0' elevation); guns and are defined as only capable of low-angle fire and mortars only capable of high-angle fire.

Basic Artillery Drill:

1. Line up in front of the gun ready for inspection ( ear protection, water and all your accouterments)
2. Right and left about face
3. Man out the piece
4. Bombardier search the piece (done only once)
5. Tend the vent
6. Search the piece
7. Advance the sponge
8. Sponge the piece
9. Handle cartridge
10. Advance cartridge
11. Load
12. Ram
13. Pick and prime
14. Give
15. Fire

PLEASE NOTE: for any National Park Service (NPS) or Continental Line event we will search and sponge the piece twice