



CIVIL WAR AMMUNITION

Civil War armies consisted of three branches of service: infantry, artillery and cavalry. The infantry were the “foot soldiers,” the largest part of the army. A typical infantryman in the Northern army carried his weapon, most often an 1861 Springfield rifled musket, a percussion cap box, a cartridge box, a canteen, a tent shelter, haversack, bedroll and extra powder and lead.

Because bullets as we know them today were not available in the Civil War, most infantrymen 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 a paper cartridge and a separate 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 infantryman pulled the trigger, the hammer came down on the percussion cap, which ignited the paper cartridge, which, in turn, provided the force to propel the musket ball or bullet downrange toward its target.

An infantryman usually carried 40 to 60 cartridges into a battle. Cartridges were carried separately from percussion caps in a black leather box that rested on his right hip.