



CIVIL WAR AMMUNITION

Civil War armies had three branches of service. There was the infantry, the artillery and the cavalry. The infantry were the “foot soldiers.” They were the largest part of the army. In the Northern army foot soldiers carried a weapon, a percussion cap box, a cartridge box, a canteen, a tent shelter, haversack, bedroll and extra powder and lead.

Bullets as we know them today were not available in the Civil War. Most soldiers used paper cartridges for their muskets and rifles. Paper cartridges were issued in a packet of ten. To fire a round, a Civil War soldier needed both a paper cartridge and a percussion cap. These caps looked very much like the caps for toy cap guns sold today. The percussion cap was inserted into the firing chamber. The paper cartridge was then torn open, emptied into the barrel of the gun and firmly packed with a ramming rod. When the soldier pulled the trigger, the hammer came down on the percussion cap. Pop! This ignited the paper cartridge. The musket ball or bullet was propelled down the barrel of the gun. Boom! The bullet sailed through the air toward its target.

Cartridges were carried in a black leather box. It was often slung from a strap that went over the left shoulder. The strap crossed the chest. The box sat on the soldier’s right hip. It was easy for the soldier to reach the cartridges from there. Most of the time the strap had a brass chest plate with an eagle on it. The cartridge box contained a brass “USA” plate on the flap.