

ARTILLERY REGULATIONS
AND
STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES (SOP)
ARTILLERY REGIMENT
1ST DIVISION, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
(BY-LAWS ARTICLE XVII - ENCLOSURE 7.)
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Contents

SECTION I. PURPOSE & ADMINISTRATIVE COMPANY

SECTION II. ANV BATTALION REGULATIONS

SECTION III. MEMBERSHIP & STATUS

SECTION IV. RANK STRUCTURE

SECTION V. GENERAL CONDUCT & SAFETY

SECTION VI. CAMP REGULATIONS

SECTION VII. FLAGS

SECTION VIII. UNIFORMS

SECTION IX. ARMAMENT & ACCOUTREMENTS

SECTION X. ORDNANCE

SECTION XI. SUCCESSION OF COMMAND

SECTION XII. BATTALION ANNUAL MEETING

SECTION XIII. AMENDING THE S.O.P.

SECTION XIV. PURPOSE & ADMINISTRATIVE COMPANY

A) Conflicts:

In the event of any conflict between the Division Bylaws and these SOPs, the Division Bylaws shall be deemed to control.

B) Purpose:

The primary purpose of the Artillery Regiment is to consolidate all artillery unit members of the 1st Division, Army of Northern Virginia, Inc., under one command and support structure at reenactments. The establishment of a permanent administrative company accomplishes this. Such a structure seeks to provide an effective means to organize, communicate with and disseminate information to all of the individual member units. It further serves as a central point of responsibility and authority to efficiently establish camps, firing lines and minimal standards of safety and behavior.

C) Administrative Company:

Per Division By-laws, “each Regimental administrative company will consist of a minimum of five (5) combatants”. For our purposes, the number of support staff may be increased and shall be appointed at the discretion of the Commanding Colonel. All appointments [Senior Officers] are for one year and “at the will” of the Commanding Colonel. Wherever applicable, each appointment shall be designated as the Department Chief of a particular discipline. Each Department Chief shall possess the authority to appoint and promote their respective staff, subject to the Commanding Colonel’s approval. Each existing senior position with its primary function is hereby listed below:

Commanding Officer – The elected Colonel, possessing overall responsibility and authority.

Adjutant – Appointed 2nd in command may be called upon to fill in for the C.O.

Aide-de-Camp – Appointed personal aide to the C.O., may also fill in for the C.O.

Ordnance – Appointed with authority over all weapon and artillery safety and inspections.

Quartermaster – Appointed to insure that all camp supply needs are met throughout an event.

Medical – Appointed individual or unit capable of giving the most immediate first-aid in camp and on the field.

Clerk – Appointed as the central point of all Regimental communication, on and off the field.

Provost – Appointed military police, charged with enforcing all Event and Battalion rules.

Engineer – Appointed to direct the camp layout and assist in the layout of the firing line.

Signal Officer – A unit C.O. directing period-style communication between distant commands.

Sgt. Major – Appointed to handle all aspects of unit reporting to the Regimental Staff at events.

Civilian Coordinator – Appointed as a central point of contact for all interested Regimental civilians.

SECTION II. A.N.V. BATTALION REGULATIONS

Relevant excerpt from Division By-laws - Article V.:

1. All units must agree to comply with existing standards of the Regiment or Battalion in which they serve even though such standards may be more stringent than those of the Division.
2. Units in violation of 1st Division A.N.V. Regiment/Battalion standards and/or policies may be placed on probationary status for a period not to exceed one year. Such action can be taken by the Division commander upon recommendation of the unit's Regiment or Battalion commander or by any other Regiment or Battalion Commander in the Division.

SECTION III. MEMBERSHIP & STATUS

A) Regimental Member Units:

The Artillery Regiment is comprised of those units sponsored for A.N.V. membership, by the Commander of the Artillery Regiment.

B) Insurance:

Every unit in the Division must carry liability and accident insurance. Liability coverage may be through the A.N.V.'s carrier or a unit may elect to obtain its own liability coverage. Any unit obtaining their own liability coverage must provide the Division Insurance Coordinator with a current Certificate of Liability by February 1 of each year. Non-Combatants and minors will also need to be covered with appropriate insurance per Division by-laws.

C) Event Participation:

Regimental policy shall not be construed as to diminish Division Bylaws, but rather to establish realistic standards for artillery units to maintain non-probationary status within the Regiment. The A.N.V. Bylaws state that: "All Division member units (probationary and non-probationary) must attend at least one of the Division's designated "maximum effort" events each year". The Artillery Regiment shall require all (battery-type) member units to make a "good faith effort"* to

attend at least one of the Division's designated "maximum effort" events each year, with at least one (1) gun and minimum crew of five (5) combatants. Note that to crew a gun with non-members or those loaned from another unit, requires the approval of the Commanding Colonel. All (non-battery-type) member units must attend at least one of the Division's designated "maximum effort" events each year, with sufficient numbers as to function effectively. * An example of a "good faith effort" is registering for an event but being unable to attend for an unforeseen circumstance.

D) Division Probation:

The Regimental Commander may act as sponsor for a new unit and present the unit for a probationary membership vote at the next A.N.V. Annual General Business Meeting. If accepted, the new unit will be placed on probationary membership status. Units on probationary status shall not be entitled to vote at the Annual General Business Meeting. Units shall remain on probationary status until accepted for membership at the following Annual General Business Meeting.

E) Regimental Probation: Any new unit, sponsored by the Artillery Regiment for membership in the A.N.V., shall serve a separate nine (9) month Regimental probationary period, commencing from the first time its members file for A.N.V. insurance. This probation may be extended or reinstated for cause, at the discretion of the Commanding Colonel. Upon successful completion of probation the unit shall be granted full voting rights in all matters pertaining to the Artillery Regiment only. Units which are placed on Division disciplinary probation shall automatically be returned to Regimental probation for the duration of the Division probation.

F) Regimental Voting Rights: Units meeting all of the preceding requirements regarding insurance, event participation and Regimental probation, shall possess the right to cast one vote, in all matters pertaining to the Artillery Regiment, which may require a popular vote. Units on Regimental probation may not vote.

SECTION IV. RANK STRUCTURE

The number of troops that we field is way below historical numbers, with ranks, two levels above where they historically were, on average. Compounding this, the size of our Officer's Corps has risen dramatically. While changes are not mandated for existing units, we cannot overemphasize the importance of each unit giving serious consideration to all current ranks and any future contemplated promotions.

All future non-artillery (specialty) units sponsored for A.N.V. membership by the Artillery Regiment must limit the rank of their Commanding Officer to a 2nd Lt. The rank structure of future artillery units making application for A.N.V. membership through the Artillery Regiment, shall be governed by the number of guns that the unit has and is capable of fielding, as follows:

Commanding Officer – 1 gun (2nd Lt.); 2 guns (1st Lt.); 3 - 4 guns (Capt.)

Chief of the piece – Sargent

Gunner – Corporal

The rest of the detachment – Privates

SECTION V. GENERAL CONDUCT & SAFETY

A) Behavior:

All troops must conduct themselves in a military manner. Proper military courtesy will be shown at all times. Orders from Officers and N.C.O.s are to be given and followed to represent a military organization, as well as for the safety of all. Everyone is expected to conduct himself or herself properly, in keeping with the period we represent. Foul language was not accepted as proper then and will not be tolerated now, especially when spectators, women, or children are present.

B) Alcohol & Drugs:

The possession and use of alcohol is strongly discouraged and is always subject to being officially banned by event coordinators. Anyone suspected of “being under the influence“, will not be permitted to take the field. Anyone creating a public disturbance will be dealt with, to the extent that the situation requires. The use of illegal substances at an event, will not be tolerated at any time, by anyone.

C) Investigations:

The Division Ordnance and Provost Departments may investigate any accident or incident, which occurs within an event. The Division Ordnance Officer will refer the findings to the Division Chief of Provost and Inspections, Division Provost Marshall, and the Division Chief of Staff, with a recommendation to pursue or not, disciplinary action under Article XIV of the A.N.V. By-laws.

D) Minors:

Due to A.N.V. insurance limitations, must be eighteen (18) years of age, to be permitted on the field. Children in the camps must be supervised at all times by their designated adult guardian,

throughout the entire event. Artillery combatants that are 16 may perform the duties of powder monkey, flag bearer and manage the power box with supervision.

SECTION VI. CAMP REGULATIONS

A) Company Street:

Layout will be “regulation artillery”. All units are expected to report to the Regimental Staff upon arrival and before unloading, to receive camp position and style of layout.

B) Tents:

WALL TENT: Each unit should limit these to just one (1) for its Commanding Officer.

TENT FLY: Limited to Commissioned Officers, Company Mess and Regimental Staff.

A-FRAME: Most correct for officers, but acceptable for enlisted & civilians.

DOG-TENT: Most correct for enlisted troops (but we’re not pushing it).

TARP: Subject to unit C.O. rules, it is also permissible for a crew to drape a tarp over their gun and limber and use this for shelter.

C) Camp Furniture:

Camp furniture should be kept to a minimum and be kept out of the street, so as to leave room for spectators and reenactors to walk. All non-period items should be out of sight, at all times. All Officers, N.C.O.s and Provost Guards are entitled to full cooperation from every unit participant, regarding this.

D) Morning Reports:

Upon arrival at an event, unit Sergeants are responsible for reporting to the Regimental Clerk, to pick up copies of the morning reports and any other relevant information.

E) Guard Duty:

On a rotational basis, unit C.O.s may be called upon to provide troops for guard duty at the Regimental level, or on the cannon line.

F) Visitors:

Any visitor not registered for the event, will be required to leave camp by the earlier of 9:00 pm or the event time set as “close of camps”.

SECTION VII. FLAGS

NOTE - Unless a unit can present sufficient documentation to the contrary regarding their historical unit, the following shall be adhered to:

A) Battle Flag:

This is the proper flag that was used by the troops in the field. The regulation artillery flag is 36” x 36” and should be made of high quality heavy cotton bunting. In camp, its use will be limited only by event restrictions. On the battlefield, only one (1) Battle Flag may be displayed for every four (4) guns. In the event of portraying 1861, Battle Flags would not be used.

B) 1st 2nd 3rd National:

These flags may be displayed only at the Regimental Staff level and above.

C) Bonnie Blue:

This flag may be displayed only at the Regimental Staff level and above.

SECTION VIII. UNIFORMS

NOTE - In order to present a proper appearance for both early and late war events, it is best to represent the look of mid-war artillery. Therefore, the following is recommended:

A) Jackets:

Should be Richmond Depot shell jackets, types II or III. Red trim should be kept to a minimum (solid red collar only, or tape, or piping). The material should be kersey wool in Cadet-Gray (bluish-gray), or dark-gray; or jean-cloth in brownish-gray or greenish-gray. All improper jackets presently in service, should be “grandfathered in” until their useful service life ends. Jackets will be worn at all times when operating the front of the gun during a scenario. The Colonel has the authority to authorize the removal of jackets on the front of the gun when heat becomes an issue of safety to the members.

B) Trousers:

As of 1862, the prescribed issue for the artillery was sky-blue kersey-wool with red tape for all non-staff Commissioned Officers & N.C.O.s. However, all military solids and fabrics should be acceptable, as are period-correct civilian trousers (no bright colors or loud plaids).

C) Vests:

Period civilian and military styles of cotton or wool should be acceptable.

D) Shirts:

Richmond issued shirts with long sleeves, of un-dyed cotton or linen, or plaid pattern with bone buttons. Glass or wood buttons are also acceptable. Since the men also received shirts from home, there can be a variety of period patterns (plaids, pockets, collars, etc.). It is suggested that Officers have a white dress-shirt and tie for formal occasions, such as dances and dress parades.

E) Headgear:

The slouch hat was the most common style. Styles and colors varied, but they had definite shape and form (not the floppy “hillbilly” look). These were not issued by the military. The men secured them individually, so there should be a variety of styles in a unit. Kepis were issued by Richmond depot and were either red-trimmed or untrimmed jean cloth, or had red wool sides and crown, with a dark-blue band and a leather or oilcloth brim. Hat brass such as crossed cannons & battery numbers, (the souvenir primer-wire fad), or hat cords, while permitted, should be kept to a minimum. The Confederacy had better use for this material and Southern Soldiers generally, held such ornamentation in disdain. A Sgt. may have had enough “pull” to locate a wool hat cord.

F) Footwear:

This is a high priority item and should be the first purchase of new recruits. Military style brogans in turned-out russet or black leather, with wood pegged soles and heel plates, were the most common type of footwear. Period cavalry or artillery boots with heel plates are also acceptable. While modern shoes, sneakers, boots, desert boots, or motorcycle boots will be discouraged in the camp, they will be prohibited on the battlefield.

SECTION IX. ARMAMENT & ACCOUTREMENTS

A) Sabers/Belts:

May be worn by all Commissioned Officers and N.C.O.s from the rank of Sergeant, subject to unit C.O. restrictions.

B) Pistols/Holsters:

May be worn by all Commissioned Officers and all N.C.O.s, subject to Event and unit C.O. restrictions. Holsters should be of russet or black leather, and have a flap closure. ALL revolvers and spare cylinders MUST be inspected by the Ordnance Department to be permitted on the field, whether they will be loaded or not.

C) Knives:

Bowie-style knives were popular in the early part of the war and in photographs, but were discarded by troops during the first campaigns. Subject to Event and unit C.O. restrictions, period knives will be permitted, but must be sheathed and remain sheathed.

D) Long Arms:

Some events or a tactical may permit anything from a one to a three-bander. At such an event, their use and deployment will be at the discretion of the Commanding Colonel and they must be inspected by the Ordnance Department. Maximum charge must comply with ANV regulation.

SECTION X. ORDNANCE

A) Artillery Types:

The official position of the Artillery Regiment is that any authentic size tube, mounted on a regulation type-1, type-2, pack or prairie carriage, authentic for that tube, shall be considered an historically correct full-size field-piece. The Regiment shall therefore endeavor to impress this point upon Event Sponsors, whenever the need and occasion arises. Tubes must be properly tested and proven reproductions or originals. All new guns are subject to test firing in the presence of the Ordnance Department, before being permitted on the field. Before the first scenario(s) of the event, all Artillery Guns will be inspected by the Artillery Safety Officer and observed by the Division Ordnance Officer or his designee. The "Artillery Inspection Checklist" will be completed and turned into Division Ordnance. The records will be maintained for seven years. The ANV will not inspect other organizations or individual artillery pieces. All artillery pieces will be smooth bore. Rifled guns will have a slightly different drill.

B) Limber Chests:

The chest should be of the same specifications as the originals. Chests need to have center dividers and a top mounted tray, located in the left side of the box. If primers are stored in the limber chest, they must be kept in sealed containers, separate from the rounds and implements. Lids on chests must have a curved top, or in the case of a flat top, they must have a lip all around

19th Century

Weapon Type	Caliber	Maximum Blank Charge
MI84I Gun	6 Pounder	10 ounces Fg
MI84I Field Howitzer	12 Pounder	10 ounces Fg
MI84I Mountain Howitzer	12 Pounder	8 ounces Fg
MI857 Gun-Howitzer (Napoleon)	12 Pounder	20 ounces Fg
Parrott Rifle	2.9 or 3 inch	10 ounces or Fg
Ordnance Rifle	3 inch	10 ounces or Fg

Note: Maximum blank charges for weapons not identified on this chart will not exceed 50% of the service charge for solid shot. For those weapons for which a service charge is unknown, the maximum blank load will not exceed 2.5 ounces of Fg powder for every 1 inch of bore diameter.

the top so as not to allow sparks or water to enter. The lid should be constructed of copper or painted canvas covering and should have a chain so as not to allow the lid to open beyond a 80-degree angle. All chests must have a clasp type mechanism with a lock and shall be kept locked at all times, except when the crew is servicing the gun.

C) Construction of Rounds:

An adequate number of rounds should be prepared prior to attending an event. If the need to make additional rounds arises during an event, the unit C.O. must first check with the Ordnance Department, to confirm a safe location to do so. Rounds will be made of heavy-duty industrial strength aluminum foil. They must be of a “self-sealing” nature (no tape, staples, clips or any form of straps or twist ties) which could become projectile. All rounds are subject to inspection by the Ordnance Department. Powder: Type g or sporting powder - Cannon, Fg & FFg are suitable for blanks. The potential for extremely high pressures is too great with FFFg or FFFFg for blanks. Use of FFg is limited and requires reduced loads. NO Type A or B Blasting Powder. NO Pyrodex. **Basic Blank Load** for Fg is 3 oz (1312.5 gr) per inch of bore. For most blank rounds, this is a good starting point. With bores less than 2.5” the amount should be adjusted down and for bores larger than 3.75” this may be increased to the points that rounds do not butterfly down the bore. No flour, steel wool or any other foreign material will be added to any round. NO multiple rounds or charges will be introduced or discharged.

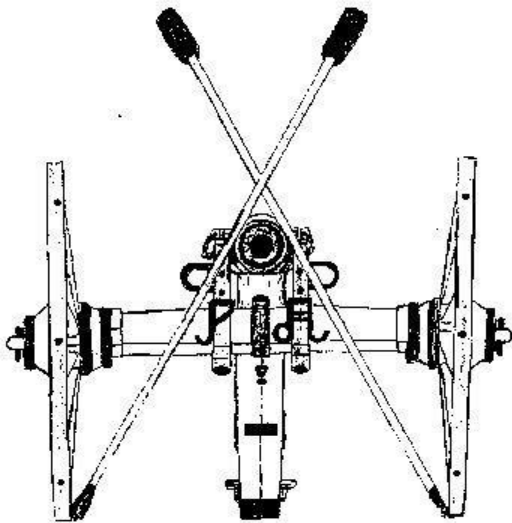
D) Ignition Device:

The only acceptable methods of ignition will be modern friction primers.

*Roman Candle = When an ignition device (friction primer) is ignited by pulling the lanyard, and it makes a “hissing” sound which does NOT cause the gun to fire. The proper procedure for this type of primer failure is the following:

1. Wait 3 minutes according to the misfire drill.
2. Remove the friction primer using the proper procedure as outlined in the misfire drill.
3. Replace the friction primer and proceed per the misfire procedure.

IF THE FRICTION PRIMER DROPS IN THE BREACH: **SHUT DOWN THE GUN FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE BATTLE. POSITIONS 1 AND 2 WILL PLACE IMPLEMENTS AS SHOWN IN THE IMAGE BELOW. ALL CREW MEMBERS WILL THEN POST TO THE LIMBER BOX. THE GUNNER WILL REMAIN BEHIND THE GUN AS SAFETY OFFICER TO ENSURE THE GUN IS NOT APPROACHED.**



Once the battle scenario is over and the field is cleared flood the barrel with water to remove both the cartridge and the friction primer from the breech. Once the cartridge and primer are removed sponge the barrel per procedure.

E) Drill:

To aid in standardization of drill, all A.N. V. Artillery combatants must follow and be certified in the ANV drill. All Artillery combatants are asked to carry their card at events as proof of their certification. Failure to do so may lead to inability to take the field. If you have any questions regarding drill, please contact the Safety Officer of the Ordnance Department.

F) Equipment:

All equipment must be of proper type and size for each specific gun and must be in perfect working condition. Units should be prepared to have their gun, limber, crew, safety equipment and rounds inspected by members of the Ordnance Department, or designated Regimental Staff. All crews will need the following minimum equipment to take the field:

1. Wheel Chocks - Used to lock the gun and limber wheels in place. (Each require two (2) sets)
2. Trail Spike - Must be of good strength and regulation shape and size, with no cracks.
3. Earplugs - A sufficient supply of earplugs must be available for all crew members.
4. Gloves - Worn by Crew member #1 and Crew member #2 at all times, while they are servicing the piece. Should be heavy welding type gloves. (Two (2) pair required)
5. Vent Pick Holster - Worn by Crew member #3 to hold the vent brush and vent pick.
6. Vent Brush - Used by Crew member #3 to clean debris from the vent hole. Must be a proper tight fit to sufficiently clean the vent.
7. Thumb Stall - Worn by Crew member #3 to cover the vent hole, thus preventing air from entering the chamber. Should be made of doeskin leather. (Two (2) required)
8. Worm - Used by Crew member #2 to clean the bore of debris and unspent powder round. Should be of proper length, size and sharpness.
9. Sponge and Ram - Used by Crew member #1 to wet-sponge the bore and ram the charge. Also used by Crew member #2 to dry-sponge the bore, or as a backup. Sponge must be sufficiently tight, to allow no air to escape around it. The ram head must fit the staff tightly and be of sufficient size to push the charge to the back of the chamber. (Two (2) required)
10. Sponge Bucket - Used by Crew member #1 to saturate the wet sponge. Should be of regulation size and shape with a sealing lid and be free from holes and leaks. Should be deep enough to hold enough water to last for the duration of the engagement.
11. Gunner's Haversack (aka Pass-Bag) - Worn by the Powder-Monkey to transport the round from the limber chest to Crew member #2. Should be made of heavy leather, with a shoulder strap and flap closure.
12. Vent Pick - Used by Crew member #3 to puncture the round. It should be made of non-sparking brass and be sharp at the point, with enough of a jag to ensure puncturing of the round. (Two (2) required)
13. Tube Pouch - Worn by Crew member #4 to hold the lanyard and supply of friction-primers.

14. Lanyard - Used by Crew member #4 to attach to the friction-primer wire. Should be of sufficient strength and length, with an “S”-hook secured at one end. (Two (2) required)
15. Misfire Pouch – Worn by Crew member #3 to hold a spare lanyard, spare friction-primers, needle-nose pliers, syringe and gimlet.
16. Needle-Nose Pliers - Used by Crew member #2 to extract stuck or dud primers from the vent.
17. Syringe – Used in the event of a misfire to saturate the round through the vent hole. No turkey baster.
18. Gimlet - Used as a second method of extracting spent primers only, from the vent hole.
19. Fire Extinguisher used to put out any fires.

G) INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

INSPECTIONS

Frequency of Inspections

The piece should be inspected before demonstrations and the final cleaning on that particular day. Ordnance in storage should be periodically checked.

Problems Encountered During Inspections

Overall poor cleaning: If the piece is not cleaned immediately after use, the residue will harden in the boor, particularly in small voids or pits. This is very dangerous, as, in subsequent firing, this residue can retain a spark or smolder and ignite the cartridge brake during ramming.

Overall poor maintenance: Be especially aware of cracks and checks on the cheeks and trail of the carriage since these areas receive the shock of recoil.

The wheels are the most critical and important part of the carriage. The wheels should be tight and roll freely and straight. Spokes should give a “ring” when tapped with a wooden or leather mallet. Flat sounds indicate the presence of rot. Spokes that jiggle or move when grasped indicate shrinkage of the wood and the manufacturer should be notified for re-tightening or replacement. The wheels should be rotated frequently to prevent rot of the felloes, especially if the piece is left of the field for appreciable amounts of time. Any wheel that has to be kept wet in order to be right is unsound and should be repaired or replaced.

Rot and insect infestation can be detected by looking for blisters in the paint, a softness of the wood, tiny holes bored into the paint and evidence of fungus. Areas where water be harbored,

such as between the spokes not the wheels, the prolong hooks, the lunette and the fellows of the wheels if stored in soft ground or grass is especially susceptible to rot.

Wooden implements should be free from serious cracks and splinters. Sponges should be inspected closely for soundness.

The chest should be properly made, having non-sparking materials on the inside. All nails are countersunk and the heads puttied over.

The lid should fit snugly and be provided with a lock. The chest is to be kept locked when not service ammunition.

The chest is clean and free of spilled powder. All equipment and ammunition are neatly and securely stored in the chest.

Enlarged vent:

Bore and vent measurements are taken annually and recorded in the Gun Book. Vents were originally .2" in diameter. A vent in excess of .280" in diameter should not be used as this may cause misfires. On reproduction guns, an extra vent piece should be purchased with the gun.

Condition of the bore:

Injuries to bronze guns is minimal, except for the bending of the trunnions after long service or heavy charges. Internal injuries are caused by the action of the firing of the gun.

Guns that have live fired may have dents and/or burrs (lodgments) caused by shot bouncing in the bore.

The entrance of the vent should be checked during inspections for corrosion. The bottom of the bore under the vent should be checked for pits caused by priming wire striking the bottom of the bore during drill.

The breech face should be checked during inspections to detect any deformities during manufacture caused by boring tools, or scarring caused by excessive use of the worm.

Iron guns will display the above defects in a less degree than bronze, except for corrosion of the metal. The principle cause of injury in iron guns is from the fusing of the metal. Iron guns that have liners case in place will have a slight narrowing of the bore at the cascable. Extra care should be taken if firing projectiles to ensure adequate windage as a shot may be fused-welded in the bore.

The following checklist (see attachment #1) should be used when inspecting individual pieces. Newly purchased ordnance should be inspected using this checklist prior to placing into service.

Recommended tools for inspection include:

Rawhide mallet

Craft knife, (“X-Acto”) knife, or a pocket knife with a thin blade

Pocket Mirror or “Mini Mag” light

Vent Gauge

MAINTENANCE

Following the Day’s Demonstration: The cannon should be cleaned with just a drop of mild soap (i.e. “Dawn”) and fresh water after the conclusion of the day’s demonstration. Use a sponge or brush to scrub the bore. The elevation screw should be turned up fully to allow excess water to run out of the bore. Excess water should be wiped off the carriage. Fouling should be removed from the vent field with water and a toothbrush. The bore on iron cannons should be lightly oiled after being completely dried with a rag to prevent rust.

For better cleaning you can use a pressure washer or hose from a coin operated car wash to clean the bore.

The sponge should be washed in soapy water after the day’s demonstrations. It should be spun to prevent the nap from matting. The sponge should be allowed to dry in a standing position. Since powder fouling deteriorates the fibers, sponges should be inspected frequently and replaced as necessary. In no case should a sponge be allowed to deteriorate to the point where there are loose threads and rotting of material.

The worm should be cleaned thoroughly of fouling and dried.

The sponge bucket should be rinsed and turned over to dry.

The priming wire should be wiped clean of fouling.

The ammunition chest is checked to ensure it is clean of any spilled powder.

The day’s entry is made in the Gun Book.

The piece should be kept limbered she on the field, the limber wheels chocked, the lock chain secured and the ammunition chest padlocked. If a piece must be kept in the field it should be covered with a tarpaulin to protect it from the rain and dew.

Long Term Maintenance

For long term maintenance and preservation, the piece should not be left exposed to the weather. The piece should be kept in an unheated building or other similar structure. Carriages left exposed to effects of the elements will deteriorate rapidly.

The Gun:

Notations on bore and vent diameters are recorded annually in the Gun Book.

Hardened fouling in the bore can be removed by use of a stove pipe brush of proper diameter attached to a staff. Fouling can also be removed by use of scrubbing patches.

The vent can be cleaned of fouling with a .177 caliber bore brush with a pistol cleaning rod. The vent should be covered while in storage.

Iron guns in storage should be checked from time to time to see that moisture does not collect in the bore and re-oiled as necessary.

The Carriage:

Some checking of the wood can be expected. Filling of cracks or checks should be done with soft, elastic filler that will allow expansion and contraction of the wood. Hard putty or similar products will shrink into the crack and act as a wedge as the wood breathes.

It is recommended that cracks on horizontal surfaced be filled, since they will allow water to soak into the wood, shortening the life of the carriage.

All surfaces (carriage and implements) should be painted (or stained) as needed.

The elevation screw and axle should be kept lightly lubricated with common ball bearing grease.

Implements and Accoutrements:

Rammer and sponge heads are securely fastened with hardwood dowels, and non sparking metals are used in construction. During the off-season it is a good idea to soak the sponge head in boiled linseed oil to minimize deterioration. Paint as necessary.

The sponge bucket should be checked for rust and painted as necessary.

Leather accouterments should be cleaned with saddle soap to remove dirt. Gloves and gauntlets should be kept clean and flexible with saddle soap. Leather accouterments should be removed from the ammunition chest prior to long-term storage. Dry leather can be stored with neats foot oil, Lexol or similar leather preservative.

Sponges should be covered when dried.

H) Safety Distances

1. DANGER ZONE / 50 yards from MUZZLE BLAST
2. 14 yd interval (Hub to Hub)
3. Field Piece DANGER ZONE 25' Radius
4. Gun to Limber / at the 25' DANGER ZONE 50' Diameter
5. Ammunition Chest / DANGER ZONE 50' Diameter
6. Distance behind limber to spectator line will be 30 feet.

WARNING: The blank cartridge (powder charge), when ignited in the field piece tube, throws a cone of flame 25' down range from the muzzle of the field gun. An accidental discharge with an object such as a rammer, the worm or a small solid piece of debris in the tube will throw fragments down range at an unpredictable distance. The spent primer is launched upward in a column of flame as the field piece is fired. It sometimes comes down outside the danger zone.

SECTION XI. SUCCESSION OF COMMAND

A) Définitions – The Following Terms Are Hereby Defined:

Staff shall hereafter refer to the ANV Artillery Regimental Senior Staff, as listed on the homepage.

Unit(s) shall hereafter refer to each of the member units, as listed on the homepage.

Regiment shall hereafter refer to the Staff and Units, as listed on the homepage.

Clerk shall hereafter refer to the Staff's Chief Clerk, as listed on the homepage.

C.O. (s) shall hereafter refer to the named Commander of each Unit, as listed with the Clerk.

Civilian Coordinator shall hereafter refer to the Staff civilian, as listed on the homepage.

Election shall hereafter refer to the prescribed succession process for Commanding Officer.

Ballot(s) shall hereafter refer to the transmitted electronic form, to be used to cast a vote.

Candidate shall hereafter refer to individual members of non-probationary units of the Artillery Regiment, that have fully complied with the below prescribed notification requirements.

Voting Right shall hereafter refer to those granted to the C.O. of a Unit in compliance with and meeting all membership, insurance, participation and probation requirements.

B) Proper Service & Disclaimers:

1. All service to the Regiment shall be by e-mail sent by the Clerk.

2. The Regiment and its Clerk shall not be required to honor claims of “e-mail not received”.
3. It shall be the Regiment’s responsibility to check e-mail regularly and update the Clerk of any changes to addresses, capabilities or C.O.s, as your listed e-mail address is your signature.
4. In the event of returned e-mail, Clerk shall attempt to phone the C.O. at provided numbers.
5. It is incumbent upon all to keep the Clerk informed of any changes to your information.

C) Notification of Candidacy:

1. All Candidates must declare themselves through the Clerk, by e-mail, regular mail. Regular mail must be post marked by September 15th in order to be received by the September 30th deadline set forth below.
2. No declarations of candidacy will be accepted, after the September 30th cut-off date.
3. Clerk shall notify the Regiment by October 7th of the names of all Candidates.

D) Electorate:

1. Units on Probation may not cast a vote in elections
2. Under no circumstances, may the serving Colonel cast a vote in the Election.
3. In the event of a tie, the Civilian Coordinator shall be granted Voting Rights to cast one vote.

E) Election Process & Succession:

1. Clerk shall e-mail the C.O. of each Unit with Voting Rights, a “secret” Ballot, by October 7th.
2. Completed Ballots must be returned to the Clerk, by e-mail or hand only, by October 21st.
3. Proper identity shall be verified by the returnee’s e-mail address, as listed with the Clerk.
4. Clerk shall tally all Ballots and announce the decision by e-mail, prior to the Convention.
5. Succession by the Commander-Elect shall take place on Friday morning of the Convention.
6. Upon succession, the Commander-Elect shall receive the rank of full “Colonel”.
7. The Colonel shall possess the unilateral right to retain/appoint/dismiss, promote/demote any and all Staff, at any time.

8. The Colonel shall serve for a one-year term, with no restrictions on holding consecutive terms of office.

9. Should the Colonel become unable to complete his term of office, a replacement may be selected by the Staff.

F) Verification of Election Returns:

1. For purposes of verification, the Clerk shall provide for review printed copies of the Ballots with originating headers, to any member of the Regiment in good standing requesting verification of the election results”.

2. Apart from the Clerk, all C.O.’s Ballots shall remain CONFIDENTIAL.

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SECTION XII. *REGIMENTAL ANNUAL MEETING*

A) The Battalion may hold an annual meeting for the purposes of introducing any new Staff, any newly appointed C.O.s, or the C.O.s of units new to the Regiment or the A.N.V., reviewing the past season and any such matters relevant to the Regiment. Time and location of said meeting to be determined by the close of the plenary session of the Annual ANV Convention.

B) Under no circumstances shall any issues pertaining to the completed Election for the Regimental Commanding Officer be permitted in this forum.

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SECTION XIII. *AMENDING THE S.O.P.*

A) After initial ratification, any future proposed changes or additions to these Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) must be introduced and made available for Regimental review, by e-mail, before being voted upon.

B) A 2/3-majority vote of eligible unit C.O.s, is required to make any changes or additions to the SOPs. The approved changes or additions will be added to the existing SOPS and new versions distributed.