

MAJ. MARK WESTHOFF, COMMANDER
8157 Jefferson Road
Freeburg, Ill. 62220

From the Commander,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your interest in joining Company "B" of the 9th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. We are very proud of the Civil War living history we portray, and are delighted that you are interested in being part of it. As a Civil War re-enactment unit we will perform in parades, battles, and set up encampments to do living histories through out the states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky. I have enclosed a short history of the 9th Regiment, a copy of our encampment rules, a breakdown of uniform items you will need, and a list of sutlers that supply most of the materials we use.

You probably have questions about how we operate, so let me see if I can answer some of them. We strive for authenticity in our impression of Civil War life, so it is very important to adhere to the guidelines set up by the Company. We basically make money by doing living histories and parades, and this eliminates the need for dues. We do not have regularly scheduled meeting, but do get together occassionally to discuss upcoming events. The meeting places are announced about two weeks in advance, and often times they will take place at an event.

Our rank structure is simple, and we try to keep it that way to be in line with normal Company structure. The Company is basically made up of privates, so when you buy your uniform do not buy any rank with it. We do have officers and sergeants and as we grow so will the rank structure, but we will always try to keep rank levels low so the company won't become to top heavy.

Although, this is a portrayal of military life during the Civil War it is still done for enjoyment and we try not to make it too hard on anyone. However, we want authenticity in our living history impressions in order to project an atmosphere which makes you believe you have gone back in time, this means performing the duties of a union soldier such as sentry duty and other camp chores. We do try to portray a first person image as part of the living history to show the public how Civil War camp life was during the period.

The uniform and accouterments we wear are the most important part of our living history impression. We must look like we just step out of a history book, wearing the period clothing from head to toe. There are people in the Company to help you achieve this look. I realize that the uniform, accouterments and other items we use are expensive and it may take some time to procure them. So please don't feel you must rush out and buy it all at once. You may even find some of our members have used items for sale. It is important to understand when you first

start purchasing your items to be sure they are the right ones. There are many items which may look great to have, but are just not used in this unit.

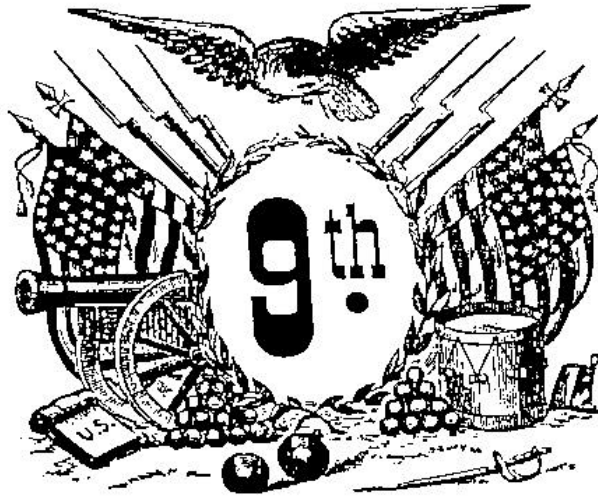
If you have any question or need assistance in purchasing the correct items, please don't hesitate to contact me or Capt. Michael Zimmer. We will be happy to point you in the right direction to get you started. Our addresses are:

Major Mark Westhoff
8157 Jefferson Road
Freeburg, IL. 62243
(618) 539-4886

Capt. Michael Zimmer
21 Concord Drive
Fairview Hts., IL. 62208
(618) 398-4272

Once again, I am delighted that you are interested in the 9th Regiment, Company "B" and hope you will be able to join us.

Mark Westhoff, Major
Commander, 9th Regiment Ill. Vol. Inf.



“The Bloody Ninth”

by

Major Mark Westhoff

On the 26th day of April 1861, the Ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers was mustered into service at Springfield for the term of three months. It was one of the six regiments organized under the first call of President Lincoln, Col. Eleazer A. Paine, commanding.

The regiment was ordered to Cairo, IL, where it was stationed, doing garrison duty until the close of the term of service, July 26th, 1861, when it was mustered out.

During this period of service two prominent men from Belleville served and later both became president of the First National Bank (now Magna Bank). Joseph Fuess, born in Baden, Germany, March 10th, 1842, died in June of 1909, served in both the 9th and the 43rd Regiments. After the war, he entered the dry goods business, which became the Fuess-Fischer Company; and was president of the bank from 1870 ‘till 1909.

The second man was Casimir Andel, who served in both the 9th Illinois and later in the 12th Missouri Infantry. He was born at Woellstein on the Rhine, Germany in 1840. He served as president of the bank from 1909 ‘till 1916, and died in Belleville in 1918.

During this three-month period, the regiment was not issued uniforms, and the men wore costumes as their fancy suggested or whatever their patriot friends at home supplied. The time was principally spent drilling and fitting the men for active service.

While at the end of this enlistment some men went home, the majority immediately re-enlisted. The 9th was mustered into United States service for three years by Capt. Pritcher U.S.A. on July 26, 1861.

From September 1861, until February 1862, the regiment remained at Paducah KY, under General C. F. Smith, reconnoitering the surrounding countryside and drilling. Picket duty, with the steady demand for fatigue parties for the construction of fortification, prepared the 9th soldiers for duty in the field.

Companies B, H, and I of the 9th, each filled up by volunteers to 100 men, under Major J. J. Phillips, went by steamer up the Cumberland River and marched to Saratoga KY, where, in a skirmish with a force of 200 Southern Cavalry, they won a victory and captured 20 prisoners. This was the “first fight” in which any company of the Ninth Regiment had engaged.

Meanwhile, Colonel Paine had been promoted to be Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Mersy, as Colonel; Major Phillips, Lieutenant Colonel; and Captain Kuhn, Major.

On February 4, 1862, the Ninth ascended the Tennessee River for Fort Henry: February 5, landed 5 miles below the Fort; February 6, marched up on the opposite side of the river and helped capture the Fort; February 12, crossed the Tennessee and joined the army in the march against Fort Donelson. Colonel McArthur’s Brigade, to whom the Ninth Regiment belonged, formed a part of General C. F. Smith’s Division; and, supporting the First Division

under Brig. Gen. McClelland, was engaged, February 15, on the right of our Army, when the fighting was most severe. This regiment had eight companies in the action (about 600 men).

After the fort had surrendered to General Grant, the Ninth, together with the Second Iowa Regiment, were given the honor of first entering the Confederate stronghold. The Regiment lost in this battle 38 men killed on the field, and 179 men wounded.

February 22, the 9th with part of the victorious army, went up the Cumberland to Clarksville and Nashville then back to Paducah, to start the expedition against Corinth, Mississippi. It went by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, 30 miles from Corinth and camped on the west side of the river.

With all reinforcements, Grant's army numbered 40,000. Early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the enemy attacked the camp. The 9th did not know of the attack until 8 a.m. Then the brigade was formed under General McArthur and hurried up to the front, and went into action where the exposure was the most serious and the fighting was the fiercest. This part of the Battle of Shiloh was known as "The Hornets Nest" and the 9th was in the thick of it. Only about one-third of the Ninth came out unscathed; and this third fought bravely in different positions all during the rest of the battle of Shiloh. Out of twenty-six officers and 520 enlisted men who went into battle, twenty officers and 324 men were either killed or wounded, and only eleven missing. This was the worst loss of any Regiment up until this time of the Civil War and attested to the gallantry of the Ninth. After Shiloh, the 9th became known as "The Bloody Ninth".

Through a successive number of changes in command, the 9th was placed under command of Gen. Richard J. Oglesby - later to become Governor of Illinois, and General Holleck, who superseded General Grant.

During the summer of 1862, the Ninth remained in camp near Corinth and near Rienzi; in September it was recalled to Corinth, where on October 2nd it rejoined its old brigade and the next day met the enemy northwest of Corinth. In the fray the regiment lost 19 men killed and 82 wounded.

The ninth remained near Corinth 'till March 15th, 1863, when General G. M. Dodge commanding left wing, 16th Army Corps, which comprised the army then stationed at Corinth, ordered the 9th Infantry to be mounted on mules; and was, therefore, employed as Mounted Infantry. During the remainder of the war it was nearly always in the saddle, scouting, skirmishing, reconnoitering, and raiding, almost invariably successful, and becoming well known and a favorite of the Army of the Tennessee. From mid-April, 1863, until December 1864, the Ninth was involved in scouts through north Alabama. On the 12th of August 1863, the 9th formed a part of a column of cavalry concentrated at Oxford MS, and made a raid to Grenada, where there was destroyed 60 locomotives, 450 cars, and a large supply of Confederate stores. The 9th returned to camp at Pocahontas, August 24th, having been engaged on a most arduous march and in several slight skirmishes. During the months of September and October, the regiment was constantly moving in west Tennessee and north Mississippi, with occasional skirmishes, one at Salem MS being a hot fight, and another at Wyal MS, was a spirited encounter.

This Regiment, by re-organization and re-enlistment, remained in service until the surrender of all of the Confederate armies. It served longer than any other Illinois regiment and participated in some of the most memorable and sanguinary battles of the War. It led in advance of Sherman's March to the Sea, and thence to the Confederate surrender in North Carolina; and it took part, in all, in one hundred and ten engagements:

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| 1. Saratoga KY, Oct. 26, '61 | 31. Shoal Creek AL, Dec. 8, '63 |
| 2. Fort Henry TN, Feb. 6 '62 | 32. Florence AL, Dec. 9 '63 |
| 3. Fort Donelson TN, Feb. 15, '62 | 33. Lawrenceburg TN, Dec. 28 '63 |
| 4. Pittsburg Landing TN, Apr. 6 & 7, '62 | 34. Cypress Creek AL, Dec. 29, '63 |
| 5. Siege of Corinth MS, Apr. 29 - May 29, '62 | 35. Athens AL, Jan 26, '64 |
| 6. Battle of Corinth MS, Oct. 3 & 4, '62 | 36. Brown's Ferry AL, Jan. 26, '64 |
| 7. Cherokee AL, Apr. 17, '63 | 37. Florence AL, Jan. 28, '64 |
| 8. Lundy's Land AL, Apr. 18, '63 | 38. Prides Ferry AL, Jan. 28, '64 |
| 9. Town Creek AL, Apr. 18, '63 | 39. Florence AL, Jan. 29, '64 |
| 10. Buzzard Roost AL, Apr. 19, '63 | 40. Bainbridge AL, Jan. 30, '64 |
| 11. Goodlow's AL, Apr. 21, '63 | 41. Lucas Ferry AL, Mar. 8, '64 |
| 12. Cherokee AL, Apr. 22, '63 | 42. Courtland AL, Mar. 9, '64 |
| 13. Tupelo MS, May 4, '63 | 43. Nancy's Creek AL, Mar. 10, '64 |
| 14. Florence AL, May 28, '63 | 44. Moulton AL, Mar. 22, '64 |

15. Hamburg TN, May 30 '63
16. Mud Creek MS, June 20, '63
17. Jackson TN, July 13, '63
18. Grenada MS, Aug. 17, '63
19. Henderson Station TN, Oct. 2, '63
20. Salem MS, Oct. 8, '63
21. Wyatt's MS, Oct. 11, '63
22. Byhalia MS, Oct. 12, '63
23. Rocky Run AL, Nov. 5, '63
24. Athens AL, Nov. 13, '63
25. Decatur Junction AL, Nov. 14, '63
26. Morresville AL, Nov. 15, '63
27. Brown' Ferry AL Nov. 18, '63
28. Limestone Creek AL, Nov. 24, '63
29. Lamb's Ferry AL, Nov. 27, '63
30. Ruckerville AL, Nov. 28, '63
61. Pumpkin Vine Creek GA, July 17, '64
62. Decatur GA, July 19, '64
63. Decatur GA, July 22, '64
64. Utoy Creek GA, July 27, '64
65. Owl Creek GA, Aug. 2, '64
66. Sandtown GA, Aug. 5, '64
67. Near East Point GA, Aug. 18, '64
68. Near Atlanta GA, Aug. 22, '64
69. Lovejoy Station GA, Sept. 2, '64
70. Jonesboro GA, Sept. 3, '64
71. Van West GA, Sept. 27, '64
72. Cane Springs GA, Oct. 13, '64
73. Coosaville GA, Oct. 17, '64
74. Coosa River GA, Oct. 23, '64
75. Cassville GA, Nov. 4, '64
76. Near Rough & Ready GA, Nov. 15, '64
77. Social Circle GA, Nov. 17, '64
78. Buckhead Station GA, Nov. 19, '64
79. Park's Mills GA, Nov. 19, '64
80. Eatonton GA, Nov. 20, '64
81. Near Milledgeville GA, Nov. 23, '64
82. Buffalo Swamp GA, Nov. 25, '64
83. Near Sandersville GA, Nov. 25, '64
84. Sandersville GA, Nov. 26, '64
85. Near Louisville GA, Nov. 28, '64
45. Somerville AL, Mar. 26, '64
46. Flint River AL, Mar. 28, '64
47. Moulton AL, Mar. 29, '64
48. Flint River AL, Apr. 3, '64
49. Courtland Rd. AL, Apr. 9, '64
50. Siege of Decatur AL, Apr. 15, '64
51. Flint River AL, Apr. 18, '64
52. Bear Creek AL, Apr. 21, '64
53. Snake Creek Gap GA, May 9, '64
54. Resaca GA, May 12, '64
55. Roam Cross Roads, GA, May 19, '64
56. Ustenoola River GA, May 19, '64
57. Dallas GA, May 28, '64
58. Kenesaw Mt. GA, June 30, '64
59. Nickajack GA, July 4, '64
60. Chattahoochee River GA, July 14, '64
86. Fort Harrison GA, Dec. 7, '64
87. Montieth GA, Dec. 8, '64
88. Near Savannah GA, Dec. 9, '64
89. No. 3 Station G RR, Dec. 21, '64
90. Combahee River SC, Jan. 19, '65
91. Turners Creek SC, Jan 31, '65
92. Whippy Swamp SC, Feb. 1, '65
93. River Bridge SC, Feb. 2, '65
94. Little Salkehatchie SC, Feb. 6, '65
95. South Edisto SC, Feb. 8, '65
96. South Edisto SC, Feb. 10, '65
97. Cannons Bridge SC, Feb. 11, '65
98. Congaree RR Bridge SC, Feb. 14, '65
99. Saluda Factory SC, Feb. 16, '65
100. Broad River SC, Feb. 16, '65
101. New Cheraw SC, Feb. 28, '65
102. Society Hill SC, Mar. 2, '65
103. Florence SC, Mar. 4, '65
104. Near Darlington SC, Mar. 4, '65
105. Floral College SC, Mar. 8, '65
106. Fayetteville NC, Mar. 10, '65
107. Near Fayetteville NC, Mar. 13, '65
108. Black River NC, Mar. 13, '65
109. Near Bentonville NC, Mar. 21, '65
110. Near Neuse River NC, Apr. 10, '65

The 9th Regiment was mustered out on July 9, 1865, at Louisville KY, and arrived at Camp Butler July 12, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Curiously, the 9th was one of about 16 Regiments across the country that were considered "German", General Mersy, The Commander, had been a Brig. Gen. in the Prussian Army, and eventually commanded troops under Frederick Hecker during the revolution of 1848.

Mersy had come to this country along with other '48er's in the search of freedom. No sooner had they settled, but their freedom was threatened by the south. Their participation was intense and their resolve, beyond question. Apparently this resolve appears in their choice of the Star Pattern on the American flag they carried, which was in the shape of the American Shield. They also wore this red, white, and blue shield with a "9" on it over their heart,

either to show love and patriotism or it was meant as a challenge to the Confederates, as it was something to aim at, if you could.

Now “The Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry” again lives!

In October, 1991, about 20n members of another local reenactment group, wishing to portray their ancestors more authentically, and with more respect to their bravery and truer to their historical past, formed the “Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry Historical Society” with the 9th Regiment, Company “B”, a part of that group. This reenactment unit participated in six reenactment battles in 1992, including the reenactment of the battle of Perryville KY, 130th anniversary. It also presented a number of living histories in southern Illinois, the Commander, Major Mark Westhoff, lectured on the Civil War in over 30 schools and organizations, with help at times from other members.

The 9th has established an annual lecture series that is extremely well attended.

Thirteen wives, mothers, sons, and daughters also belong to the 9th and dress in period clothing to further teach the public about the period known as the American Civil War.

The Ninth presently is preparing to publish its history with funds made available by a gift from the St. Clair County Bicentennial Commission.

While looking for photos or any memorabilia on the original 9th Illinois, long-time Society member, Ethelyn Boyd of Mascoutah said that she had a picture of her grand uncle, Rudolph W. Heimberger, whom she thought had been in the 9th. She searched until she found it, and sure enough, he had been a member of Company “F” and was also the flag bearer, or “ensign” as was written on his photo. On his uniform is the American shield of which I spoke earlier. Mr. Heimberger spent most of the rest of his life as postmaster in Fayetteville, Illinois. Mr. Heimberger was wounded at Shiloh during the “Hornets Nest” battle!

The original 9th Regiment, although long gone, lives again through the efforts of present-day historians again known as the 9th Regiment ILL. Volunteers, Company “B”, one of the finest, ;most authentic reenactment groups in the Midwest!

Bibliography: History of St. Clair County by Brinke, McDonough & Co.
 The Shiloh Campaign by David G. Martin
 The First One Hundred Years, 1st National Bank, Belleville, IL
 The Illinois State Adjutant General’s Report on the Civil War, “History of the Ninth Infantry
 Who Was Who in the Civil War by Stewart Sifakis
 Commanders of the Civil War by William C. Davis

Major Mark A. Westhoff

Life-long resident of St. Clair County, Commissioned officer in Illinois State Militia, Founder of the 9th Regiment Illinois Volunteers Historical Society, Co-founder of Willich’s Brigade; German-speaking reenactment Brigade with over 120 members throughout the Midwest, former Vice-Chairman of the Bicentennial Commission of St. Clair County, past president of the St. Clair County Historical Society and present vice-president, lecturer on early St. Clair County history, and lecturer and American Civil War historian, resides with his wife, Nancy, and daughters, Elizabeth S. and Christine E. in rural Freeburg, Illinois

Reenacting Guidelines for the 9th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry Co. B

UNIFORM AND ACCOUTERMENTS

The following is provided as guidance on uniform and accessory requirements. Items in I, II, III are mandatory, and items in IV are strongly suggested additions.

I. Basic Uniform

1. **Headgear** - Black Slouch hat with only a brass number 9 on front and a blue hat cord.
2. **Coat** - U.S. Sack Coat 4 button dark blue. Better to get a size bigger than you normally wear (ex 40L get 42L).
3. **Trousers** - U.S. Foot pattern sky blue. Better to have two size bigger than usually wear (ex: 32W get 34W)
4. **Shirt** - Any Civil War period cut and color. Period buttons "no plastic".
5. **Suspenders** - Button-on style of cloth or cloth and leather. No elastic types.
6. **Shoes** - Jefferson Brogans (black or Brown). No cowboy or work boots, or oxford styles.
7. **Socks** - Solid gray wool.
8. **Eye Glasses** - Period type frames and lens.

II. Accouterments

1. **Cartridge Box and Shoulder Sling** - Federal, State or Militia patterns using black leather with brass U.S. oval box plate and eagle sling plate.
2. **Waistbelt** - Black leather with brass U.S. oval belt plate.
3. **Cap Box** - Black leather of correct U.S. patterns.
4. **Haversack** - Black tarred cloth.
5. **Canteen** - Union dark or sky blue pattern.
6. **Hardee's Tactical Manual**

III. Weapons

1. **1958 Enfield** - 3 band musket. (Euroarms or London Armory)
2. **1861 Springfield** - 3 band musket. (Armi, Euroarms, or Dixie)

* Weapons must be a 3-band rifle with proper bayonet. (NO 2- BANDS, CARBINES OR FLINTLOCKS). Other original muskets will be considered on a case by case basis.

IV. Miscellaneous

1. **Uniform Items** - Optional
 - A. Vest - dark blue.
 - B. Greatcoat - Sky blue foot soldier pattern.
 2. **Poncho** - Black
 3. **Blanket** - Wool, (Gray Issue or Brown Emergency Issue) or Patch Work Quilts.
 4. **Tent** - A-Frame 6x6x6 (Mexican War issue used during Civil War) or Dog Tent.
 5. **Tin Cup** - Billie Cup Coffee boiler, Mucket or civilian.
 6. **Dinner Ware** - Tin plate, three prong fork, knife and spoon.
 7. **Lantern** - Tin, Wood or Kerosene.
 8. **Haversack Stuffers** - (Note: The only required items in the haversack are dinner plate and eating utensils. Haversacks were mainly for food, and significant personal items. Use your best judgment on items to carry.
- A. The following are examples of personal items.
1. **Bible** - with appropriate copyright date (find at flea markets/book stores)
 2. **Letters from home** - Wife or friend can write in pencil on plain white or brown paper. Good to review the books "The Life of Billy Yank" or "The Life of Johnny Reb" LSU Press, on how thing would have been worded and spelled during this period.
 3. **Picture from home** - Make sure they are period. Photographers taking period photos are at some events.
 4. **Skillet** - 3" iron or tin. "NO MADE IN JAPAN STAMP".
 5. **Cards** - period playing cards.
 6. **Housewife** - This is a small sewing kit.
 7. **Straight Razor**
 8. **Candles**

9. Soap

B. The following are examples of food items. Taken from Hardees tactics manual. (All loose items should be in a cloth bag, no plastic or modern wrappers.)

1. **1). Hardtack** - Obtained from Mechanical Baking Company, Pekin, IL.
2. **2). Salt Pork** - Ensure it is in cloth bag covered with salt. (Should last for three days before you risk dysentery.)
3. **3). Dry Foods** - Potatoes, Carrots, Green Beans, Onions, Rice, Beans, Cornmeal, Apples, Dried Fruit, and Peanuts in shell.
4. **4). Other** - Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Salt and Pepper

AUTHENTICITY REQUIREMENTS

The following is provided as guidance on authenticity requirements. Rules are made up in respect of our ancestors and to give the public a realistic idea of how life was back in this time.

1. First Person during public hours. First person is performing duties, details and activities that soldiers would have done back then. Examples are guard duty, chopping wood, cooking, writing letters home, playing cards, reading period newspapers or books, or talking politics. We will "sing?" a few period songs around the campfire at night, and while marching.

2. Drill. Company/Battalion and Skirmish tactics will be taught as you attend meetings, parades and reenacting events.

3. Eye Ware. Period eye glasses must be worn during events. If you do not have period glasses, you will have to remove your glasses during public hours or while in formation. Period frames can be obtained from sutlers, flea markets etc. from \$10 - \$25, and lens can be made to fit frames. If you wear contacts it is suggested that you get period glasses due to the extreme heat, smoke, and dust you will encounter.

4. Uniform. Uniforms will be worn at all times while in camp, this includes the wearing of your hat. It was appropriate for U.S. soldiers to have their jacket on with at least the top button fixed. This is not a hard fast rule if your health is at risk.

5. Modern Items. All modern items must be stored in a vehicle or completely out of sight from public view. Only put in your tent what you absolutely need, but keep it hidden and tidy. This will enhance our impression. Do not wear modern items, such as wrist watches, school and decorative rings, and necklaces.

6. Trash. Trash will be bagged and concealed out of sight in camp. No trash is to be put in the fire pit. It is everyone's responsibility to keep the camp clean. A detail will be assigned to dispose of trash each morning.

7. Beverages. All beverages shall be stored in a well hidden cooler (one which is covered by an appropriate period wooden box). No excessive drinking. Any alcohol or any other beverage consumed during an event will be kept in a period cup. **KEEP THE BEER CAN OUT OF CAMP.**

8. Foods. All non-period (modern) foods and beverages will be kept away from camp unless hidden and may not be eaten publicly. Only period food or will be consumed openly in camp

9. Camp Equipment. All camp equipment shall be of period impression. There will be no modern equipment in camp i.e. radios, lawn chairs, TVs, or other modern camping equipment. Any modern sleeping equipment must be removed from camp before camp inspection.

10. Officers vs Enlisted. During the day, enlisted men should try not to associate with the officers unless called to his tent. You will report to the lieutenant when directed and salute. The only time you are required to salute an officer is when he has initially entered the camp, reporting to his tent, in public, or while on guard duty. This rule applies to all officers including Confederate. Since we portray an army unit we follow chain of command - and we salute all officers both Union and Confederate, and we do it all the time. We should bow or nod, tip your hat and greet people especially the ladies. Whether we know them or not and whether they are reenactors or not.

11. Smoking. Smoking is permitted but they must look like period smokes. No filtered cigarettes permitted during events when public is allowed in camp. Suggest smokers use period pipes (clay, wood, or corn cob), cigars, or roll your own cigarettes. There are some non-filtered cigarettes sold that will be okay (Phillip Morris Commanders). When smoking use only wooded striker (commonly referred to now as matches). Please keep the butts out of camp.

12. Vehicles. Vehicles will be kept out of the camp during the public hours or the hours set by the event host.

13. Camp. The period camp furniture and tents are for dressed unit members only. No one but uniformed members to sleep in camp.

SAFETY REGULATION REQUIREMENTS

The Following is provide as guidance on safety regulation requirements. Rules are designed for your safety as well as others. You will be taught how to load and fire your musket correctly before your first event. As well, you will pass a quiz on the below safety rules.

1. Drugs. Use of illegal drugs at anytime will not be tolerated. If you do drugs, you don't do the 9th.

2. Beverages. No excessive drinking. No alcohol will be consumed two hours prior to a battle. If you have had a few to many before a skirmish, you will not participate. If it becomes a regular habit, you will be suspended from the Company. Remember we are reenactors portraying history. No alcohol will be consumed by minors.

3. Weapons. DO NOT ever directly point a musket at a person or horse. Aim to the side or above his head. DO NOT ever fire a musket if a person or horse is less than 30 feet in front of you. The musket and pistols are lethal weapons even if only loaded with black powder. They can kill even at a few feet away, so never aim or point your weapon at anyone for any reason. Failure to comply with this safety rule will cause immediate removal as a member of the 9th.

4. Bayonets/Knives. Bayonets will be fixed for drill only. Bayonets will not be fixed for battle unless scripted in the scenario and well coordinated. No knives are to be carried into skirmish unless otherwise indicated.

5. Muskets. Muskets will be cleaned after each skirmish. Muskets will be inspected each morning, and before each skirmish. If your musket is dirty, you will not be permitted to participate in the skirmish.

6. Smoking. No smoking while rolling cartridges or around powder tent.

7. Combat. No hand-to-hand combat, unless worked out in the scenario.

8. Ammo. Definitely NO LIVE AMMO, this includes lead, wax, paper etc. Only black powder may be used, and it must be stored in the proper type container. Cartridges should never be rolled in a tent or near the fire, and cartridges already rolled will be stored in some type of wooden container, and not just a paper bag. No smokeless powder should be used.

9th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry Co. B

What We Are and What We Aren't

As a group we are all civil war era reenactors or actors, which means when we are in period uniforms or dress, we behave as people would have between 1861 - 1865.

- As members of the 9th Illinois we should be especially cognizant of how we appear, behave, and act in public, battles, living histories and parades or wherever else we appear as a unit. In a parade we are a paid professional unit, men women and children. We should conduct ourselves as a military unit, and the ladies should behave as proper 19th Century genteel ladies before, during, and after the parade. Children should remain quite and well behaved!!

- No modern watches or other modern jewelry should be worn. Women should not carry modern purses or wear modern glasses or sunglasses. It also goes without saying, men should not wear them either.

- Gender: As an authentic Civil War Infantry Unit only men and older boys may portray union soldiers. Women and girls may portray civilians, nurses or other authentic female impressions.

General guidelines that pertained to the operation of the 9th Illinois

- Rank: Rank will be awarded by the Regimental Commander.

- Attendance: we attempt to put out a schedule long in advance and therefore hope that you will work vacation, leave, family affairs, birthday parties, etc. around our schedule. We know that work and some family affairs must come first but we ask that you don't excuse yourself lightly.

- Parades, living histories , etc. are contracted by the 9th with towns or organizations and are legal contracts. Therefore it is essential you show up if you sign up. On Memorial Day and Veterans Day only the men need to dress for these parades and events; due to the nature of these celebrations.

- When we go to any event - everyone in the 9th is expected to take part with, and be subject to the rules and regulations of the 9th Illinois. If you belong to the 9th, you work with the 9th. If you attend an event by yourself, you must have prior permission from Mike, Brad, or Mark before using the 9th Illinois name.

- If you are present when the camp is being set up, you are expected to help, and everyone is expected to help with the tear down of camp. Members should not leave until all camp items are packed in the vehicle which hauled them. If you are asked to do something at any event, we ask that you do it without complaining.

- When we are together as a unit, no one should leave camp without a pass or telling the C.O. or 1st Sgt. where you are going and when you are coming back. No one should leave for home without telling Mike, Brad, or Mark you are going for reasons of responsibility, liability, etc.

- Anyone who is not a charter member of the 9th must go through a 1 year probation period, and attendance, attitude, and completion of your impression are factors that will contribute to the decision of the unit to allow your continued membership.

- If you are new it is better to check with Mike, Brad, or Mark before buying anything, so as not to waste money on things we do not wear or use. Remember it is always better to ask. As a unit we do not wear leggings (gaiters), bummers, knives, or boots, and ask about vests before you buy one.

- The 9th owns some tents, but will expect individual members to purchase their own tents as soon as possible. A-tents are the preferred tent of the 9th.

- Things we discuss as a unit should remain private to the unit.
- Members of the 9th may not belong to the 22nd ILL. for any number of reasons.

The following is a list of sutlers and companies, which deal in the goods of our trade. It was compiled in an effort to help members obtain the necessary items. This list is by no means a complete list of all the sutlers available, and it is not an endorsement of any one company. The list contains a short description of the type merchandise the company sell. (NOTE: General sutler indicates the company sell almost all of the items we use)

Magazine which lists the dates and information on Civil War re-enactments and other events.

Camp Chase Gazette
P.O. Box 707
Marietta, Ohio 45750
(614) 373-1865

Arms supplier for black powder weapons.

Dell Warren
Blackpowder Specialist
111 North Main
Liberty, MO 64068
(816) 781-9439

Dixie Gun Works Inc.
Union City, Tenn. 38261
1-800-238-6785

Navy Arms
689 Bergen Blvd.
Ridgefield, N.J. 07657
(201) 945-2500

E. M. F. Co., Inc.
1900 E. Warner Avenue, Suite 1-D
Santa Ana, Ca. 92705
(714) 261-6611

Civil War collectibles, original weapons and equipment, reproduction cavalry saddles and related equipment.

Border States Leatherworks
Douglas R. Kidd
Rt. 4, 13 Appleblossom Lane
Springdale, Ar 72764
(501) 361-2642

General sutler.

James County Mercantile
111 North Main
Liberty, MO 64068
(816) 781-9439

C & D Jarnagin Company
Rt. 3, Box 217
Corinth, Mississippi 38834
(601) 287-4977

The Post Sutler
Rt. 1, Box 197
Waterman, Il. 60556
(815) 824-2820

Levi Ledbetter, Sutler
Rt 1, Box 217-1
7032 Mineral Springs Road
Oakboro, NC 28129
(704) 485-4746

Suwannee Sutlery
Rt 5, Box 875A
Lake City, FL 32055
(904) 963-3654

Fall Creek Suttler
A. J. Fulks
P.O. Box 92
Whitestown, Ind. 46075
(317) 769-5355

Old John Sutler
P.O. Box 174
Weatview Station
Binghamton, N.Y. 13905
(607) 775-4434

C & L Canteen Works
2623 Shamrock Drive
Charlotte, N.C. 28205
(704) 535-4626

Regimental Quartermaster
P.O. Box 553
Hatboro, Pa. 19040
(215) 672-6891

The Winchester Sutler
H.C. # 38, Box 1000
Winchester, Va. 22601
(703) 888-3595

The Yankee Sutler
P.O. Box 4416
Centerline, Mi. 48015
(313) 521-1418

Crescent City Sutler
17810 Hwy 57 N.
Evansville, Ind. 47711
(812) 983-4217

Upper Mississippi Valley Merchantile Co.
1505 W. 17th Street
Davenport, Ia. 52804
(319) 322-0896.

S. G. Marinos Sutler From Gettysburg
Box 3192
900 Baltimore Pike
Gettysburg Pa. 17325
(717) 334-6568

Leather and brass goods, and weapons

The Cavalry Shop
P.O. Box 12122
Richmond, Va. 23241
(804) 268-898

Kepi, Bummers and Chevrons

Fair Oaks Sutler
Dennis D. Boettcher
Rt. 2, Box 1100
Spotsylvania, Va. 22553
(703) 972-7744

Leather goods supplier.

Lepierre Sutler
P.O. Box 377
Dryden, Mi. 48428
(313) 796-3207

Sells insignias, hat cords, buttons, buckles and assorted items - but no leathers or uniforms.

John A. Zaharias, Sutler
P.O. Box 31152
St. Louis, Mo. 63131
(314) 966-5180

Brass and buckle type items.

Naugatuck Novelty Company
Box 271 Newton Road
Northfield, Ct. 06778
No telephone number

Uniform supplier.

Quartermaster Shop
3115 Nokomis
Port Huron, Mi. 48060

Tent supplier

Yakima Tent & Awning Co.
P.O. Box 391
Yakima, Wa. 98907
(509) 457-6169

Panther Lodges
P.O. Box 32-F
Normantown, W.V. 25267
(304) 462-7718

Tentsmiths
Box 496C
Norht Conway, N.H. 03860
(603) 447-2344

J & B Canvas
Rt 1
70 E. C.R. 300N
Arthur, IL 61911
No telephone number

Footwear supplier

Buffalo Enterprises of Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 183
308 W. King Street
East Berlin, Pa. 17316
(717) 259-9081

Custom made period clothing.

A Stitch In Time
Susan J. Brisbin
832 Glargary
Toledo, Ohio 43617
(419) 865-4359

Civilian period clothing.

Grand Illusions Clothing Company
90 East Main Street
Newark, Delaware 19711
(302) 366-0030

Period clothing and uniforms.

Harriet A. Engler
1930 W. Marne Avenue
Glendale, WI. 53209
(414) 228-8835

Period Victorian Clothing & Accessories

Mary Ellen & Co.
29400 Rankert Road
North Liberty, Ind. 46554
(219) 656-3000

Period clothing patterns.

Past Patterns
P.O. Box 7587
Grand Rapids, Mi. 49510
(616) 245-9456

Period Impressions
1320 Dale Road
Lexington, Ky. 40502
(606) 273-5942