

Section 1

General Information

- (A) Quick Reference Page/ Frequently Asked Questions
 - (B) Getting a Reservation for your Class
 - (C) The Environmental Living Program
 - (D) Angel Island's Living History Program
- (COPY THIS PAGE FOR CHAPERONES)**

(A) Quick Reference Page/ Frequently Asked Questions

If you have any questions, you may call or send mail to LHP Coordinator:

Angel Island State Park

P.O. Box 318

Tiburon CA 94920

(415)435-1915 ex 2

FAX (415)435-0850

(email) aielp@parks.ca.gov

1.) Make ferry reservations for the times and dates you will need to go to and from Angel Island. Tiburon Ferry's number is (415) 435-2131. Take the first ferry for the day. If you do not make a reservation, the ferry company will not wait for you or may not even run. If you are coming from San Francisco, you may take the Blue and Gold Fleet (415) 773-1188.

2.) To purchase civil war caps, call Americana Souvenirs at 1-800-692-7436

The state park no longer orders caps for schools.

Americana Souvenirs, Stock No. 02529 Union Blue Cotton Cap (Adjustable)

3.) Once the program deposit is received, the park will notify the ferry company of the school ferry discount. This will reduce your ferry fee **by \$3 per adult and \$2 per child. The school will still need to make reservations for the ferry.**

4.) Bus parking call Shelter Bay Retail Parking Co. at 415-388-4460 ex 243 for the parking lot to the left of the Chase Bank and use the self pay envelopes. No need for reservations for carpools. **Cash or Check Accepted**

5.) Checks you will need:

\$ ___	California State Park program fee
\$ ___	Angel Island Ferry Company or Blue and Gold Fleet (for transportation)

Bring completed discharge papers and a list of children with special needs that the ELP coordinator needs to be aware of: ESL, authority issues, ADHD, disabilities, etc.

6.) Notify the Coordinator if you would like to make ANY changes to the program (including activities, number of rotations, squads etc.) as soon as possible by FAX (415) 435-0850, email aielp@parks.ca.gov or calling 415-435-1915.

7.) The chain of command by rank is as follows:

Officers (General, Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant)

I am Major Andrews. You are the Lieutenant.

Enlisted Men (Sergeant, Corporal, Private)

Parents are Sergeants. Select one student as a Corporal for each squad; the rest of the students are Privates.

8.) Have your bakehouse supplies in a separate and WELL-MARKED box when you arrive. "BAKEHOUSE" should be visible on the box, and it should be loaded last so that it can be unloaded first. It is taken to a separate building from the rest of the supplies.

(B) Getting a Reservation for your Class

It is the intent of California State Parks to make the Living History Program (LHP) available to as many fourth and fifth grade school children as good park management will allow. Therefore, the following reservation system was adopted.

- I. **In March or April, applications will be sent out for the following year's workshop and programs.** Former applicants are on the mailing list. If you want to be added to the mailing list, call the LHP coordinator (415) 435-1915 #2.
- II. **Applicants who return their applications first will be given priority for their date selection.** Program dates will be determined on a first come, first served basis. We'll try to accommodate requested and "impossible" dates.
- III. **This program is popular, so the date you request may not be available.** We will do our best to switch dates with another school that may have a similar problem. If at any point it becomes apparent that your class will be unable to attend, please call and cancel so that another class may have the opportunity to take your place.
- IV. **If you are granted a date and have never been to the program before, then you (the teacher) must attend a training workshop.** This costs \$13.50 for the Tiburon ferry ride and \$25.00 for food and supplies used during the training. Mail a check made out to the **California State Parks Foundation c/o Angel Island ELP Program**, \$25.00 for each person attending the workshop. The teacher may bring one parent, maximum two people per class. (The ferry fee is paid separately from the workshop fee.)

Consider these general rules:

- I. The State Park Workshop trained teacher, who was assigned the reservation, must attend the program with the class. A class **cannot be more than forty-four people total. No more than eleven adults may attend, including the teacher.** The smallest group that can feasibly do the program is sixteen students (four squads of four) and five adults (one at each station).
- II. Teachers must maintain a level of class discipline that is commensurate with safety, good learning, and resource protection.
- III. A night watch must be maintained for the safety and protection of the class.
- IV. Your class must provide consumable supplies (food).
- V. The LHP program fee is \$15 per person (including teacher and parents) with a maximum of 44 people. A \$100.00 non-refundable deposit is due in September to hold the field trip date and is subtracted from the remaining balance paid two months before the program date. **Trip cancellations under 30 days will not receive a full refund of program fees.** Send your remaining balance to Atten: LHP, P. O. Box 318, Tiburon, CA 94920, made out to **California State Parks.**

(C) The Environmental Living Program

Thank you for your interest and participation in this year's Environmental Living Program at Camp Reynolds, Angel Island State Park.

Definition:

“Environmental Living” is an actual living, overnight experience for children that takes place at any cultural, historic, pre-historic, or natural site. The emphasis in these programs is upon the interaction and interdependency of people and their environment. To succeed, these programs rely heavily on knowledge of the site, extensive preparations, role-playing, and problem solving.

“Environmental Living” is much more than this; by recreating and solving some of the environmental tasks and problems of the past, we can come to understand the present--and solve some of our own problems.

Introduction:

The Environmental Living Program is a role-playing experience through which the participants simulate an historic lifestyle. These programs are based on the premise that, by living through an experience, children become more aware of both past and present environments. These opportunities inspire children to become aware of, and curious about the physical, natural, and historic aspects of the park site, as well as their relationship to the site and its history. Ultimately, the students may discover and understand their relationship to their own environment. In the end, emphasis is on self-learning.

This program is a type of Environmental Living Program called a Living History Program.

(D) Angel Island State Park Living History Program

THIS PAGE IS A GOOD GENERAL DESCRIPTION FOR POTENTIAL CHAPERONES

Program Philosophy:

The Angel Island State Park Living History Program offers fourth and fifth grade classes a chance to experience a day in the life of a soldier stationed at Camp Reynolds in 1863. Park staff members are neutral on the subject of war, the army, or possible future involvement by the students with the military. We are trying to allow students to relive a day in the past: a past that included the military, with its officers and rules. The students must draw their own conclusions about what this means to their life. If you have moral or other objections to any part of this program that would limit your ability to participate, please do not attend. The teacher assigned your program date has the final say as to who will participate in this program.

We will command the students to perform certain tasks during their stay with us. The required core of the program includes musket drill, cooking, baking, signaling, and a compass hike. The student will handle a caplock musket. Safe handling rules are strictly enforced, and no black powder or firing caps are issued or even stored in the area. A cannon firing is done by park staff on the day of departure.

We expect the student soldiers to accomplish their required tasks without undue parent help. Parents are expected to guide and supervise the students. Students are treated as soldiers, tempered by modern mores about students. Our aim is to give students an accurate, educational and entertaining experience.

Section II

The Overnight

- (A) Preparing for the Trip
 - (1) Preparation Philosophy
 - (2) The Teacher Training Workshop
 - (3) A Time Line for Preparation
 - (4) Planning the Overnight
 - (5) Maps to Tiburon, of Angel Island and Camp Reynolds
- (B) General Rules of the Facilities
 - (1) Fires
 - (2) Washing Dishes
 - (3) Food Storage
 - (4) Emergency Procedures
 - (5) A Word About Lighting
- (C) The Day
 - (1) Afternoon Activities
 - (2) The Other Activities
 - (3) Alternate Activities

(A) Preparing for the Trip

(1) Preparation Philosophy

Ideally, this part of the program is the culmination of weeks of planning and experimenting with playing roles. The overnight experience only superficially resembles a camping trip. Actually, it is an experience in another time--in another culture. By wearing a costume from the period, students can role-play characters in that time. Hopefully, this experience will be a doorway to the past and will beckon students to discover history by living it.

(2) The Teacher Training Workshop

This first phase is an all-day simulation (twenty-four hours) designed to acquaint teachers and aides with the area and the program. Training is usually held in the fall of the year, just after school starts.

Because of the complexity of this field trip, teachers, who are new to the program, must attend a workshop in order to keep a reservation for their class. Returning teachers and aides may return for a training to see what has changed and to share their experiences with new participants.

When you attend the workshop, you will need to bring the same equipment that students bring in Section IV-Forms B. Also, you will need pencil, paper and, if you did not pay in advance, \$25.00 (cash or check made out to **California State Parks Foundation c/o Angel Island ELP Program**) to pay for food and supplies, plus the cost of the Tiburon ferry (paid separately).

(3) A Time Line for Preparation

Lead Time suggested:

1. Six to Twelve Months Ahead

Send \$100 non-refundable deposit to California State Parks, once a program date is confirmed. Call the ferry company for reservation.

2. Three Months Ahead:

Get parents' consent for students/parents to participate in the program. The parent contract is in Section IV - Forms F.

3. Two Months Ahead

Send remaining balance made out to California State Parks, if full program fee was not paid in advance.

4. Four Weeks Ahead

Planning session with parents to discuss:

- Group activities
- Overall Schedule
- Food
- Menu Planning
- Supplies needed and Logistics (keep personal gear to a minimum)
- Role and Responsibilities of parents
- Group Assignments
- Requisition Transportation
- SCHEDULE FUTURE MEETING PRIOR TO TRIP

5. Three Weeks Ahead

Establish with class: tasks, rules and responsibilities, plans, money needed, gear and other necessities required for the trip. A list of suggested equipment that students should bring is in Section IV - Forms D. Work on compass reading, morse code, and marching/following orders.

6. One Week Ahead

Be sure equipment and supplies are ready and gathered together and LABELED. March the students in their squads while carrying all their backpacks to make sure that all packs securely hold together.

7. The Day Before

Parent leaders shop for food. Be sure all parent contracts and emergency slips with telephone numbers have been collected. Be sure that all children have their belongings labeled.

8. The Field Trip Day

Allocate enough time for everyone to meet at school and load equipment onto cars or bus. Also include extra time for the drive through traffic on Highway 101 (especially if you are coming from the North. The traffic is from Petaluma to San Rafael). Finally, include enough time to unload the vehicles, park them, and get drivers back to the ferry on time. **Bring the check for the ferry company, signed parent commitment forms, and completed discharge papers.**

(4) Planning the Overnight

Many subjects can be integrated into this social studies program. Math can include lessons in the logic of compass work, calculating food costs and making measurements for cooking. Health can be included with lessons about balanced diets, historic diets and comparisons to today. Discussing the Civil War (its causes, effects and significance) incorporates history. Drawing maps of the island, even making a topographic model of the island with cardboard, introduces geography.

This is the students' program. As much as possible, the students should plan their program. The teacher should serve as mentor, pointing the way ahead. It is this period of class preparation that makes or breaks the whole program. Students should be encouraged to use every available resource to expand their knowledge of the site and its history and relationships. Section III has chapters on Camp Reynolds (A), Angel Island's history (B), an official description of Camp Reynolds (C), descriptions of life at Camp Reynolds (D), army culture on Angel Island (E), a typical soldiers' day (F) and pay (G), as well as a humorous look at army life (H).

If you deviate from the schedule in this manual, please submit a schedule of activities to the coordinator. This will aid the park staff in offering appropriate assistance to the group and will insure that the students have not planned anything that cannot be carried out at the site.

All participants, adults and children should realize that this is a backpacking experience. Therefore, backpacks are recommended to transport your equipment from the ferry to Camp Reynolds. However, often, students or adults do not have backpacking-packs and do not wish to purchase one for this experience. If so, then inform everyone that they still need to carry their equipment and should pack even more efficiently. They may want to use duffel bags over the shoulders, like a backpack rather than luggage type bags or well-packed daypacks will suffice. Tell them that they are walking uphill for a half of a mile (with stairs) and then flat and downhill for another mile or so--the total distance is about 1 1/2 miles each way. Hands and arms must be free of objects during this hike to aid in balance and to break a fall.

Form (D) in section IV has a list of participant equipment needs. If there is any threat of rain, bring plastic bags. If good rain gear or slickers are not worn, each person should have at least 4 bags (one to cover the sleeping bag on the way in and one on the way out). Another can be stretched over the head and torso to protect the upper body (one for the way in and one for on the way out).

Note: We strongly advise teachers to require their soldiers to bring all of their gear to class before the program date to ensure that items will not be overlooked.

Tiburon, Parking and Ferry Directions

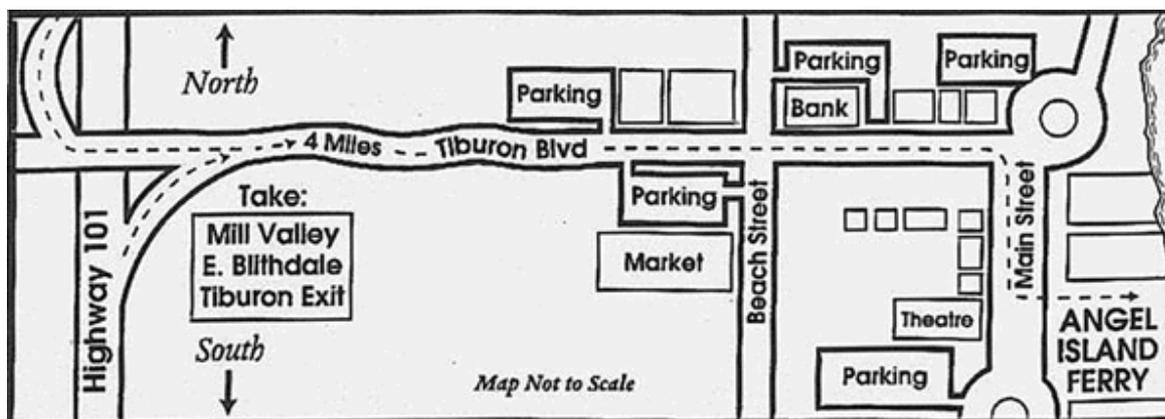
415-435-2131

www.angelislandferry.com

Directions to the Angel Island Tiburon Ferry

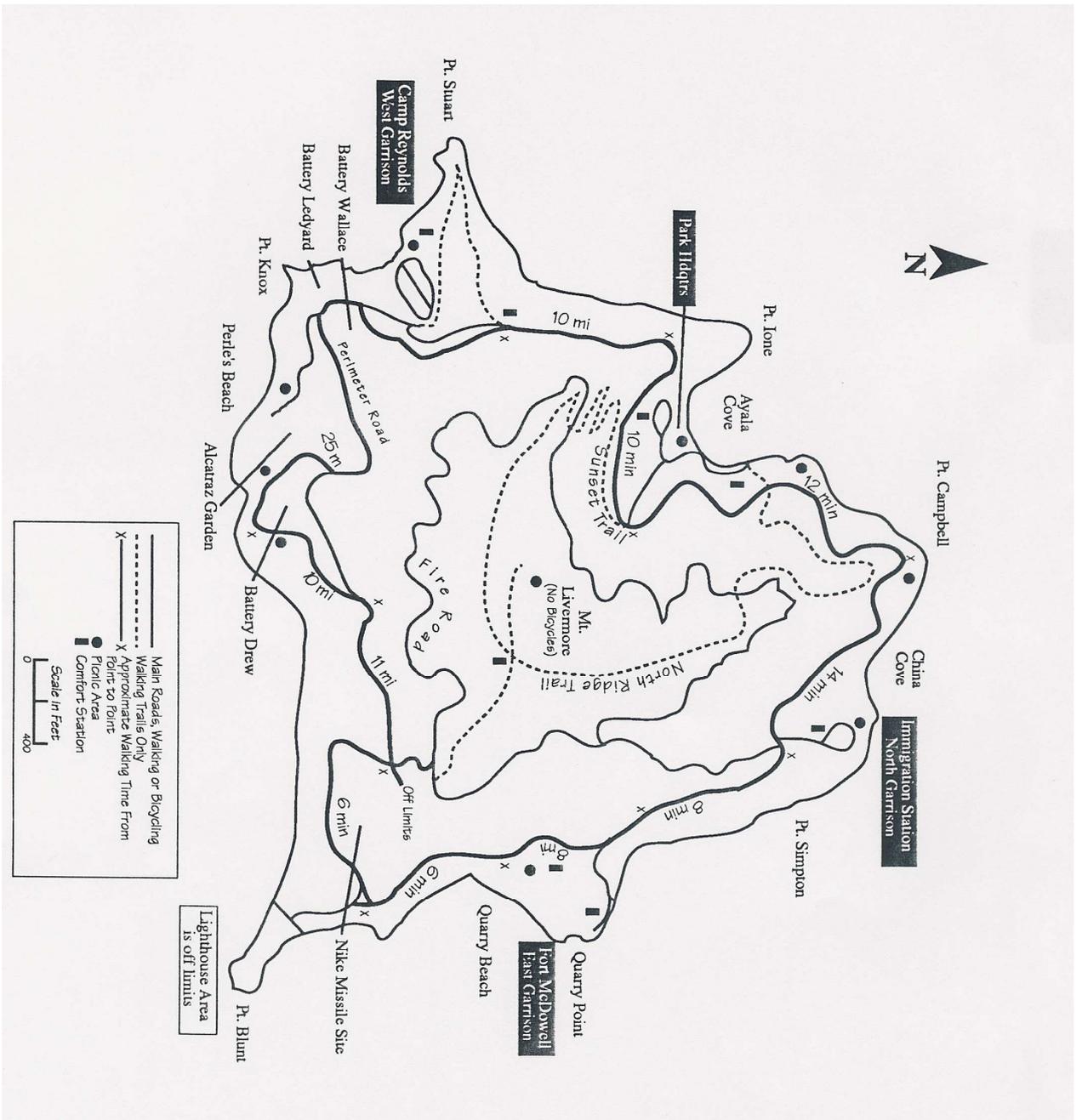
If you are on US 101 heading Northbound: Take the Tiburon Blvd exit, turn right, and follow Tiburon Blvd 4 miles into downtown Tiburon. Turn right on Main St. The ferry is located on the left at 21 Main St.

If you are on US 101 heading Southbound: Same exit as above, except take a left over the overpass. Instructions from overpass are the same as above.

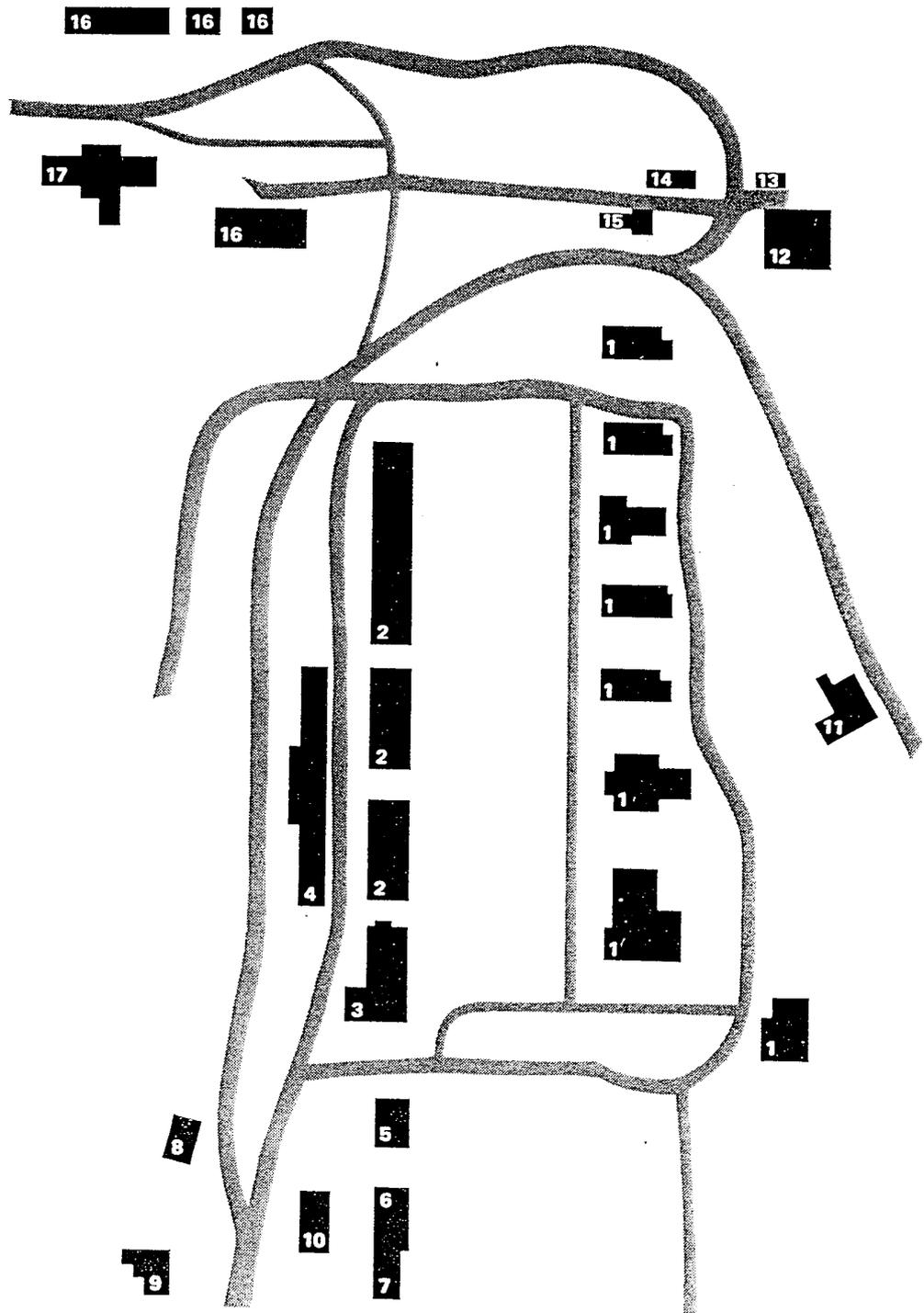


Over night parking in Tiburon runs from \$5 to \$25 per night. The \$5 lot is about 3 to 5 blocks away from the ferry terminal on the left hand side of the road next to a Chase Bank as you drive into Tiburon. It is recommended that students, chaperones and gear be dropped off in the 5 minute parking zone near the dock.
Bus parking in Tiburon: call Shelter Bay Retail Parking Co. at 415-388-4460 ex 243 to make overnight reservations for the parking lot to the left of the Chase Bank and use the self pay envelopes for parking. **No need for reservations for carpools.**
Cash or Check Accepted

Map of Angel Island



Map of Camp Reynolds, January 1877



Camp Reynolds (West Garrison) as described in an official U. S. Army report dated January, 1877.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Officers Qtrs. | 7. Ord. Storehouse | 13. Blacksmith Shop |
| 2. Barracks | 8. Post Trader | 14. Carpenter Shop |
| 3. Offices | 9. Com. Sgt. Qtrs. | 15. Bakery |
| 4. Messrooms | 10. Old Schoolhouse | 16. Laundress Qtrs. |
| 5. Band Qtrs. | 11. Chapel | 17. Hospital |
| 6. Guardhouse | 12. QM Stables | |

(B) General Rules of the Facilities:

1) FIRE

Wood will be provided for your group.

Fires will only be built in the Quartermaster Building stove.

Do not place candle lanterns, galvanized buckets, or wash tubs on the stove. **Note: galvanized material emits toxic fumes when heated**, and heat will destroy the tubs.

Open fires are not allowed. The stove in the Quartermaster Building is wood burning and will meet all of your cooking and water heating needs. Adults are the only ones to use the axes. Bring **fire starter** and/or newspaper to expedite the fire starting process. **Do not bring self-lighting charcoal or lighter fluid.**

2) WASHING DISHES

Three large washtubs are available for washing dishes, one for hot soapy water, one for a sterilizing rinse, and one for a clear rinse. The sterilizing rinse should consist of warm water with one tablespoon of 5% chlorine bleach to each two gallons of water. The utensils should be washed in the hot, soapy tub, soaked for 30 seconds or more in the sterilizing rinse tub, and finally rinsed clean in the clear water tub.

3) FOOD STORAGE

Raccoons frequent the location of your camp. Clean up the area after meals. All garbage should be put in plastic bags and placed in trash containers.

4) EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

In case of an emergency, we recommend bringing a cell phone, if possible. Rangers may be contacted 24 hours a day by dialing:

(916) 358-1300

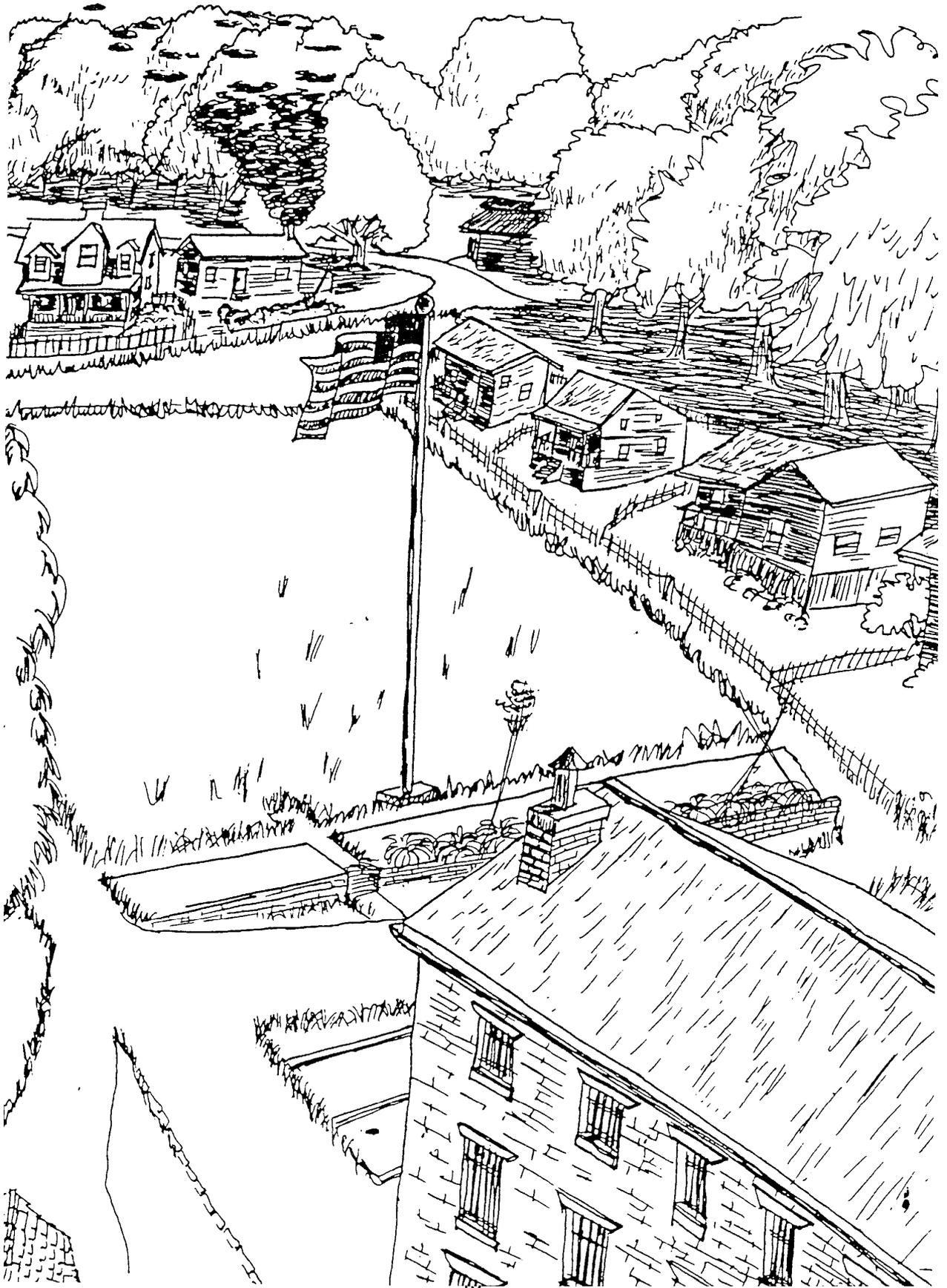
5.) A WORD ABOUT LIGHTING

We have gone to great pains to recreate a day in the life of a soldier at Camp Reynolds. One of the most difficult problems to solve has been providing lighting at night without using electricity. At the present time, for reasons of safety, we still utilize the electric lighting in the Camp Reynolds rest rooms, and we want the Lieutenant and sergeants to have a flashlight for emergency use. However, relying on a flashlight for your every need has the effect of destroying the premise of Living History. We are trying to become and live the life of a person in the past.

Nighttime inside the Quartermaster Building (your barracks) has a most incredible transformation at dusk. The glow of the oil lamps off the red bricks creates visual warmth that is unknown to the modern world. It will take a few minutes for your eyes to adjust to the low level of lighting. BE PATIENT! If you use flashlights, your eyes will not dilate, and you will continue to believe that you cannot survive without electric light. Try the experience of oil fired lighting. It is an important lesson in and of itself. The beauty of the evening in the Quartermaster Building with oil lighting will be a memory to treasure for a lifetime.

We also supply hurricane lamps for use during the evening. The lanterns will stay lit in any weather. They are for Lieutenant and sergeants' use only. Please use them to see around the bunk bed area. Use them to provide light for the dishwashing station. Take them on the night hike: one at the front, one at the rear, and one in the middle of the company. You might still hear complaints from privates: "I can't see my food!" As the soldiers' eyes adjust to the dark, they will find that they WILL see remarkably well. If complaints persist, well, that's life in the army, soldier.

Thank you for paying attention to this detail. Remember, until about 1900, no one had electric lights, and they managed to survive in comfort. Your company will too!



(C) The Day

- (1) Afternoon Activities
 - (a) Schedule for the Overnight
 - (b) Squad Schedule
 - (c) Baking and the Bakehouse
 - (d) Kitchen Patrol
 - (e) Signaling with flags
 - (f) Compass Hike/Orienteering, Teacher's Key
 - (g) Militia Drill Rotation

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

When you depart school, be sure that you have a check for the appropriate amount made out to the Ferry Company. Make sure that you call the ferry company to confirm prices and departure times. The ferry prices and departure times have been known to change with the season. The park will send each ferry company a list of the schools that have paid their deposit for the program so that the school will receive a school discount rate that reduces their ferry fees by \$3 for each adult and \$2 for each child.

Plan to leave school with enough time for traffic, at least 10 minutes to drive from the highway to the parking lot, time to unload, park and get to the dock with 15 minutes to spare before 10:00 A.M. Once in Tiburon, we recommend that you unload at the Angel Island Ferry dock and have drivers park vehicles and hike to the dock.

When you arrive on the island, the L.H.P. coordinator will instruct the parents (now sergeants) where to put the supplies and that the bakehouse box goes in the vehicle last. **NO PERSONAL GEAR ALLOWED.** The coordinator will then address the company, recruit them, and away you go to Camp Reynolds.

The coordinator will transport one truckload of equipment to and from Ayala Cove. This load is communal equipment and food only! **Both enlisted men and sergeants supervisors must carry all personal equipment.** One sergeant (kitchen sergeant) will ride with the coordinator to help unload the equipment and check out park-provided equipment. If there are any special needs (medical) that a person needs transportation to the camp, call the ELP coordinator **in advance** to make arrangements. Please orient all participants that this is a backpacking experience!

a) Schedule for the Overnight

- A. M. 10:00** Ferry trip to Angel Island.
10:20 Arrival. Unload gear from ferry. Load company's gear and food into park vehicle. Coordinator (Major Andrews) swears in new recruits.
- 10:45** March to Camp Reynolds.
- 11:30** Arrive Camp Reynolds. Major Andrews gives safety orientation and introduction.
- P. M. 12:15** Dinner.
- 12:50** Raise colors. (**See the following page on information about the Flag**)
- 1:00** Commence training activities.
A. Kitchen Patrol B. Compass hike C. Militia drill D. Baking E. Signaling
- 1:00 - 1:45** First Rotation
1:45 - 2:30 Second Rotation
2:30 - 3:15 Third Rotation
3:15 - 4:00 Fourth Rotation
4:00 - 4:45 Fifth Rotation
- 5:00** Supper (Major Andrews leaves for the evening)
- 6:00** Clean mess.
- 7:00** Strike colors.* Begin Night hike.
10:30 - Midn. Taps. Set night watch squad 1
- A. M. Midn. - 1:30** Change guard - squad 2
1:30 - 3:00 Change guard - squad 3
3:00 - 4:30 Change guard - squad 4
4:30 - 6:00 Change guard - squad 5
6:00 Squad 5 begins morning mess
- 6:30** Reveille. Clean-up. Chores. Help with Breakfast
- 7:00** Breakfast.
- 8:00** Clean-up and secure camp. Pack gear.
- 9:00** Major Andrews check-in, inspection and cannoneer training.
- 9:45** March to ferry dock.
- 10:10** Receive discharges. Load ferry and depart.

(b) Squad Schedule

(For different number of squads or rotations, see schedules in Section IV (Forms)- K)

SQUAD# _____ SQUAD NAME _____

Afternoon Rotations

	1:00- 1:45	1:45- 2:30	2:30- 3:15	3:15- 4:00	4:00- 4:45
Compass Hike	1	5	4	3	2
Kitchen Patrol	2	1	5	4	3
Militia Drill	3	2	1	5	4
Flag Signaling	4	3	2	1	5
Baking	5	4	3	2	1

NIGHT WATCH SCHEDULE

SQUAD 1	10:30 PM - Midnight	SQUAD 4	3:00 AM - 4:30 AM
SQUAD 2	Midnight - 1:30 AM	SQUAD 5	4:30 AM - 6:00 AM
SQUAD 3	1:30 AM - 3:00 AM		

MORNING CLEAN UP CHORES

SQUAD 1	SQUAD 2	SQUAD 3	SQUAD 4	SQUAD 5
Sweep Sleeping- Quarters	Pick-up Trash in kitchen/site	Clean Mess Gear	Sweep Kitchen Area	Clean Bathrooms Sweep/Trash

(c) BAKING AND THE BAKE HOUSE

Objective:

To teach students to understand the essential role of food in a soldier's life. Also an opportunity to learn how to make yeast bread by understanding the importance of proper measurement and how yeast works. Each soldier is entitled to 'a loaf of bread a day' as part of his or her rations.

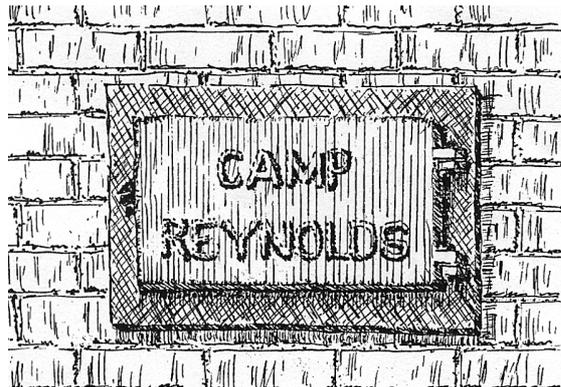
Materials Needed:

Angel Island provides all the equipment and wood for this activity. HOWEVER, you still must supply ALL THE FOOD ITEMS.

Methods:

In the bake house, the soldiers make bread and cinnamon rolls. Typically, the bread is eaten with the evening supper, and the rolls are eaten the next morning with breakfast. The soldiers should do all the work--mixing the recipe, kneading the dough, making the loaves, making the cinnamon rolls, timing the cooking, doing the dishes, cleaning-up/re-stocking, and carrying the cooked products down to the Quartermaster Building.

The Living History Program Coordinator will schedule volunteers to be in the bakehouse to lead this activity. However, due to the number of programs and the long time commitment, the on-site coordinator may be the baking instructor instead. If so, then s/he will be in the bakehouse. The Baking Instructor will instruct the baking sergeant in what to do. The sergeant is responsible for returning all supplies that were taken down the hill into the state park vehicle (in the morning).



Picture by John Platt

Volunteer bakers generally do not stay overnight and must leave the bake house by **4:30 P.M.** in order to catch the ferry to home. Timing becomes very important. Therefore, it is imperative that you follow the guidelines listed below:

1. **Assign one sergeant to be in charge** of the entire baking operation. As the squads change activities, some operations overlap, and it is important that someone knows what needs to be done next. Select a sergeant who recognizes that this is primarily an enlisted men's project, and sergeants are there to assist and guide the workflow.
2. **Plan to use the enclosed recipe.** It is tried and true, holds up under lots of abuse and is close to what the army used. Also, we are not equipped for scalding milk, beating eggs, etc. All required utensils, pans, bowls, etc. are provided.
3. **Pack the items listed in a separate box, well-labeled,** so it can be dropped off at the bake house by the park staff when they deliver your supplies to Camp Reynolds.
4. **Make sure the first squad will be at the bake house, ready to start at 1:00 P.M.** This may mean they miss out on part of another activity.

When packing the boxes for the trip, make sure the bake house supplies are in a separate box labeled "BAKE HOUSE". Place the bake house box into the state park vehicle last; it must come out first.

It should contain:

15 lbs.	White Flour	1/2 cup	Cinnamon
6 Pkgs.	Rapid Rise Yeast	1 Box	Raisins (optional)
1 Cup	Sugar	2 Pints	Heavy Whipping Cream*
1/2 Cup	Salt	1 Roll	Paper Towels
1 Cup	Oil	1 Roll	Aluminum Foil
1 lbs.	Brown Sugar		
1 lbs.	Butter (not margarine)		

*Do not purchase sweetened or "ultra-pasteurized" whipping cream. It will not work for making butter!

Six batches of the following bread recipe are made during the program. The Baking Sergeant does not have to memorize the recipe. It is written for the soldiers at the bake house, and the volunteer baker knows it.

BREAD RECIPE

1	package rapid raise-yeast	2	Tsp. salt
1/4	cup warm water	2	Tbsp. oil
6	cups flour	1 1/2	cup water
2	Tbsp. sugar		

Combine yeast and warm water in a small bowl--set aside for 5 to 10 minutes. Combine flour, salt, and sugar; add oil, water, and yeast mixture--mix thoroughly. Turn out on floured table and knead for 8 to 10 minutes. Place kneaded dough into greased bowl, turning to grease all surfaces, cover with towel and place in warming oven to rise.

When dough is double in size, punch down gently, shape into loaves and place in greased pans. Cover with towel, and return to warming oven to rise. Place in oven when double in size.

For cinnamon rolls, recipe is the same as for bread through first rising. Then turn onto table, divide in 1/2 and with rolling pin, roll out into a rectangle, 1/2 inch thick. Spread generously with butter, brown sugar, and cinnamon (and optional raisins). Roll up as a long jellyroll (not short and fat), slice off in 1 inch sections and place in foil-lined pan. Cover with towel and set aside in warming oven to rise.

BUTTER RECIPE

Fill glass jars, provided in the bake house, half full of heavy whipping cream. Shake until buttermilk and butter separate. Poor off buttermilk, remove butter from jar, and rinse with cold water. You may add salt to taste, but it is not necessary.

Workplan for Bake House

1:00	First squad Mix and knead dough for bread. Tend fire. Basic clean-up.
1:45	Second squad Mix and knead dough for cinnamon buns. Tend fire. Basic cleanup.
2:30	Third squad Prepare bread pans Punch down bread dough and shape loaves Basic cleanup.
3:15	Fourth squad Line trays with foil Make cinnamon buns Roll-out dough, cover with ingredients, roll-up, cut. Start bread Basic cleanup.
4:00	Fifth squad Bake bread and buns. Make butter. Fill wood box. Final cleanup.

3rd and 4th rotations can be switched.

(d) Kitchen Patrol (K.P.)

Objective:

To teach students about the time and effort that goes into feeding an army. Remember "an army marches on its stomach". To further develop this activity, you can refer students to an example of a typical army menu (Section III: Historic Background -- K), or you can make, eat--or try to--hardtack and its "varied" recipes given in Section III: J.

Materials Needed:

See Section IV: Forms E: Food Purchasing Checklist.

Methods:

In Kitchen patrol, the sergeants are responsible for directing the soldiers to prepare the evening meal, supper. To do this, the sergeants must learn how to use the stove and keep a pace so that supper is ready on time.

Instructions on how to use the stove:

Start fire as soon as dinner (noon meal) is done.

If you are the first group of the week (arriving Wednesday), the first job is to empty the ash-box (lower left drawer) into a plastic bag and throw it out. If privates are available, they should do this; the sergeant may have to, if the soldiers have been assigned other duties.

Before building the fire, fill the water reservoir (top right of the stove) at least half full. Build the fire ONLY in the upper left compartment. When you start, all three vents should be open: These are all located on the back of the stove. Start a fire, then close the #1 vent (about 10-15 minutes). After about 1/2 hour, close the #2 vent; after about 1-2 hours, when the fire is burning efficiently, close the #3 vent-the damper to about 7/8 closed.

The privates have jobs to do each rotation. The sergeant should introduce the squad to the kitchen and to safety around the stove and knives. Privates can be assigned to restock the woodpile for guard duty.

1st rotation: Empty ashbox, and get pails of water for the wash tubs, stew pot and coffee pot. Put butter for apple crisp out to soften. Brown meat. Start washing dishes with soap and bleach, no hot water at the time.

2nd rotation: Cut potatoes and carrots. Go over knife safety.

3rd rotation: Peel and cut apples. Cut other things for stew.

4th rotation: Mix Apple Crisp topping; add to apples.

5th rotation: Make salad. Final clean up and set up for supper.

When ever there is any down time after the kitchen duties have been finished near the end of the rotation have the students clean up the kitchen, re-stock the wood pile and swipe the floor with brooms.

Recommended Menu

In the 1860's, food was prepared by taste. Most written recipes did not include exact quantities, or cook times. So taste frequently, and add/subtract as you see fit. The taste for this recommended menu is extremely resilient to most changes in proportions.

DAY 1

DINNER--(NOON MEAL)

Each soldier brings his or her own rations for this meal. (Try to start off the trip as authentically as possible: sandwiches rather than snack-paks; water or juice rather than soda.)

SUPPER--

Beef stew
Salad
Apple Crisp
Milk, Coffee
Bread (baked on island)
Butter (made on island)

NIGHT WATCH--

Hot cocoa, Coffee, Popcorn made in the hand crank popcorn pot

DAY 2

BREAKFAST--

Eggs
Bacon
Orange Juice
Milk, Coffee
Cinnamon Rolls (baked on island)

LUNCH-- (Usually eaten back in Tiburon and made during night watch)

Sandwich
Apple
Box juice
Baby carrots

Cooking Directions

Stew

-Mix flour, salt, and pepper in a bowl. Cut up meat into 1-2 inch squares, and coat meat in the flour mixture. In a cast iron frying pan, brown the meat in oil. Cut up onion and garlic; add to meat.

-Cut up carrots, and peel and cut up potatoes; place in stew pot. Add meat. Add water to cover all ingredients in the pot. Cover pot and let simmer about ½ hour.

-Chop celery, tomatoes, and green beans and add to stew pot. Add seasoning mixes. Add water if needed. For thickener, mix flour in oil to make a roux and add to the water; add slowly so stew does not become too thick.

-Season to taste with salt and pepper, garlic and paprika, after it simmers a while.

NOTE: When cooking on a wood burning stove, keep pot on burners over the firebox until the stew starts to boil; then move to a cooler burner to simmer.

Apple Crisp

-As soon as possible, set butter out to soften. Peel and slice apples. Place in the bottom of 2 or 3 pans. Cut lemons in half and squeeze juice into another bowl. Mix lemon juice with equal parts water and spoon over apples.

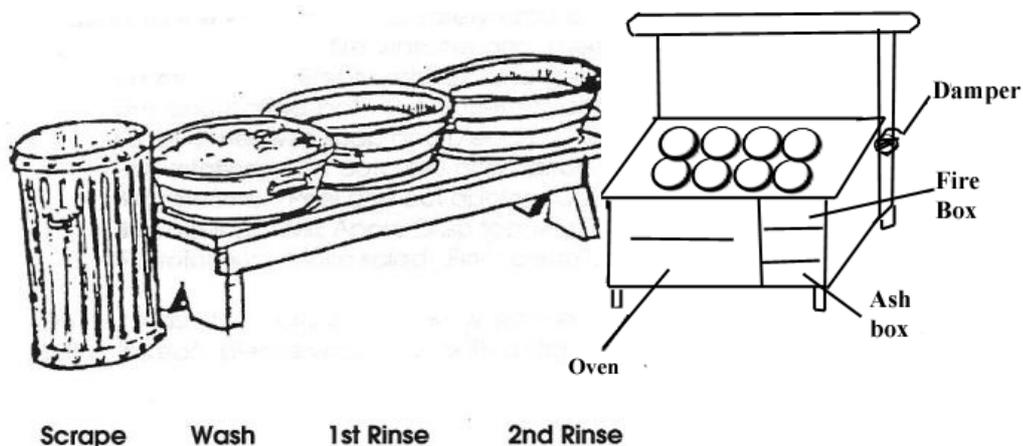
-Sprinkle with cinnamon.

-Mix together in a large bowl, brown sugar (1lb.), flour (2-3cups), oats (small box) and then cut in softened butter (1lb.) to make a crumb mixture. Sprinkle crumb mixture evenly over the apples. Put in the oven as soon as it is done.

-Bake rotating the pans, until fruit is tender and topping is golden brown. It should only take about 40 -60 minutes depending on how hot your fire is.

If the apple crisp is done for supper, great! If not, it will be a late night snack.

***NOTE: Baking times vary greatly depending on intensity of the fire. When baking in wood-burning oven, pan closest to the fire cooks more quickly.**



(e) SIGNALING

Objective:

To experience communication across distances (without shouting), before the invention of telephone, email and satellites. To learn how communication was achieved historically.

Materials Needed:

Angel Island provides all materials for this activity.

2 Signal flags, 2 clipboards, 2 copies of Morse code, 2 chalkboards to write messages on, chalk, and rags for erasing.

Methods:

You will be trying to send and receive a message in Morse code using a single signal flag. In order to do so, you will need to master the following technique, some procedural signs, and Morse code. It was the Union Army's ability to signal in order to communicate information, as much as anything else that made them an effective force.

'General Service Code'

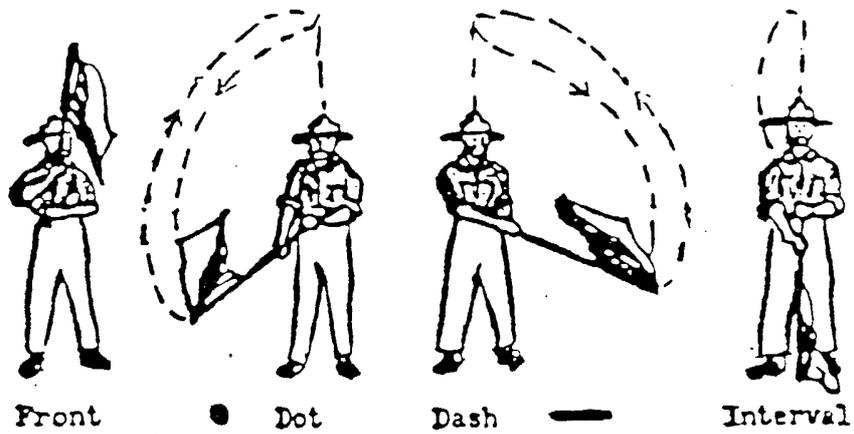
"The inexperienced sender is often unable to make his signals understood by the receiving station, due to the fouling of the flag on the staff. This occurs when the sender tries to swing the flag down and back in the same line. The correct position is to make the end of the staff describe a loop, so that the flag on the upstroke follows a path about 4 inches toward the wind from its path on the down stroke.'

"When the wind is blowing from either side sending is of course difficult, but the experienced signaler makes the most of even this condition by facing slightly into or away from the breeze in a manner that will enable him to give the receiving station the greatest possible sight of the full fly of the sending flag. The flag at all times should be used in a quiet easy manner, avoiding jerking and whipping. The signaler will soon become tired if they use too much speed at the beginning--and the communications will become poor. Rapidity is secondary to accuracy. Every letter should be made distinct and with an easy rhythm."

Handbook for Boys. 1934.

MORSE CODE

A	• —	J	• — — —	S	• • •
B	— • • •	K	— • —	T	—
C	— • — •	L	• — • •	U	• • —
D	— • •	M	— —	V	• • • —
E	•	N	— •	W	• — —
F	• • — •	O	— — —	X	— • • —
G	— — •	P	• — — •	Y	— • — —
H	• • • •	Q	— — • —	Z	— — • •
I	• •	R	• — •		



(f) Compass Hike/ Orienteering

Objective:

To teach soldiers to use compass and directions to find their way around. Alternatively, this activity provides for some exercise and appreciation of the spectacular views from Angel Island.

Materials Needed:

Angel Island provides all equipment and forms for this activity.

8 compasses, a clipboards with a copy of the compass hike, the Sergeant will have the (teacher's version) with the answers. They will discuss as a squad the questions and the answers along the hike. An indoor "Map and Compass" activity is also available for rainy days or a hospital rotation. See the L.H.P. Coordinator for this, if you are interested.

Method:

Train the soldiers in the use of the compass--1) Hold it flat to the ground, 2) Red needle bounces and points North, 3) Turn outside to align with North/red needle, 4) Read off other directions as needed.

Follow directions, and go on the hike. This activity is the most physically exhausting of all the activities, so whoever is the sergeant should be in good condition, and, preferably, **there should be two sergeants to provide for rest breaks and to keep squads moving on the hike. The hike is roughly one mile but has to be hiked 5 times.** Sergeants should take the first hike together, then alternate leading squads and resting. The first part of the hike is relatively flat out to the point, and then it goes up along the ridge and down to the old hospital. At the hospital, it turns down the stairs and back to where it begins (near the Yellow Victorian).

There are questions to ask the soldiers. The sergeant should feel free to omit some questions, re-word others, guide the soldiers to the answers and elaborate on others. Sergeants should choose their strategy based upon their own knowledge and comfort, the skill-level of the soldiers, and the time remaining for the rotation. Do not send the soldiers onto the next rotation until the next group of soldiers from the bake house meet the sergeant.

Teacher's Key

Environmental Living Program Compass/Orienteering Hike

This hiking experience is designed to familiarize "soldiers" in finding their way in the field in case instructions from HQ require the soldiers to use bearings. They will use a compass, landmarks, trails, and roads. The soldiers may have to share compasses depending on the squad size. The hike can be modified to best fit your squad. We encourage you to concentrate on discussions that you find interesting, informative, or have information to add. The hike takes about 55 minutes and you only have 45 minutes. So keep an eye on the time because other stations are counting on you being back on time. Good luck!

ALL DEGREE HEADINGS ARE ESTIMATES-YOUR POSITION WILL EFFECT COMPASS READINGS.

- 1) Start at the sundial up by Quarters 11, from the sundial:
 - Q. Which direction is the building you are sleeping-in?
A. 240 degrees (SW).
 - Q. What is the color of the building at 140 degrees?
A. Red--it is the mule barn.

- 2) Walk 60 paces at 320 degrees (to the bottom of the stairs).

- 3) Turn to a heading of 260 degrees and walk 230 paces.
 - Q. What general direction is this? (North, Northwest, West, Southwest, South, Southeast, East, Northeast)
A. Due West.
 - Q. The trees along the road are Eucalyptus that were planted here from Australia. Can you think of why they might have been planted here?
A. For camouflage, to stop wind, look attractive, for lumber, etc.
 - Q. Who do you think might have planted them in 1864?
A. The army (your fellow soldiers).
 - Q. Pick up a light-greenish rock from the road. This is serpentine; one day it will become California's state rock. It is found on the island, but not right here. How might it have gotten here?
A. This rock was quarried from a serpentine vein on the south side of the island and was used for building roads on the island. It originated deep under the ocean, where it was pushed deeper into the Earth and where it was crushed into this form. It is very difficult for plants to grow on it, and it does not erode as other soils around here do.

- 4) As you walk, be wary of plants that you do not know. Stop when you find a huge straggly plant on the uphill side of the road.
 - Q. What plant is this?
A. Poison Oak--DO NOT TOUCH BODY, CLOTHING, OR GUIDON. This plant is common on Angel Island and can cause a very itchy rash.

- 5) Continue west along the road. As you do so, the road will slowly curve toward the North. Stop when you see the Golden Gate (where the bridge will be someday).
- Q. Face the Golden Gate and take the compass reading of the southern peninsula. What is it?
- A. 210 degrees. Ft. Point is found here; it is another Civil War post.
- 6) Find the old pier off of Camp Reynolds.
- Q. What is the pier used for?
- A. Point of arrival for supplies and soldiers and the location of the cleanest outhouse on the island.
- 7) Continue to the end of the road, and go up to the wire fence.
- Q. What direction are you heading?
- A. West.
- Q. Look below the fence to the lighthouse on Pt. Stuart. Why was a lighthouse put here? (Today, a small automated structure operated by Coast Guard).
- A. To protect ships from the island's rocks (this is a foggy area).
- Q. Why is the weather a hardship to the plants here?
- A. Windy, salt air, foggy. These affect which plants grow here and their shapes.
- Q. A California Bay (Laurel) is below the fence toward the station. How can you remember how to identify it when you see it again?
- A. California Bay has more yellowish-green leaves than other trees. Its leaves are shaped like "eyes." It has a strong fragrant smell. The bark is whitish/grayish with black grooves.
- Q. The highest point that you can see is Mt. Tamalpais--it has panoramic views of San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. What is its bearing?
- A. 300 degrees.
- 8) Turn around from the fence, and head in the direction of 60 degrees. While climbing the hill, you can discuss: 1) native plants, 2) Native-Americans that lived here, 3) Views, 4) Raccoon Strait history and old river course so deepest part of bay, 6) etc.
- 9) Continue on the trail to the first cream colored building.
- Q. Since this house is near the hospital, what was this building used for in 1864?
- A. Doctor's house.
- 10) Continue due east until you reach the North corner of the building. Turn to 60 degrees until you encounter an old stone monument.
- 11) Turn to 120 degrees. You have found water. Return compasses to Sergeants. Find the steps, and carefully go down them. Continue on trail until the road, and then return to the brick building for Kitchen Patrol.

(g) Militia Drill Rotation

Objective:

To teach the privates about military life as soldiers who follow orders. In addition, the safe use of firearms should be emphasized.

Materials Needed:

Muskets, Haversacks and Militia Belts. (All supplies are on Angel Island.)

Methods:

Put on the Haversacks and Militia Belts. The Haversack straps go over the right shoulder and head so the brass pin is on the chest. The belt buckles should buckle into the belt so that it is firmly around the waist. Move the Percussion-Cap pouch to the left hip. Then tuck the extra belt under the other belt, starting in front.

I recommend starting with facings because, that way, the soldiers will not hurt themselves as you learn their ability to think on their feet and quickly act to "right" and "left" commands. Afterward, start marching. But be careful about ordering them to do something that is dangerous. Theoretically, a soldier always does what he is told, does it to the best of his ability, and does not stop until he is told to stop or he dies trying. So be VERY CAREFUL. The lives of the soldiers are in the militia sergeant's hands.

Lastly, begin musket instruction. This is what the privates usually want to do, but muskets are heavy and awkward; the ability to follow orders before weapons are picked up is essential. Basic gun safety rules are **1) DO NOT POINT IT AT ANYONE, 2) NO TOUCHING THE TRIGGER UNLESS INSTRUCTED TO DO SO, and 3) ALWAYS ASSUME A GUN IS LOADED.**

Begin with basic gun positions, then marching positions with guns, then go through the 9 steps of firing and end with an example of Civil War "Rapid Fire." Feel free to adapt, add, or subtract so the rotation matches your personality.

The nine steps of firing are:

- 1) Withdraw charge (from the Haversack)
- 2) Load the charge (rip off paper and pour gunpowder down the barrel)
- 3) Load the Ball (its is in the charge and drop it down the barrel)
- 4) Withdraw the Ramrod (to push the ball and gunpowder to the bottom)
- 5) Ram the Charge (down, back up, turn around and slide back down)
- 6) Place weapon on leg and pull hammer to First Click
- 7) Put percussion cap under hammer (to make spark when hammer falls)
- 8) Raise and Aim
- 9) Fire and return to Order Arms.

(NOTE: DO NOT ACTUALLY REMOVE PIECES, PRETEND)

INFANTRY TACTICS
FROM THE
INSTRUCTION, EXERCISE, AND MANEUVERS
OF
THE SOLDIER, A COMPANY, LINE OF SKIRMISHERS
BATTALION, BRIGADE
OR
CORP D'ARMEE

Welcome to Angel Island. The following tactics manual has been assembled and annotated especially for the Angel Island Camp of Instruction. We hope that it will provide a course of instruction that is brief and understandable, but also accurately embrace American Civil War tactics.

When you are teaching your group, please always remember that the habitual formation of the infantry in the Civil War era was a massed group, shoulder to shoulder and two or more ranks deep. This was not because our forebears were stupid, but rather because in general, they only had single shot arms to rely upon. Massing soldiers together, allowed for firing techniques to be developed for these single shot arms that kept foes at a punishing distance longer, and permitted a greater number of men and weapons to get into action on the fighting front. It also inspired more confidence in men who could literally rub elbows with one another when confronted by danger.

On the down side of this equation, massing troops together required that each and every component of an army scrupulously know and observe how to arrive at, and keep, it's place in action. If the very close organization of a massed military unit became sufficiently disrupted, it not only lost fighting effectiveness, but rubbing elbows with terrified comrades could cause a unit to lose its nerve and bolt. Tactics instruction was serious stuff. Keep your recruits shoulder to shoulder ("closed-up"), and train them well!

The term company, platoon, and squad, are, in descending order, references to different sized units of soldiers. A full strength Civil War company numbered 100 men. A platoon was one half of a company. A squad was a fraction of a platoon that might number as small as four men. Illness, casualties, etc., made the number of men in these groups rather variable. Feel free to substitute the term appropriate to your group in any of the following orders.

Commands are usually given in two parts. The *preparatory command* and EXECUTION COMMAND.

- The *preparatory command* tells the recruit what movements are expected and in which direction to move.
- The EXECUTION COMMAND tells the recruits when to move-out.

Be sure to give all the commands in a loud clear voice, with special emphasis on the execution command. You might get a little hoarse by the end of the day, but acting the part as much as you can adds a lot to the experience.

The following sequence of commands has been arranged in a logical sequence. You may want to consider using following sequence of commands as your instruction outline.

MANUAL OF ARMS

Before your students touch any of the guns, teach them gun safety!

- Keep your finger off the trigger until you intend to fire the gun.
- Never point a gun at anyone.
- When you select a target to fire upon, ask what lies beyond that might be harmed.



Order-Arms

(Form your students in a single line, Order –ARMS is the same as ATTENTION when under arms.)

The right hand low, the barrel between the thumb and fore-finger extended along the stock; the other fingers extended and joined; the muzzle about two inches from the right shoulder; the rammer in front; the toe (or break) of the butt, against, and in a line with, the toes of the right foot, the barrel perpendicular.

Shoulder-ARMS

(Marching and at Halt)

(First Motion) With right hand, raise piece up to about chest height. Keep the elbow close to the body. With left hand, seize piece below the right, drop right hand and grab the piece at the swell of the stock, the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard; press the piece against the shoulder with the left hand, the right arm nearly straight.

(Second motion.) Drop the left hand quickly by the side.



Right shoulder shift-ARMS

(Turning and moving quickly)

(First motion.) With right hand, hold piece off of right shoulder. With left hand, seize piece above lower sight, then raise to shoulder height. Right hand moves to butt with beak placed between first two digits.

(Second motion.) Raise piece to right shoulder with lock plate forward. Drop left hand to side.

Present-ARMS

(Salute to the flag, dignitaries, officers, etc.)

(First motion.) With the right hand bring the piece erect before the center of the body, the rammer to the front. With left hand seize piece above lower sight, thumb extended along the barrel, fore-arm level, against body.

(Second motion.) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, below and against the guard.



Support-ARMS

(Used on the march and on guard duty.)

(First motion.) With the right hand, bring piece erect at center front of body, rammer facing forward. With left hand, seize piece with the left hand above lower sight. Raise piece until left hand is even with chin, while right hand moves to stock 4 inches below cock.

(Second motion.) With right hand, turn the piece until rammer faces to the rear, move the piece to left shoulder while extending left forearm to right breast, resting cock on left forearm.

(Third motion.) Drop the right hand by the side.

Parade-Rest

(Comfortable stance)

At command: Rest. With right hand, grasp piece at upper band, bring piece erect at center front of the body, barrel to the left, butt on the ground. Left hand grasp barrel just above right hand. Shift right toe back three inches with toe of butt pointing at beak. Align left toe with line of dress, left knee slightly bent.

In place-REST

(Comfortable stance)

At command: Rest (same position as parade rest) With right hand, grasp piece at upper band, bring piece erect at center front of body, Left hand grasps and rest on right wrist. Shift right toe back three inches with toe of butt pointing at beak. Align left toe with line of dress, left knee slightly bent.

**AIM**

Raise the piece with both hands, position butt against right shoulder. Left elbow down, right elbow as high as shoulder, head inclined forward. With left eye closed, align right eye with rear sight, front sight, and target. Fire only on command.

Note: when in two ranks

Front recruits lower right elbow slightly.

Rear recruits slide right foot to open stance and lean forward slightly.





Fire by Squad-Squad-READY

(preparation to aim and fire)

Part 1

(First motion.) With right hand, raise piece almost vertical, while making a half "Left Face" on left heel. Slide right back at right angle to left, hollow of foot against left heel. With the left hand, grasp piece just above rear sight

Part 2

(Second motion.) With both hands, lower muzzle to eye height. Left thumb extended along stock. Butt below the right forearm. Small end of stock two inches below right breast and against body. Right thumb on head of the cock, other fingers under and against guard.

(Third motion.) Without moving the butt from its current position, cock the piece with the right thumb. With the right hand, seize the piece at the small end of the stock.

FIRE

Press the fore-finger against the trigger, fire, without lowering or turning the head, and remain in this position.

Recover-ARMS

At the first part of the command, withdraw the finger from the trigger; at the command "ARMS" retake the position of the third motion of ready.

Shoulder-ARMS

From the position of Recover-ARMS, at the culmination of firing, have the recruits come to Shoulder-ARMS

MARCHING

1)Fall in-COMPANY. 2)FRONT

Summary: On COMPANY, have the recruits line-up facing right, towards their guidon bearer, who is facing front. The recruit should sort by height, the tallest next to the guidon bearer, the shortest should wind up furthest from the guidon bearer. On FRONT, the recruits facing the guidon turn and face in the same direction as the guidon bearer, shoulders touching. (On the march, sort by height helped keep the tallest soldiers from stepping on the heels of the soldiers in front, as well as make a more uniform looking formation.)

1)In two ranks form company. 2)Right-FACE. 3)MARCH

Summary: Squad is not in motion. If armed the recruits should be at Shoulder-ARMS. The recruit on the right stands fast. On the order Right-FACE, all other recruits turn to the right and prepare to move. On MARCH, recruit #2 moves behind #1, stops and turns to face front. Recruit #3 steps-up to the left side of #1, stops and turns to face front. Recruit #4 moves behind #3, stops and turns to face front. Recruits continue in this fashion until all are in place in two ranks shoulders touching. (This maneuver can be dispensed if you have problems making it work. You might just have the kids stand in a single line which is good for instruction anyway, or you can fake it by having the kids get into two ranks facing front by any means feasible.)

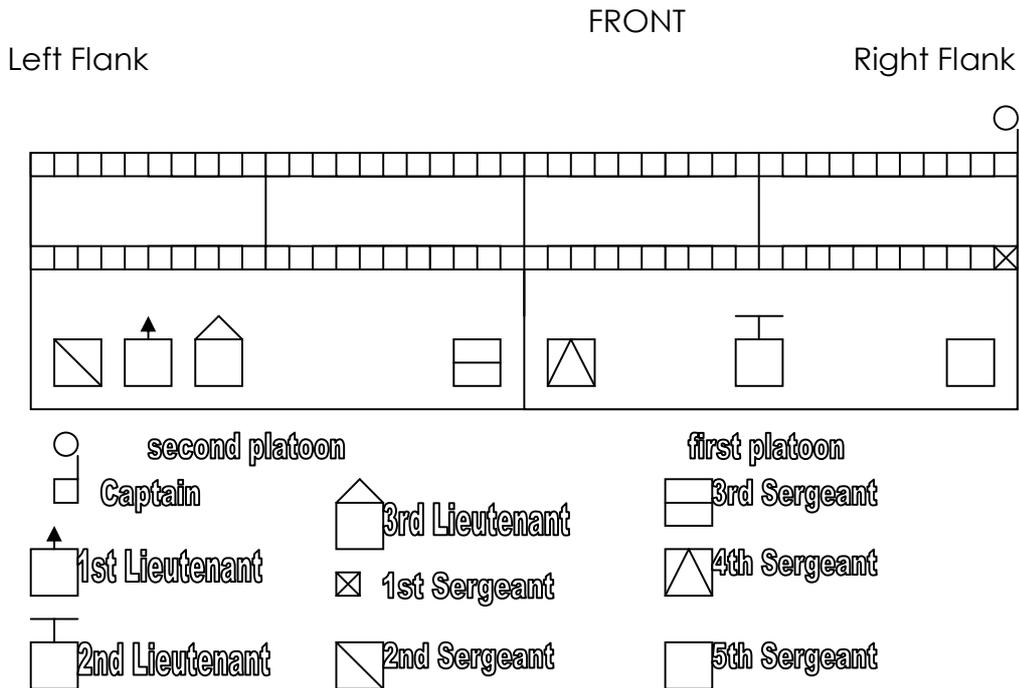
1)Right (or left)- DRESS. 2)FRONT

Summary: Squad is not in motion. If armed, the recruits should be at Shoulder-ARMS. On the command DRESS, look in the direction indicated and get your line straight, shoulders touching. If right is called, the recruits on the right side stay in place and everyone else moves as necessary. If left is called, the recruits on the left stay in place and everyone else moves as necessary. When the command FRONT is given, quit looking in the direction of dress and look straight ahead.

1)In each rank 2)count-TWOS

Starting from the right, have the first set of front and rear rank men count ONE, loudly and in one voice. The next set of front and rear rank men count TWO! The next set of front and rear rank men count ONE! Continue in this fashion until all have counted off. Caution all to remember their number.

Everyone should now be lined up just like the illustration below.



Well maybe not exactly. Your squad will probably be short a few people –like maybe 60-80 persons shy of a company. For squad size formations (4-16 persons), the corporal should occupy the Captain’s place in line –in the front rank on the far right flank. The balance of the squad should be in two ranks, a front rank to corporal’s left, and a rear rank immediately behind the front rank. The rear rank recruits should stand directly behind their counterpart in the front rank (“cover your man”), at a distance of 13 inches.

1) Squad forward 2) Guide right (or left) 3) MARCH

Summary: The squad is stationary, fronted in line of battle (like the previous illustration). If armed, come to Shoulder-ARMS. On MARCH step-off with the left foot. Guide right means: observe and stay abreast with the troops to the right. Keep elbow contact in the direction (right) indicated. Continue marching until ordered to HALT.

1) Squad backwards 2) Guide right (or left) 3) MARCH

Summary: (same as previous only backwards.) The squad is stationary, fronted in line of battle. If armed, come to Shoulder-ARMS. On MARCH step-off with the left foot. (Don’t turn around-remember we are marching backwards). Guide right means: observe and stay abreast with the troops to the right. Keep elbow contact in the direction indicated. Continue marching until ordered to HALT.

Squad-HALT

Summary: Leading recruits stop, planting whatever foot is raised, next to the foot still on the ground. The following recruits close-up to 13 inch intervals and stop. If armed come to Shoulder-ARMS.

Squad about-FACE

Summary: On the command ABOUT, recruits plant their right foot behind and at right angles turn their left foot. On FACE, turn clockwise 180 degrees and stop. (The actual way this is supposed to be done is even more complex and so awkward that few people do this one correctly). Suggestion: Have the squad do another about face so that they are in their proper numerical order. Inversion, getting out of numerical order by maneuver, was an enormous command faux pas.

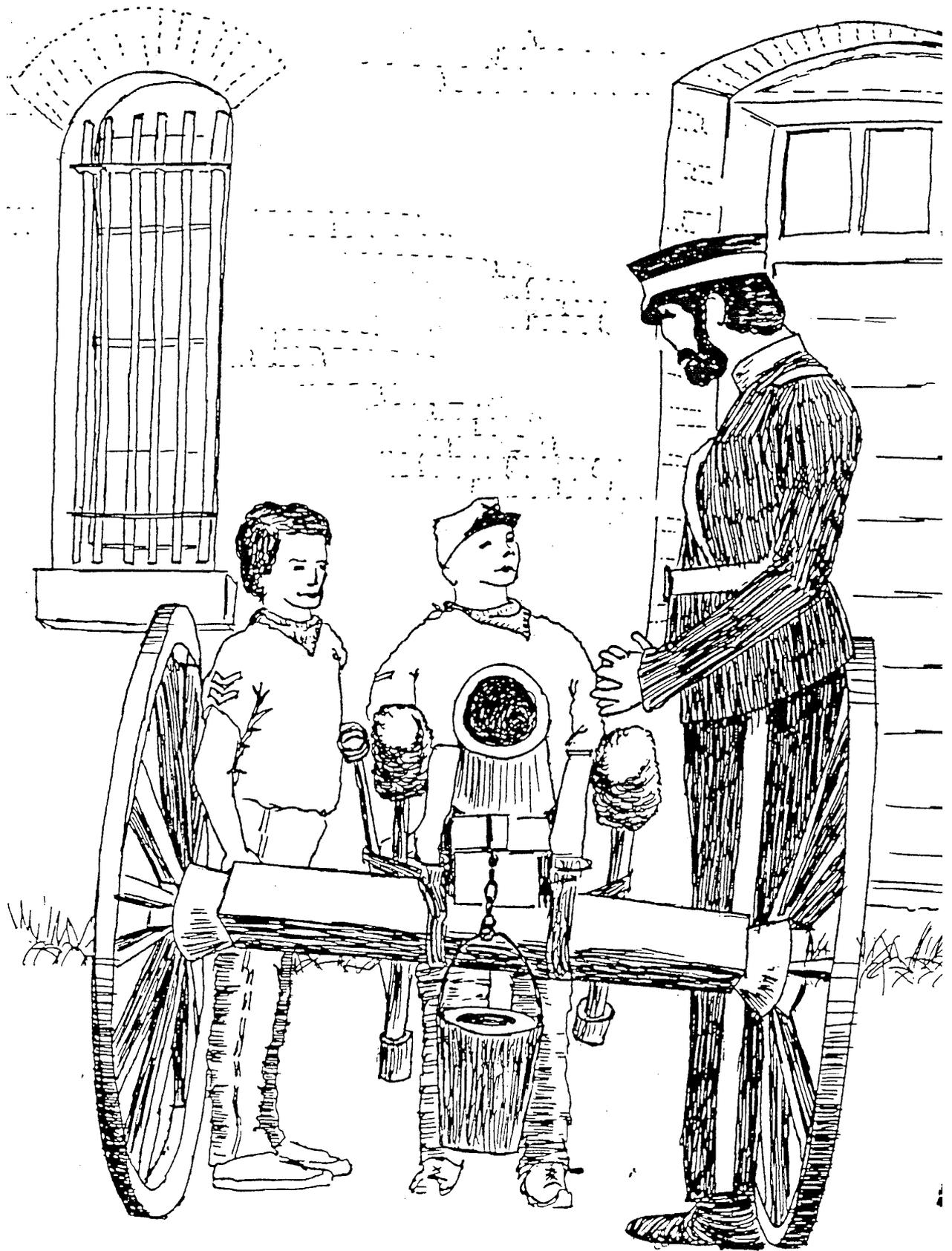
Right (left)-FACE

Summary: Remember when you counted off? What were those numbers? If no one remembers their number, count off again. The squad is stationary, in one or two ranks and fronted in line of battle. If armed, come to Shoulder-ARMS. On MARCH everyone turns to the right. The odd numbered files stay in place. The even numbered files step-up to the right side of the soldier just ahead. The company is now facing right, in columns of twos (of fours if you were in two ranks before you faced right.)

1)Squad forward 2)Common time 3) MARCH

Summary: The squad is stationary. If armed, at Shoulder-ARMS, in column of two or four ranks- no longer fronted in line of battle. This is known as marching "by the right flank" (see "Company in Line" illustration) On MARCH, start off with the left foot. Common time is 90 beats to the minute with a stride of 28 inches. All recruits in the same rank should maintain elbow contact.

The Steps: Common time. 90 steps to the minute. 28 inch stride
Quick time. 110 steps to the minute. 28 stride.
Double quick time: 165 steps to the minute. 33 inch stride.
The run.



(2) The Other Activities

- (a) The Nighthike
- (b) Nightwatch
- (c) Mail Call
- (d) The Cannon Firing in the Morning
- (e) Bugle Calls and the Soldier's Daily Schedule
- (f) Civil War Songbook

(3) Optional Activities

Before you arrive

- (a) How you can make a Simple Uniform
- (b) Make Hardtack with your class
- (c) Recruiting Ceremonies at school
- (d) Make your own flags and cadences
- (e) Make your own Haversacks
- (f) Logbooks
- (g) Make your own muskets
- (h) Do a Historic Cruise around Angel Island
- (i) Do Civil War Simulations with your class

On-site activities

- (a) Hospital Rotation (good for rainy days)

(a) NIGHT HIKE

This is an optional military drill.

Anyone not capable of strenuous walking should not go on this hike. The road is steep, and the climb is 781 feet in two and a half miles. The hike is a round trip of 5 miles.

Precise planning is the key to any successful military operation and should be applied to the night hike:

1. Retain your military squads throughout the hike.
2. Use the buddy system, and keep a head count.
3. Bring a first aid kit and one flashlight for emergency use only; we will provide hurricane lamps to take with you.
4. Lieutenant takes "point". No one goes ahead of the point. Assign a sergeant to "trailer". This sergeant insures that no one falls behind.
5. Walk the road; do not run. Round trip should last 2 1/2 hours; return to camp by 10:30.

Stories you can talk about on the night-hike:

- I) The Camp Reynolds schoolhouse/church and Chaplain Allensworth
- II) Battery Drew and the Spanish-American War Fortifications
- III) Grand Canyon of Angel Island
- IV) Captain Beechey renames the Bay landmarks
 - a) Town of Yerba Buena becomes San Francisco
 - b) Isle de los Alcatraces becomes Yerba Buena Island
 - c) An unnamed rock becomes Alcatraz
 - d) Isle de los Angeles becomes Angel Island
- V) The Barbary Coast life in San Francisco
- VI) Astronomy: constellations, stars, asteroids, moon
- VII) Point Blunt
 - a) Only military presence on island now (Coast Guard)
 - b) Brothel in 1865
 - c) Where San Francisco land and Marin Land meet (E. Garrison)
- VIII) July 4, 1876 in San Francisco Bay: The military shows-off--NOT!

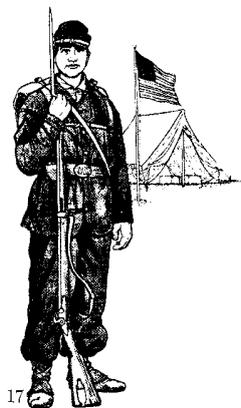
DIRECTIONS:

Going out- Turn at bakehouse toward white schoolhouse/church
View at Battery Ledyard
"Y" - uphill is shorter to Battery Drew, flat is longer
"Y" - rejoins on other side of little ridge
At 4-corners, with large signs to Mt. Livermore
Uphill {LEFT, RIGHT, LEFT}

Coming Back- Look for bench silhouetted against Golden Gate Bridge, and remember: when you stop seeing San Francisco, start looking for the road down to the left.

(b) NIGHTWATCH DUTY

1. PUT MILITIA BELTS AND CARTRIDGE BOXES ON GUARDS; CARRY MUSKETS WHILE ON PATROL.
2. KEEP FIRE GOING, WATER BOILING, AND KEEP FILLED WATER BUCKETS OUTSIDE.
3. HAVE EACH SOLDIER WRITE IN LOGBOOK. ENCOURAGE THEM TO WRITE HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT ANGEL ISLAND AND WHAT THEY DID TODAY. HAVE THEM DATE THEIR ENTRIES, AND SIGN THEIR NAMES AND RANKS. FILL UP EACH PAGE BEFORE STARTING A NEW PAGE.
4. ROTATE GUARDS EVERY 15 MINUTES. THOSE NOT MARCHING SHOULD BE WRITING, FILLING WATER BUCKETS, OR PLAYING GAMES, ETC.
5. SOLDIERS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE PATROL AREA UNLESS THEY ARE GETTING WATER OR USING THE RESTROOMS (BUDDY SYSTEM).
6. GIVE SOLDIERS HOT CHOCOLATE. KEEP POPCORN BOWLS FULL. SOLDIERS ARE TO USE THEIR OWN CUPS. BE SURE THE MESS AREA IS CLEANED UP BEFORE YOU WAKE UP THE NEXT SHIFT.
7. WAKE **ALL** IN NEXT SHIFT. NO EXCEPTIONS! ALL SOLDIERS MUST KEEP GUARD.
8. GUARDS MUST KEEP VOICES LOW WHILE IN MESS AREA.
9. YOU WILL SEE RACCOONS. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO GET CLOSE TO THEM OR FEED THEM. THEY WILL BITE. THEY ARE NOT PETS.



(c) MAIL CALL

Shhhhhhhhhhh!!!!!! This manual page is **TOP SECRET**. . . for teachers eyes only!!!!

Mail call was the highlight of a soldier's day. Men stationed at Camp Reynolds looked forward with great anticipation for the command from the sergeant-"Mail Call!"

Teachers, contact the parents of all soldiers who are attending the Angel Island Living History Program. Request that they secretly mail a letter to you before your program date. Tell the parents to write in the language of 1863 and to speak as if they were writing to a loved-one--a soldier far away from home at Camp Reynolds.

Mail Call occurs after supper and before the night hike.

See Section IV (Forms - G) for an example of a period letter from home. Its "flowery" style does not need to be followed in your soldier's letters, although emulating its style would add historic accuracy. The example demonstrates the writing of the period. In addition there are two simpler letters in English and Spanish.

(below is a repeat of the above information in Spanish)

Esta Pagina es de alto secreto ... para padres unicamente

Entrega De Correo

La entrega de correo era el momento mas sobresaliente en el dia de un soldado. Los soldados estacionados en el Campamento Reynolds esperan con anticipacion la llamada de su sargento "Entrega de correo".

Para poder hacer una replica de esta experiencia para su hijo-a, por favor escriba una carta a su hijo o hija usando la forma de hablar de 1864, mencionando sucesos importantes del dia. Hableles como si fueran miembros de la familia a los que se les hecha mucho de menos, lejos del hogar, sirviendo como soldado de la Union en la Guerra Civil. Recuerden de escribir en letra cursiva -- **POR FAVOR NO USEN COMPUTADORAS**

Las cartas que adjuntamos son un ejemplo para que puedan ver - por favor sean creativos. No copien esta cartas exactamente, ya que perderia toda la intencion cuando los estudiantes comparen las cartas recibidas y se daran cuenta de que son identicas.

Regreseme la carta en un sobre cerrado por medio de su hijo-a, con el nombre de su estudiante escrito en el sobre antes del _____. La entrega de correo sera despues de la cena y antes del paseo de la noche.

Gracias pos su cooperacion.

(d) The Cannon Firing in the Morning

MOUNTAIN HOWITZER ON CARRIAGE

This little 12-pound mountain howitzer is a reproduction of a gun used in the Civil War era. Such guns were more popular in the West than in the East. This light, easily portable piece could be broken down and carried by three horses or mules with the tube on one, the carriage on another, and the ammunition on a third. Shafts could also be attached to the trail so that one horse could pull it.

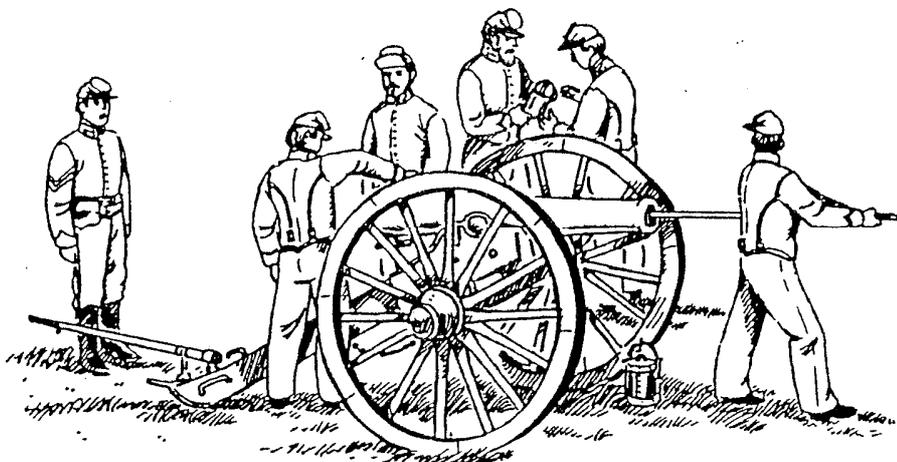
In the west, such guns accompanied columns of soldiers in the field, and they armed some forts and posts. Some of them continued to be used during the Nez Perce Campaign and the Modoc War of the 1890's.

Our bronze replica mountain howitzer is to be fired only with blank charges, of not more than 6 oz. of black powder, under the direct control and supervision of a qualified State Park employee.

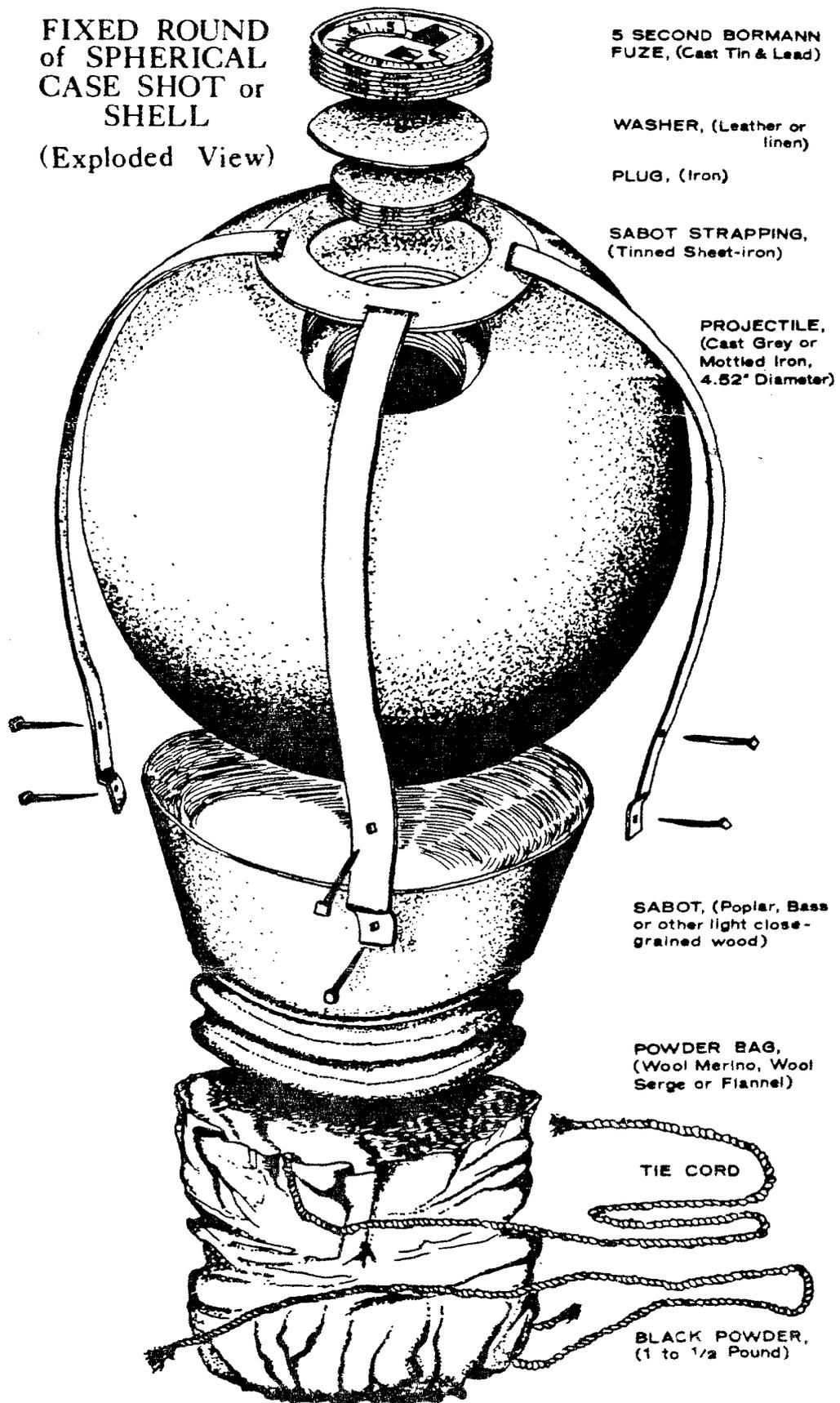
CANNON RULES

1. **ALL observers must remain in the safety zone.** There will be an opportunity for photographs after the cannon is fired. Photographers tend to be the ones breaking the safety rules to "get a good shot". Please set a good example by staying behind barriers; it also helps the firing stay on schedule because we do not waste time with extra crowd control enforcement.
2. **No smoking** at any time during the cannon firing presentation.
3. All observers, privates and sergeants alike should protect their ears as instructed. **The cannon is loud and can damage your hearing.**

The cannon will remain secured during the first day of your visit. On the second day, a qualified State Park employee will fire the cannon by 9:30. The employee will instruct the company as to how to protect themselves from bodily injury, including hearing damage.



**FIXED ROUND
of SPHERICAL
CASE SHOT or
SHELL
(Exploded View)**



**5 SECOND BORMANN
FUZE, (Cast Tin & Lead)**

**WASHER, (Leather or
linen)**

PLUG, (Iron)

**SABOT STRAPPING,
(Tinned Sheet-iron)**

**PROJECTILE,
(Cast Grey or
Mottled Iron,
4.52" Diameter)**

**SABOT, (Poplar, Bass
or other light close-
grained wood)**

**POWDER BAG,
(Wool Merino, Wool
Serge or Flannel)**

TIE CORD

**BLACK POWDER,
(1 to 1/2 Pound)**

(e) Bugle Calls and the Soldier's Daily Schedule

Hd. Qrs. Camp Reynolds
Angel Island, Cal.
September 16, 1863

General Order No. 5
John L. Tiernon
2nd Lieut. 3rd Arty.
Comdg.

Until Further Orders, the calls will be sounded as follows, via:

Reveille at Sunrise	
Breakfast at	6 1/2 AM
Fatigue at	7 AM
Surgeon's Call at	8 AM
Guardmount at	8 1/2 AM

Sunday and Monthly Inspections at 8 1/2 AM, and Guardmount immediately thereafter.

Drill Call at	9 AM
Recall from Drill	10 AM
Recall from Fatigue	11.45 AM
1st Sergts. Call	12 N
Dinner Call immediately after 1st Sergt's call	
Fatigue Call	1 PM
Recall from Fatigue 1/2 hours before Sunset	
Retreat	at Sunset
Tattoo	8.45 PM
Taps	9 PM

(f) CIVIL WAR SONGBOOK

John Brown's Body

Goober Peas

Dixieland

Battle Hymn of the Republic

Yellow Rose in Texas

When Johnny Comes Marching Home

Hardtack Come Again No More

John Brown's Body

John Brown's body lies a-
mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-
mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-
mouldering in the grave
But his soul goes marching on

Glory, Glory, Hallelujah
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah
His soul goes marching on

He's gone to be a soldier in the
army of the lord
He's gone to be a soldier in the
army of the lord
He's gone to be a soldier in the
army of the lord
His soul goes marching on

John Brown's knapsack is
strapped upon his back

John Brown's knapsack is
strapped upon his back
John Brown's knapsack is
strapped upon his back
His soul goes marching on

John Brown died that slaves
might be free
John Brown died that slaves
might be free
John Brown died that slaves
might be free
But his soul goes marching on

The stars above in heaven now
are looking kindly down
The stars above in heaven now
are looking kindly down
The stars above in heaven now
are looking kindly down
On the grave of old John Brown

Goober Peas

Sitting by the roadside on a summer day
Chatting with my mess-mates, passing time away
Lying in the shadow underneath the trees
Goodness, how delicious! Eating goober peas

Peas, peas, peas, peas,
Eating goober peas
Goodness, how delicious!
Eating goober peas

When a horseman passes, the soldiers have a rule
To cry out at the loudest, "Mister, here's your mule!"
But another pleasure, enchanting than these
Is wearing out your grinders, eating goober peas

Just before the battle, the General hears a row
He says, "The Yanks are coming, I hear their rifles now."
He turns around in wonder, and what do you think he sees?
The Georgia militia, eating goober peas

I think my song has lasted almost long enough
The subject's interesting but the rhymes are mighty tough
I wish this war was over, when free from rags and fleas

We'd kiss our wives and sweethearts - and gobble goober peas!

Dixieland

I wish I was in the land of cotton
Old times there are not forgotten
Look away, look away, look away Dixie Land
In Dixie Land where I was born in
Early on a frosty morning
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land

Then I wish I was in Dixie, hurrah! hurrah!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand,
To live and die in Dixie
Away, away, away down south in Dixie
Away, away, away down south in Dixie

Old Missus marry Will the Weaver
William was a bold deceiver
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land
But when he put his arm around her
He smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land

His face was as sharp as a butcher's cleaver
But that did not seem to grieve her
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land
Old Missus acted the foolish part
And died for a man that broke her heart
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land

Now here's a health to the next ole Missus
And all the gals that went to kiss us
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land
But if you want to drive way sorrow
Come and hear this song tomorrow
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land

Battle Hymn of the Republic

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword
His truth is marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah
Glory, glory, hallelujah
Glory, glory, hallelujah
His truth is marching on

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps
They have built Him an altar in the evening dews and damps
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps
His day is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the seas
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free
While God is marching on.

Yellow Rose in Texas

There's a yellow rose of Texas that I am going to see
No other soldier knows her, no soldier, only me
She cried so when I left her, It like to broke my heart
And if I ever find her, we never more will part

She's the sweetest rose of color this soldier ever knew
Her eyes are bright as diamonds, they sparkle like the dew
You may talk about your dearest May and sing of Rosa Lee
But the Yellow Rose of Texas beat the belles of Tennessee

When the Rio Grande is flowing and the starry skies are bright
She walks along the river in the quiet summer night
She thinks if I remember when we parted long ago
I promised to come back again and not leave her so

Oh, now I'm going to find her, for my heart is full of woe
And we'll sing the song together that we sang so long ago
We'll play the banjo gaily and we'll sing the songs of yore
And the Yellow Rose of Texas shall be mine forevermore

When Johnny Comes Marching Home

When Johnny comes marching home again, hurrah, hurrah
We'll give him a hearty welcome then, hurrah, hurrah
The men will cheer, the boys will shout
The ladies they will all turn out
And we'll all feel glad when Johnny comes marching home!

The old church bell will peal with joy, hurrah, hurrah
To welcome home our darling boy, hurrah, hurrah
The village lads and lassies say
With roses they will strew the way
And we'll all feel glad when Johnny comes marching home!

Get ready for the Jubilee, hurrah, hurrah
We'll give the hero three times three, hurrah, hurrah
The laurel wreath is ready now
To place upon his loyal brow
And we'll all feel glad when Johnny comes marching home!

Let love and friendship on that day, hurrah, hurrah
Their choicest treasures then display, hurrah, hurrah
And let each one perform some part
To fill with joy the warrior's heart
And we'll all feel glad when Johnny comes marching home!

Hardtack Come Again No More

Let us close our game of poker,
Take our tin-cups in our hand, as we all stand by the cook's tent door.
As dried mummies of hard crackers are handed to each man,
Oh! Hard Tack come again no more
Is the song, the sigh of the hungry

(Chorus:)

Oh! Hard Tack, Hard Tack come again no more
Many days have you lingered upon our stomachs sore
Oh! Hard Tack come again no more

Is the hungry, thirsty soldier who wears his life away
In torn clothes when his better days are worn.
He's sighing now for whiskey in a voice as dry as hay
Oh! Hard Tack come again no more

(Chorus)

'Tis the wail that was heard in the camp both night and day
'Tis the murmur that's mingled with each snore
'Tis the sighing of the soul for spring chickens far away
Oh! Hard Tack come again no more

(Chorus)

But to all these cries and murmurs,
There comes a sudden hush
As frail forms are fainting by the door
For they feed us now on horse feed
That the cooks call mush
Oh! Hard Tack COME AGAIN ONCE more

'Tis the dying wail of the starving
Oh! Hard Tack, Hard Tack COME AGAIN ONCE more
You were old and very wormy.
But we pass your failing o'er
Oh! Hard Tack COME AGAIN ONCE more.

(3) Optional Activities

Before you arrive.

(a) HOW YOU CAN MAKE A SIMPLE UNIFORM

You may assemble a basic Union Artillery Man's uniform from inexpensive items that are available at most good will or department stores. The most common colors of the artillery were blue and red.

Purchase list:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| -Union civil war cap | -red neck bandanna |
| -blue sweatshirt | -hiking boots |
| -blue jeans or sweatpants | -thick socks |
| -red duct tape or hockey tape | -yellow flow pen or spray paint |

Red tape is used to create the stripe which runs along the outside seam of the trousers. You can make shirt buttons by sewing real buttons that are golden or making a stencil and using spray paint a flow pen or oil-based paint to create buttons down the front of the sweatshirt.

The tape is also used to designate rank, privates (no stripes), corporal stripes (two Vs), and sergeant stripes (three Vs) on each arm. Lieutenants have shoulder straps rather than stripes. An artillery Second Lieutenant had a red bar with a gold edge on each shoulder; a First Lieutenant had a shoulder strap like the Second Lieutenant, but with a gold bar on each end of each shoulder strap.

Uniform Suppliers

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Craig Nannos
The Sentry Post
1434 Bywood Avenue
Upper Darby, PA 19082
(215) 352-3788 | 2) C & D Jarnagin
Route 3, Box 217
Corinth, Miss. 38834
(601) 287-4977
http://www.jarnaginco.com |
|---|--|

For examples of uniforms of the period and other clothing styles, see Section III: Historic Background--L.

(b) Make hardtack with your class

The recipe and "cooking" ideas are in Section III (Historic Background)--J. Hardtack was known for, "If you bite into it and feel something soft, it's the nail that got mixed up with the dough."

(c) Recruiting ceremonies at school

One school creates a recruiting office for the new soldiers to sign up, learn the rules of order as soldiers, and begin to develop their characters. They are told to report to duty on _____ date to Angel Island.

(d) Make your own flags and cadences.

We supply 5 guidon flags. However, if your squads want to personalize their own squads with names and logos, then designing flags is a wonderful way. Plan for the flag withstanding rain and strong winds though--no water based paint and no velcro. Staple (industrial strength) the finished flags to dowels (at least 1.5 meters high). Flags can be on cloth, but the design should be painted in non-water soluble paint (oil based). If you are going to glue, make sure that it is not water-soluble glue like "Elmers."

In addition, some squads even create their own cadences. For instance:

"We march all day in single file
Up and down Angel Isle
One, Two - - - - - Three, Four
Bring it on down: One, Two, Three, Four
One, Two. - - - - - Three, Four."

Please emphasize historically accurate and appropriate squad names, flags and cadences (**See back of the manual for examples of student cadences**).

The Bake House Cadence by John Platt

I DON'T KNOW BUT I'VE BEEN TOLD	SOUND OFF
OLD CAMP REYNOLDS IS MIGHTY COLD	1, 2
WORK IN THE BAKEHOUSE NIGHT AND DAY	SOUND OFF
A LOAF OF BREAD NOW THAT'S MY PAY	3, 4
COVERED WITH FLOUR FROM HEAD TO TOE	SOUND OFF
BURNED MY FINGERS AND STUCK WITH DOUGH	1, 2, 3, 4
KNEADING'S GREAT IT GOTTA BE DONE	SOUND OFF
IT REALLY IS A LOT OF FUN	
PUNCH IT DOWN AND LET IT RISE	
THE BAKEHOUSE SERGEANT'S MIGHTY WISE	
BAKING BREAD TO HELP OUR NATION	
I CAN'T WAIT TILL THE NEXT ROTATION	

(e) Make your own haversacks

Some teachers have the soldiers make their own haversacks with squad logos on them and paper, pencils, etc. inside of them. Use cloth strips 2 cm wide or so and 1.25-1.5 meters long for the straps, and 2 dm by 2 dm for the bag. One of the dm should extend 4-5 cm further for a flap. Cut out the forms; then let the students sew the edges to make a pouch, and then decorate the bags.

(f) Logbooks

Although Angel Island supplies a logbook for your soldiers, this book stays on the island. Many teachers have added personal logbooks for the soldiers to take home. Dipping paper in weak tea and then letting it dry produces antique looking paper. Covers can be made by designing a trip logo and copying it for the first page. Alternatively, one teacher cut out wood boards (10cm by 11cm by 0.5 cm) and drilled holes in the sides for bindings. Then the soldiers each used magnifying lenses to make their own wood-burning designs in the covers. Afterwards, the bindings were fastened to the inner pages with rope or yarn.

(g) Make your own muskets

One class made muskets for each soldier by attaching 1 cm metal tubing to wood boards (1 cm by 1.5 cm by 1 meter). Attach with tubing brackets. Attach another below the tubing to be the trigger-guard. To attach a "butt" on the gun takes more effort. One possibility is to cut right triangles from the 1.5 cm thick wood (8 cm by 12 cm) and nail them to the other piece of wood.

(h) Do a Historic Cruise around Angel Island

Angel Island Ferry Company offers historic cruises around Angel Island. Maggie McDonough, the owner of the company, is a 4th generation ferry-operator on this route. We recommend doing it at 9:00 AM on the morning you arrive, since the soldiers and you will be too exhausted to do it after the L.H.P.

"Our 45 minute live narrative cruise discusses the history of Angel Island, the surrounding Bay Area, and wildlife as it presents itself. In addition to historical facts, we provide some fun and interesting local history and lore. As we cruise around the island we provide a lot of information. To help the students absorb the information, we have put together a questionnaire that follows the live narrative. Should you sign-up for our historic cruise we would provide you with the questionnaire which you can copy for each of your students. Or for an additional minimal charge we can make the copies for you. For information and cost please call us at (415) 435-2131."

(i) Do Civil War Simulations with your class

A number of teachers highly recommend the simulations that can be purchased. Most beneficial is that the simulations put the soldiers into the Civil War better than books, lecture and movies. Therefore, they seem to really respond to the field trip because they are going beyond the simulation. One such simulation is:

"Civil War" by

DBA INTERACT (1-800-359-0961)

1825 Gillespie Way #101, El Cajon, CA 92020-1095

On -Site Activities

(a) Hospital Rotation An Alternate Activity for the Afternoon

The Hospital Rotation is not part of the program (but it is so good that we included it here). No forms or supplies are provided. If you choose to do it, you must bring everything. Additional background for the Sergeants leading this activity can be found in Section III: Historic Background--M "Hospital Rules and Regulations."

Activity: Medical attention given to fellow soldiers

Materials Required:

Blankets, Medical kit, Bottles of whiskey (tea), Quinine water (7-up), Calomel (Flour in water), chart listing common illnesses, symptoms and treatments (Section IV: Forms H), "sick cards" (Section IV: Forms I). Bandages and sticks for splints. Optionally, lab coats, a stretcher, and/or a "nasty" looking saw, leeches (black paper cut out like teardrops with masking tape). Mess cups can be used to administer medications.

Step 1:

- a) Half of the soldiers are hospital workers; half are sick or injured soldiers.
- b) Hospital workers organize medical supplies and prepare to administer assistance.
- c.) Sick or injured soldiers select cards (face-down), which tells them their illness.

Step 2:

- a) Ill soldiers report feeling sick to hospital workers.
- b) Hospital workers quiz the injured on their symptoms, etc.
- c) Injured person answers questions, but does not reveal what their illness is.
- d) They continue the process until the hospital worker correctly identifies the illness.
- e) The hospital worker administers the proper cure.

Step 3:

- a) Soldiers reverse their positions and conduct similar exercises.

Step 4:

- a) 1 or 2 soldiers pretend to be injured and need to be carried into the hospital by 4 others on a stretcher, and then splints and bandages are added to solve broken arms/legs etc.
- b) Some soldiers can volunteer to be bled by "leeches".

Step 5: optional

- a) Have the soldiers take turns reading the next 3 pages of this manual.

MEDICINES OF THE TIME

None of the modern drugs and medicines that we know today were used during the 1850's and 1860's. Doctors used home and herbal remedies. However, there were four or five drugs that helped patients.

Quinine was the “wonder” drug of the time. It was mainly used as a treatment for malaria, a deadly disease passed by mosquitoes. It was even used for other problems, including fever and diarrhea. Doctors also used it to clean wounds and as a gargle. It was very bitter!

Morphine was used as a painkiller, but was addictive. Sometimes the powder was dusted directly onto a wound.

Chloroform and Ether were both used as anesthetics. Doctors preferred chloroform because it would not burst into flames. Ether could be very dangerous to use when lanterns and candles lighted the hospitals.

Alcohol (whiskey) was used for “whatever ails you!” Alcohol generally was not helpful and often made the patient worse.

Doctors did not generally understand that disease is usually carried by germs. Thus they did not make sure that their hands and tools were clean before treating patients. Some medicines, which would have been excellent germ-killers, were only used as deodorants--to make the stinking hospitals smell better.

DISEASES OF THE TIME

Typhoid Fever gave a patient a bad fever, pain in the back, arms and legs, headache, stomachache and loss of appetite. It is caused by a bacterium that lives in unclean food and water. The worst part (which doctors did not understand) is that someone who is cured from the fever continues to carry the disease. The cured person can pass it on, unless people are very careful to keep their hands and bodies clean. Any type of filthy condition caused this disease to spread rapidly.

Fluxes were another serious type of illness. Today we call it dysentery. The main symptom is diarrhea. The food travels so fast through the intestine that the body cannot absorb water or minerals and vitamins. A patient with flux often (but not always) has fever, stomach cramps, no appetite and watery stools and may dehydrate.

Now we know that it is a single-celled animal that causes dysentery. It lives in dirty water and food. It first invades the intestine and then travels throughout the body. Even today, it is difficult to treat bad cases of dysentery. The doctors knew some medicines that would have helped (paregoric and opium), but they did not use them for this disease.

Pneumonia also caused many deaths. Some soldiers, weakened by exposure to wet and cold weather, got infected lungs. Sometimes, a soldier got one disease, was weakened, and then died of pneumonia. A patient with pneumonia would have a fever, a dry cough, pain in the chest and chills.

Today, most people can put up with the germ that causes pneumonia and not get sick. This is because of good health, diets and modern drugs. The germ, which causes pneumonia, is found in the noses and throats of many healthy people. Sometimes good food, a mustard plaster and tender care were able to conquer pneumonia. Doctors had medicines to stop the cough, and quinine could reduce a high fever.

Malaria presented another problem. Doctors thought malaria came from "stagnant waters" (drinking water which was standing still--not running, like a stream or river). Now we understand that it is a single-celled animal carried by a certain mosquito. Actually, the mosquito does lay its eggs and lives near stagnant water. This was only discovered in 1902.

Patients with malaria would have a high fever, sweats and chills, and general weakness all over the body. Quinine was the main treatment. Today, we have much better medicines. However, quinine is still good for treating the symptoms of this bad disease.

Other diseases, called "eruptive fevers", because they caused rashes or sores on the skin, were Smallpox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever. Usually, people catch these diseases in childhood, recover and cannot catch them again. However, soldiers from small

towns may not have been exposed to these diseases as children. These diseases are more serious if one catches them as an adult. Sometimes an entire regiment of soldiers would be hit by one of these diseases--one soldier passing it to others. Men would become desperately sick with chills and burning fever.

Doctors were beginning to understand about vaccinations. In a vaccination, a person is given a tiny amount of the dead germs, which causes the disease. This isn't enough to make him sick, but it is enough for his body to develop resistance so he won't catch the disease. Sometimes, even vaccinations did not work.

LEECHING

Leeches are small, thin, pond animals that suck blood from the patient and, hopefully, the sickness out as well. In the application of leeches, the surface to which they are to be applied must first be prepared by washing it carefully with warm water. If the part is hairy, it should be shaved. To make the leeches take hold more readily, the parts on which it is designed for them to fasten may be moistened with sugar and water or, still better, with blood drawn from the tip of the finger. The leeches are applied a few at a time, and, as these take hold, others are added, until the whole number directed have fastened upon the part. As each fills, he lets go his hold and falls off; but if for any cause it is desired to remove them, sooner or later they may be made to let go their hold by putting common salt upon them. The leech should not be pulled off by violence, lest a portion of its head be broken off and remain in the wound, thus causing unnecessary irritation and killing the animal.

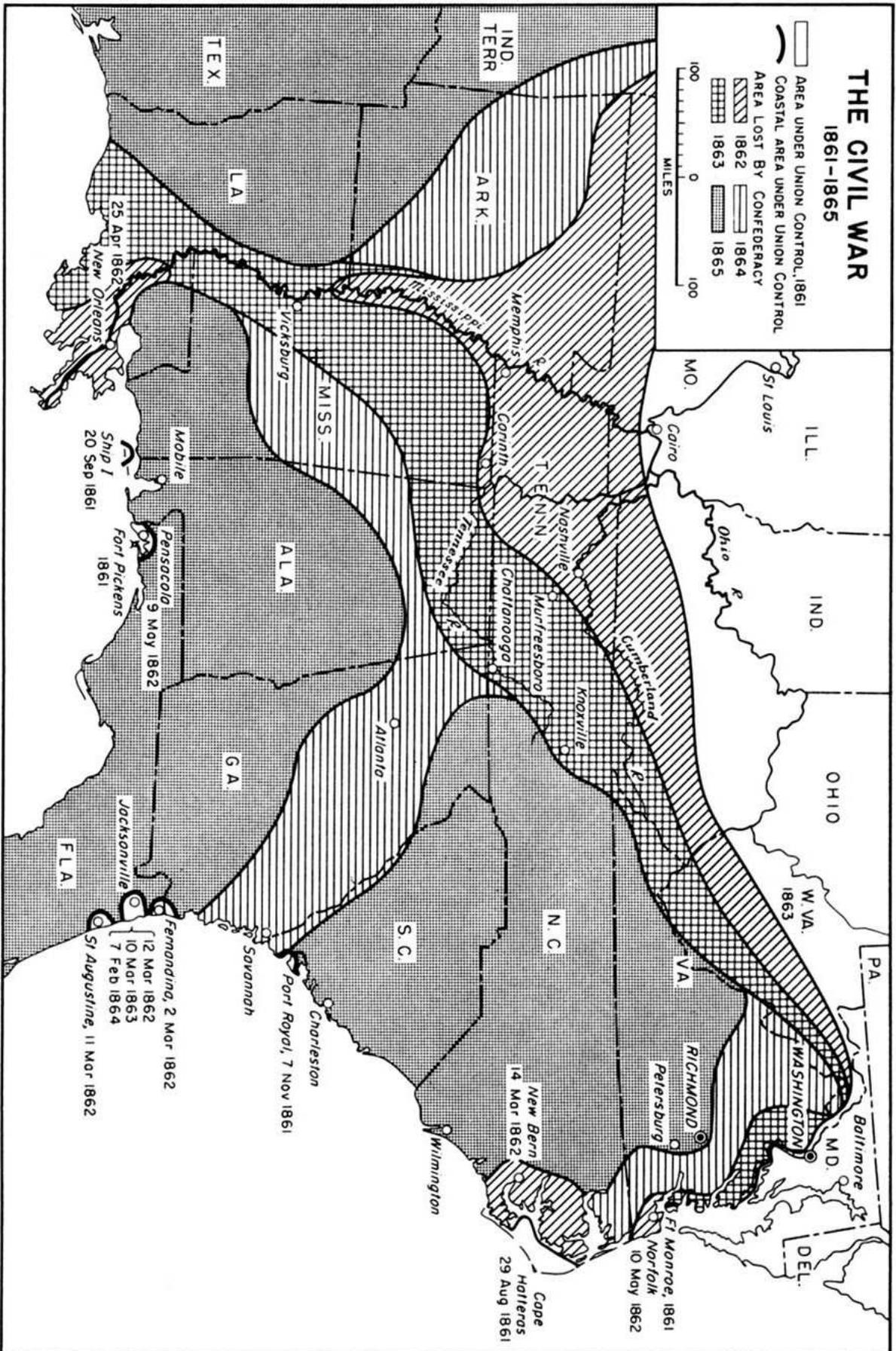
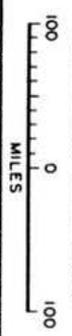
After the leeches are removed, bleeding may be encouraged, if so directed, by applications of warm water or of a warm poultice, or it may be checked, after carefully washing the part with cold water, by simple exposure to the air. Sometimes, however, the bleeding is quite profuse and may resist this simple measure, in which case a sharp-pointed stick of nitrate of silver, introduced into the little bleeding orifices, will generally be found efficient.

Leeches may be kept on hand in good condition for a long time in tubs filled with water, at the bottom of which turf or peat is placed: the water should be changed about once a week. After the leeches have been used, some means should be employed to evacuate the blood they have gorged; otherwise, they generally die. This may be done by sprinkling them with salt or pouring salt water upon them, which causes them to eject the contents of their stomachs.

A better plan, perhaps, is, with a thumb-lancet, make two small punctures on the back of the leech, one on each side of the median line: through these, the blood escapes, and the little wound subsequently heals. Once used, leeches should be kept in a vessel separate from the others for two or three weeks, after which those that survive may be again employed.

THE CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

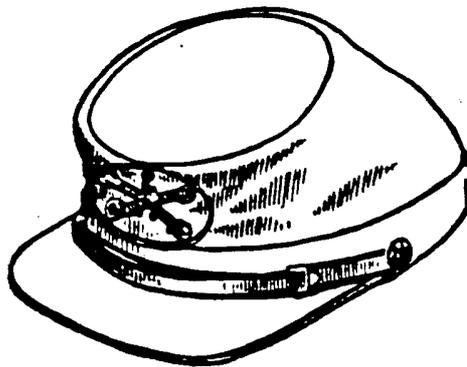
[Solid Grey] AREA UNDER UNION CONTROL, 1861
 [Dotted Grey] COASTAL AREA UNDER UNION CONTROL
 [Diagonal Lines /] AREA LOST BY CONFEDERACY
 [Diagonal Lines \] 1862
 [Horizontal Lines] 1864
 [Vertical Lines] 1863
 [Cross-hatch] 1865



Section III Historic Background

Civil War And Camp Reynolds

- (A) Camp Reynolds -Civil War Historical Background
- (B) Angel Island's History
- (C) Official Description of Camp Reynolds in 1870
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(A) CAMP REYNOLDS--CIVIL WAR HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The strategic value of Angel Island was officially acknowledged by the Federal Government when it was designated a government military reservation in November 1850. The Mexican grant for the island to Osio had been challenged and, in 1859, the U. S. Supreme Court had decided against him. The U. S. military authorities had not been idle during these years, planning a coastal defense network for the San Francisco Bay and selecting sites for gun emplacements. The fortifications were essential to defending this important harbor from attack by hostile naval powers. In 1856, the Army's Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast produced a report that called for permanent coastal defense installations. The first line of defense was to protect the entrance to the bay, and artillery batteries were designed for Fort Point, at the south end of the Golden Gate, and Lime Point, at the north end. The second line of defense was to guard the inner harbor, the city of San Francisco, as well as the Mare Island Naval Shipyard and the Army's arsenal at Benicia. Fortifications on Alcatraz Island and Angel Island would guard against enemy ships that might slip by defenses at the Golden Gate at night or in a dense fog. Congress had earlier authorized construction of defenses at Fort Point and at Alcatraz, but the work at these sites was more difficult than anticipated and both were plagued with costly delays. By the end of the decade, there were no funds to spare for fortifications at Angel Island.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, the halting process of the work on the bay's fortification was accelerated, but Angel Island was still deemed a low priority in the defense plans. Moreover, California's great distance from the battlefield's in the East encouraged a sense of security. As the Civil War continued and word spread in 1863 that Confederate privateers were in the Pacific and ready to harass pro-union ships and possibly attack coastal towns, the mood in the public and in the army began to change. When the Confederate ship "J.M. Chapman" was captured in San Francisco in March, there ensued an outcry from local civilian officials to improve harbor defenses. While it could be argued that in reality Confederate privateers were never a threat to the bay's security, the demand from a fearful public pressured the Army to expand bay fortifications. After considering and rejecting several new plans, the Army resurrected its earlier scheme, and Angel Island became a key site for the emergency fortifications.

The Army Engineers received authorization to survey several sites on Angel Island in August 1863, and plans were made for batteries at Point Stewart and Point Knox (to guard Racoon Straits) and at Point Blunt (to coordinate with batteries on Alcatraz in defending the inner harbor). Early in September 1863, the Army Corps of Engineers started grading the sites and building fortifications. Battery B, 3rd Artillery Regiment, was assigned to help with the construction and eventually to man the batteries. Besides the gun emplacement, eventually quarters for the engineer's civilian employees and for Army personnel were built as were such essential support facilities as a wharf, storage buildings, stables, and a bakery. It appears that from September

1863 to the end of the year, only one (or maybe two) officer's quarters and two structures used by the Engineer's personnel near the beach were finished. Barracks for the enlisted men, a wharf, quarters for non-commissioned staff, and the other structures were completed during the first part of 1864. The two structures built earlier by the engineers were evidently converted to storage buildings for use by the company of artillery. At some time during 1864, a small hospital and a surgeon's quarters were built at Hospital Cove (now Ayala Cove). The battery at Point Blunt was also constructed during 1864, but it was determined that this gun emplacement was too much for one company of artillery to manage. Although Point Blunt was only about a mile on land from the installations at Point Stewart and Point Knox, the terrain in between was very rugged and no road yet existed to connect the two places. All transportation between them was by boat. As a result, Point Blunt was staffed by an artillery company under the direct command of the headquarters on Alcatraz and had its own wharf, officer's quarters, and enlisted men's barracks. The distinction between the two places was made official when the title "Camp Reynolds" was designated for the batteries at Point Stewart and Point Knox and new facilities in the little valley in between them. The Civil War ended before the batteries were ever tested in battle.

(B) ANGEL ISLAND'S HISTORY

With the possible exception of Sir Francis Drake's visit to the region in 1579, Angel Island remained unknown to Europeans until its discovery by Gaspar de Portola's expedition in early November of 1769. Later, Lt. Don Juan de Ayala, sent by the Spanish viceroy in Mexico to chart San Francisco Bay, remained anchored at Angel Island from August 13 until some time in September 1775. On August 23, fifteen Indians visited Ayala's ship, arriving in canoes made from reeds. No mention is made as to whether the Indians came from the mainland or from another portion of the island. In all probability, they came from the land across the present-day Racoon Strait. No Indians were reported living on the island by Ayala or any later foreign visitors.

From the time of Ayala's stay until the establishment of the first United States Army garrison in 1863, Angel Island was used as a repair site for sailing vessels, including those of Russian fur traders and various whalers. Except for a few months in 1866, the island was continuously inhabited by personnel of the United States Army and various other federal agencies from 1863 to 1946, although a few civilians also lived there from before 1863 until about 1900. The United States Coast Guard still maintains an automated navigation station at Point Blunt.

The military history of Angel Island extends from the declining years of the age of black powder to the infancy of nuclear power. With its varied eras of history, the island provides a very good setting for interpreting the flow of history from the American westward movement through the Age of Expansion, the Age of World Dominance, and the New Age of Exploration.

Established in 1863 as a link in the chain of harbor defense, Angel Island saw moments of near comic opera, but no bloodshed. The four batteries, which were built in haste, armed with great guns, and usually undermanned, never fired a shot in battle. Following the Civil War, the Army post at Camp Reynolds existed in that dreary routine that marked the existence of the frontier army. Now and then, the blue-clad garrisons would be rousted out and sent by sea, or later by rail, to some scene of confrontation that flared between the Indians and the settlers. On other occasions, domestic incidents and, then foreign war took the garrison away from the peaceful island.

The Spanish-American War produced new activities. Detention and muster-training camps were formed; these establishments were of a temporary nature. The muster camps prepared men for war; the detention discharge camps received men home from Pacific service.

From 1900 on, Camp Reynolds and later Fort McDowell served as processing centers for the thousands of men who went westward across the Pacific to serve in the Philippines. Fort McDowell was enlarged during the First World War and again during World War II.

Although military activities were paramount on the island, the U.S. government used it for other purposes as well, including the quarantine station at Ayala Cove and the immigration station at China Cove (formerly Winslow Cove). At times, the military activities superceded these other government functions. The immigration station, for example, served not only to process incoming people but also as a jail for federal criminals, and as a P.O.W. camp in both World Wars. Under military service, the immigration station became known as North Garrison.

The island post, consisting of several billeting areas, was closed in 1946 when the activity of processing soldiers to and from overseas assignments was removed to Camp Stoneman, California. The military returned briefly in the early 1950's with the establishment of a 'Nike' anti-aircraft missile battery on the island as part of the West Coast cold war defense posture. As during the Civil War and again during the Spanish-American War, when more defense batteries were established to protect San Francisco, the new establishment never fired a shot in battle.

(C) Camp Reynolds Official Description

ARMY POSTS OF CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, AND NEVADA
U. S. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE
Circular 1, 2, 3 1870

U. S. Govt. Print. Office
1870

CAMP REYNOLDS, ANGEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA
Information Furnished by Assistant Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff
United States Army

The post known as Camp Reynolds is situated in latitude 37 degrees 48 minutes North, and 122 degrees west longitude, on Angel Island, 5 miles north of the City of San Francisco, California. The island is one mile square, and consists of a series of hills rising from a height of 300 feet near the shore to 820 feet at its central part. The only ground level is a small portion of the eastern extremity near Point Blunt. At this point there is a quarry of soft sandstone, used for building purposes. The soil is in parts fertile; the climate mild and pleasant. Mean annual temperature 61 degrees, with extremes of 46 and 82 degrees Fahrenheit. The prevailing winds are westerly, but the Seacoast Range of mountains which run north and about five miles westward, protect the island in a degree from their violence, as well as from the fogs which are of such frequent occurrence on this coast. A Government steamer calls every alternate day for communication with San Francisco and the transportation of supplies. The drainage is naturally good from the irregularity of surface. The water is supplied from springs on the hillsides, conducted by pipes to the post, is of good quality, but insufficient in quantity. The camp is situated on the western extremity of the island, in a triangular depression between three hills, which leaves it exposed to the westward fronting the entrance to the harbor, the base being a pretty sandy beach of about 1,000 (ft) in length.

The barracks for the men are two sets of wooden quarters, built in 1864, well ventilated, and well warmed by large stoves, but imperfectly lighted. They are not lathed and plastered nor ceiled [sic], a very great mistake in this windy climate, and detrimental to the health of the men. They are furnished with double bunks, two tiers high and give about 500 cubic feet air space per man of average occupancy. The sinks connect with sewers, which open into the bay.

The officers' quarters consist of one set for the commanding office, and six sets of two rooms, with kitchen to each, in three houses.

The married soldiers' quarters are two double cottages with two rooms and attic in each set. They are comfortable, but insufficient for the number frequently at the post.

The guard-house is of wood, 18 by 26 feet. It has four cells cut off from the main building, and is well ventilated.

The quartermaster's store-house 25 by 60 feet, built of wood, one story, is located near the wharf.

The stables, built of wood, are situated on the eastern slope of the triangle, opposite the hospital, some distance above, and in the rear of the officer's quarter.

The hospital is situated on the western slope of the triangle, 100 feet above the level of the seam in a fine, airy position. It has been recently erected in accordance with the plan in Circular No. 4. It has one ward for twelve beds, with bath and water closets attached. The grounds around it were at present being graded, and when completed, will make one of the most beautiful spots on the island.

The old hospital is at present used as a chapel, and the surgeon's quarters are assigned to the chaplain. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the post, and should be moved over to the camp to be used for school, library, chapel, etc., there being no suitable buildings at the post for such purposes. The grounds near it are cultivated as a hospital garden.

The post is a depot for recruits, the average number of which is about 250.

There are three gardens for cultivation: one for the detachment, one for the recruits, and one for the hospital. The supply of vegetables is abundant.

There is no prevailing disease.

Angel Island is the largest of a group of islands in the harbor of San Francisco. It is the first one approached after entering the Golden Gate, and from its secluded position and nearness to the harbor, it was a great resort for smugglers, and to prevent this, the island was granted in 1839, by Governor Michael Torino to Antonia Osio, by order of the supreme government of Mexico, and used as a sheep and cattle ranch. The United States troops took possession of it on the 12th day of September 1863, and established the present post. The climate is much milder than that of San Francisco, and from its position the post enjoys an immunity from the disagreeable summer winds which prevail in the city. There are two or three mounds on the island, the soil covering them being mixed with shells, supposed to have been sites selected by the Indians for their camps. The one near the new hospital, in making the necessary grades, is being leveled. Several skeletons have been exhumed, together with stone mortars and some trinkets, showing that they were burial places for the Indians, and that they did inhabit the island. Some mining has been done on the island; silver ore taken but yielding about fourteen dollars to the ton, and gold is said to have been discovered.

(D) Historic Descriptions of Life at Camp Reynolds

Excerpts from the letters of Caroline Frey Winnie, wife of an Army doctor on Angel Island, December 1883 to September 1884, on microfilm at California Historical Society, San Francisco.

November 18th:

Received orders for Angel Island from Ft. Scott (Presidio, S.F.).

December 1:

Moved to Angel Island. Band is very fine, play every afternoon. Taught at home, no school. Nice looking church, but did not like the chaplain. "Both he (chaplain) and his wife are the commonest people you ever saw." One of President Hayes' appointments. The "chaplain" has become a confirmed drunkard.

January ?:

31 degrees one night, a hailstorm, mountains all around covered with snow. "Our houses are very thin and cold -- we find it difficult to keep them warm."

January 14

Pay \$30/ month to Chinese man to do all cooking, washing, and ironing.

Saw a few buttercups and blackberry blossoms. Not very much rain this winter -- cold and dry. Gardens can not be watered in summer due to short water supply. Sent lupine seeds. Lots of poison oak -- spoils the pleasure of looking for ferns and flowers. Found wind pansy. Was told that 15 varieties of ferns grown on Angel Island. Grass was high enough to cut on parade ground March 20th. Did not like California and its "dreadful trying climate" and being away from all friends back East. Sent poppy seeds.

April 19th:

Roses coming out

Have no ice here; ice cream is \$1.25 a quart!

We were hoping to have a Sunday boat so we could go to town to church, but the powers that be would not grant it. "We tried to go (to San Rafael) one day last week but the boat was so late we could not reach town in time to take the San Rafael boat -- one of the pleasures of living on an island. Having only noon day boats makes it very difficult to go anywhere. I don't like to go away for the whole day.

Lovely weather on this Island, but damp and chilly mornings and evening so that we need fires. "I dislike Angel Island very much."

July 22:

Beautiful live oaks and bay trees.

There have been about 30 convicts here and they have been kept hard at work -- making roads, cleaning out underbrush and fixing up things generally.

There is a little cemetery on the hill just back of our quarters full of grand old live oaks and bay trees with beautiful views of the Bay and far out at the Golden Gate. This has been put in perfect order with good roads and paths laid out, a lovely resting place for the dead, and very many are sleeping their last sleep there.

We have a nice chicken yard.

It certainly is very aggravating to live on an Island!

(E) U.S. Army Culture on Angel Island

When the army came to Angel Island in the last half of the 1800's, the island was changed from a grassy hill to a fort. Army life was regimented, routine, and boring. The common soldier's pay and food were poor. Many men joined the army to run away from something in their past, or because they could not get another job. The men came from all over the United States and from other countries. The men did not know much about the land, unlike the Indians before them.

Social Organization

The company, a group of 40 to 80 men, was the main organization of the 1870's U.S. Army. Unlike today's army company, which many soldiers enter and leave over a period of years, the company of the 1870's seldom changed. The captain, the head of the company, was often 50 or 60 years old. The sergeant and other non-commissioned officers were lifetime soldiers, and even many of the privates spent 10 to 20 years in the service.

Many lifetime soldiers considered the company their family. The officers looked after these men, and the men appreciated it. Many of them were immigrants from Europe who had served in foreign armies. They often spoke little or no English and had enlisted in the army as a way of becoming American citizens.

Food supplies in the 1870's army were poor, and often a company had its own vegetable garden. Such gardens grew on Angel Island. Men from other companies would pitch in part of their pay to buy fresh vegetables and also meat when it was available.

Social Classes

The social life of the company was strictly divided between officers and enlisted men. The officers included lieutenants and captains. The enlisted men included privates, corporals, and sergeants. The only contact between these two groups of men was during work, when officers gave commands and enlisted men carried them out. Officers and men had separate recreation areas, living quarters, and eating areas. Only when the men were on patrol, fighting, or playing an occasional sport, like baseball, were the class lines broken even a little bit. The whole system was carefully segregated. The separation was thought to create a more effective army. The theory was that soldiers would not fight under or respect officers if they were friendly. Today's army is not very different, although the life of the enlisted men is much better.

An officer at Camp Reynolds had his own room, which was often shared with another officer. Some officers had homes and families at the camp. The enlisted men didn't make enough money to marry. They lived in barracks with 20 to 40 other men, and no privacy.

Routine Daily Life

As in today's army, the life of the common soldier in the late 1870's was routine. Every day was like the next: up in the morning, clean the barracks, go to formation, go to mess, do the daily tasks, clean the fort area, stand at night formation, then maybe play a game of cards before going to bed. The monotony was especially bad at Camp Reynolds, which was far away from the fighting of the Indian wars or the Philippine Theater of the Spanish-American War. Constant spit-and-polish perfection, ceremony, and inspection were emphasized at a post like Camp Reynolds to keep soldiers busy and to prevent desertion. There were often as many as six inspections a day to check up on the men. Camp Reynolds also had to keep up its reputation as a showplace of the West Coast, because it was the headquarters of the western infantry.

Specialization

Every man in the company had a special job. A man was given a job and this became his responsibility every day. There were leaders and followers among the men. Some were in charge of cannons, while others simply carried rifles. Some took care of horses, while others cooked. No man did more than a few types of jobs while the company was in camp. Sometimes on marches, or on patrol, a man might be his own cook, take care of his own horse, and do more than just one job, but this was not very often.

Religion

Most of the men of the army were of European origin and Christian. There were Catholics, Protestants, Episcopalians, and Unitarians, among others. Most of the men were not terribly religious, but the army encouraged them to go to church.

Each post had a chaplain, who provided religious leadership. Sometimes he helped the soldiers through difficult times. He often taught school at night so that the soldiers who couldn't speak, write, or read English could learn. Colonel Allen Allensworth, one of the first African-Americans to be an officer in the U.S. Army, was one of Camp Reynold's chaplains. Later in his life, Allensworth established a San Joaquin Valley town that bears his name.

Technology

The army of the 1870's was a foot-and-horse army. An old expression was "forty miles a day on beans and hay" -- beans for the men, hay for the horses. When the army moved, it would go in long columns of wagons, horses, and marching men. Everything the men needed they carried with them. For the army the land was an alien to be subdued along with the enemy. When on a march, its columns set up clouds of dust and left deep rutted trails. If a road was needed, the men cut trees and built roadbeds and bridges.

When a fort was established, the army dug ditches, cut trees, and erected buildings. A wall was usually built around the fort. Camp Reynolds, unlike the forts on the Great Plains of the Midwest, did not have a wall.

The army on Angel Island had its supplies brought to the island, unlike the Indians who once lived there. Instead of fashioning equipment from the land, the army had to bring in its wagons, axes, shovels, and eating utensils. Clothes were made of natural materials like cotton, wool and leather, but were usually machine-made. Shoes were often made by convicts and quickly fell apart.

The army's weapons were made of iron. Repeating rifles, able to shoot several shots without reloading, were accurate tools of war. The army also had small cannons and a machine gun-like weapon known as a Gatling gun.

The tools of war were far more advanced than the tools or knowledge of healing. If you got shot by a gun or an arrow in the 1870's army, you were as good as dead. The army doctors commonly used a saw for amputating arms and legs, often without benefit of painkillers called anesthetics. Antibiotics (medicines to fight infection) were unknown. The doctor might, or might not, clean a wound. Then he would give the soldier a swig of alcohol and take off his leg. For an illness, the doctor might cut and let the patient bleed, or use suction from a red-hot tin cup. The popular belief in those days was that bleeding and suction drew the illness out of the body.

Summary

The army soldier was a stranger to the land. Food was supplied to him and tools were made for him. Officers ordered the soldier's entire way of life. The officers were also ordered, with instructions coming at times from Washington D.C..

Because the soldier did not feel a part of the land of Angel Island, he did not care when he changed it. The army dug ditches, poured concrete, built housing and roads and put up large guns. The army made more changes in a few decades than the Miwok culture made in several hundred years. The effects of these changes have lasted and are still visible on the island today.

(F) A Typical Soldier's Day

- 1.) At 5 a.m., he rises and rolls up his bed, cleans barracks, shaves, shines boots, and brushes clothes
- 2.) He goes to formation for flag salute and roll call on the parade ground. There were 3 roll calls a day to help prevent desertion.
- 3.) Next is breakfast at the mess hall, on the first floor of the barracks. It consisted of boiled beef, rice, coffee, and bread.
- 4.) He then cleans the stables, feeds and takes care of the animals.
- 5.) Dinner is similar to breakfast, maybe a fresh vegetable from the island's gardens.
- 6.) At the waterfront, he unloads a shipment of hay, building materials and food supplies.
- 7.) He joins in policing (cleaning) the parade ground.
- 8.) He stands for inspection of uniforms at the evening formation.
- 9.) Evening mess is coffee, bread, potatoes, and maybe fresh vegetables.
- 10.) The soldier and his friends enjoy free time at the barracks, clean up their barracks, and perhaps play some poker or other card game.
- 11.) Lights out and sleep at about 9 or 10 p.m.

Do it all over again seven days a week. On Sunday, there was a full-dress inspection and the afternoon was free.

(G) Soldier's Pay in the Civil War

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Infantry and Artillery soldiers were paid \$11 every other month in Green Backs. In San Francisco, merchants would only allow .36/.46 cents per dollar, which at the time was based on the inflation rate of gold versus paper! In August 1861 Congress raised the pay to \$13. In June 1864, it was increased to \$16. After the war it was reduced back down to \$13. Compare this with today's pay rates. Please remember inflation and the difference in the buying power of then and now for example.

1861 \$1.00 had the buying power of \$20.00

1865 \$1.00 had the buying power of \$10.00

A soldier's net pay could look like this after authorized deductions:

Laundress deduction	\$1.00
Sutler's charge	\$3.00
Tobacco Fund	\$1.00
Lost Ammunition	\$0.50
Lost equipment	\$2.56
Court Martial fine	\$2.00
Soldier's Home Deduction	\$0.125
Fine, irreverent action at divine service	\$0.67
Company Barber	\$0.50
Company Tailor	\$0.50
<hr/>	
Total pay due	\$11.855

A soldier's pay could be further reduced by voluntary retention for savings or voluntary allotment of pay to be sent home.

The average soldier had little left at the end of the month for luxuries offered by the sutler or for other off-duty activities.

1860's Sutler Price List

Can Tomatoes	\$1.00	Bottle Pomade	\$0.50	Pair Suspenders	\$1.00
Bottle Pickles	\$1.00	Mirror	\$0.75	Frying Pan	\$1.25
Pair Scissors	\$0.75	Cake Soap	\$0.30	Necktie	\$0.75
Pound of Tripe	\$0.50	Shoe Brush	\$0.50	Dozen Mackerel	\$2.40
Pencil	\$0.15	Dozen Eggs	\$0.75	Hair Brush	\$1.00
Bottle Sweet Oil	\$0.15	Bottle Syrup	\$1.00	Pound Raisins	\$0.75
Box Matches	\$0.05	Bottle Bitters	\$2.50	Pie	\$0.30
2 Papers Tobacco	\$0.25	Deck of Cards	\$2.00	Bottle Catsup	\$0.15
Bottle Jelly	\$1.00	Bottle Ink	\$0.10	Pocket Knife	\$2.00
Pound Codfish	\$0.15	Can Cranberries	\$1.50	Pound of Cheese	\$0.50
Bottle Hair Oil	\$0.50	Plug Navy Tobacco	\$1.50	Wool Scarf	\$2.00
Emery Paper	\$0.50	Can Milk	\$0.60	Toothbrush	\$0.50
Tobacco Pouch	\$0.75	Pound of Butter	\$0.50	Pair Boots	\$15.00
Paper Chocolate	\$0.25	Pound of Nuts	\$0.60	Shirt	\$7.00
Candle	\$0.10	Silk Handkerchief	\$1.50	Pipe	\$1.00
Stew Pan	\$1.25	Towel	\$0.75	Shaving Brush	\$0.35
Wash Dish	\$0.75	Pair Candlesticks	\$2.00	Box Blacking	\$0.15
Pail	\$0.50	Can of Peaches	\$1.50	Bugle	\$8.00
Plate	\$0.25	Pound of Mustard	\$0.75	Pair of Gloves	\$5.00
Knife and Fork Set	\$0.50	Can of Oysters	\$1.00	Cap	\$3.00
Blacking Brush	\$0.75	Can of Chicken	\$1.50	Blouse	\$25.00
Bottle of Honey	\$1.00	Can of Fruit	\$1.00	Fine Shirt	\$0.60
Rubber Comb	\$2.50	Can of Lobster	\$0.75	5 Cigars	\$0.25
Box of Sardines	\$0.50	Corkscrew	\$1.50	Pkg. Envelopes	\$0.30

(H) A Humorous Look at the Army Way

By H. Private

Private	The whole bonnet
Major	An officer of minor importance
Mule	An irreligious brute of the animal kingdom. His rank is three notches above the first sergeant.
Bugler	A third class private or wind jammer who disturbs slumber and poker games
Mess	A poor excuse for a square meal
Pass	A thing in demand, not good in a street fight or police court
Discharge	A ticket to Heaven
Pay Day	A great day in the army, when all men are alike; a day to settle disputes and patronize the canteen
Canteen	A place we get our beer and big head
Guard House	A haven of rest for good soldiers
Guard Duty	A crime unpardonable
Drill	A disgrace to any private
Dress Parade	A sport the officers are stuck on. Anglo-Saxon for cake walk
Craps	A good way to dispose of fifteen to sixty dollars, or the game that made the American soldier famous.
Officer's Meeting	A gathering of thirsty officers in a secret place to discuss politics. Liquid refreshments are served.
Chaplain	A retired hard-shell preacher who has lost his religion and comes to the army to umpire poker games and keep books for a Gospel Shop.
Surgeon	A second hand horse doctor who gives you oil for a sprained ankle, then puts you on double duty.

(I) A Chain of Command

Soldiers in the Union Army were subject to a very strict chain of command. As Lieutenant and Commander of Company B, Third Artillery at Camp Reynolds you must establish and maintain a chain of command as follows:

Major--Supervising State Park Employee

Lieutenant--Teacher

Sergeants--Adult Assistants

Corporals--Student Squad Leaders

Privates--Students

All information and instruction will follow the chain of command. Violations of the chain of command are cause for disciplinary action. Corporals must therefore be kept advised of the plan of the day so that they may answer Privates questions. Privates must direct all of their questions to Corporals or suffer consequences. Welcome to the Army, Private!

(J) Hardtack Recipe

These recipes may be something you want to make before coming to Angel Island. One piece per student is usually all they will want!

Start with two cups of lukewarm water and 1/2 teaspoon salt.

Add four to five cups of whole wheat flour and work the dough until it will not stick to your hands.

Roll the dough out on a floured board to 1/2 inch thick.

Cut into 3 inch X 3 inch squares, then poke each square with 12 holes (use a toothpick).

Bake on a cookie sheet at 300 degrees until the edges are slightly brown (about one hour).

Genuine Civil War hardtack was made with plain wheat flour.

Remember to cook it until it is hard. Keep in mind that hardtack baked during the Civil War was still being issued to U.S. troops in the 1890's.

OTHER HARDTACK RECIPES

Cush - Fry bacon in a pan. Add pieces of beef or any other meat, along with some water and crumbled up hardtack. Stew it, then eat it.

Skillegalee - Soak hardtack in warm water until soft. Fry it in bacon grease. Drain and top it with some brown sugar.

Hardtack sandwich - Be sure your teeth are in good shape for this one! Place salt pork (jerky) between two pieces of hardtack. Brace yourself against a tree, then bite . . . HARD! When you bite into something soft, stop. It's probably a nail that got mixed in with the dough.

Bean Soup - Boil beans to which you've added a healthy dose of salt pork in a pot. When the beans are soft and succulent, crumble hardtack into the mixture to make the soup thick. Union soldiers nourished themselves with this soup before marching into battle at Big Bithel.

(K) A Typical U. S. Army Menu

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Sunday	Beef stew Mush and sirs Bread Coffee	Mutton broth Boiled mutton Rice Bread Pudding Coffee	Dried fruit Cold meat Tea

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Monday	Boiled mackerel Fried mush Bread Coffee	Bean soup Roast beef Rice Pudding Coffee	Beef hash Rice and syrup Bread Tea

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Tuesday	Fried bacon Corn bread Coffee	Vegetable soup Roast beef Cracker pudding Coffee	Cold meat Mush Bread Tea

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Wednesday	Codfish balls Brown bread Coffee	Pea soup Baked pork and beans Bread Coffee	Stewed apples or peaches Cold pork and beans Bread Tea

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Thursday	Stewed beef Bread Coffee	Bean soup Bacon and greens Baked hominy Coffee	Corn-meal batter cakes Mutton stew Tea

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Friday	Boiled mackerel Bread Coffee	Vegetable soup Boiled codfish and potatoes Baked batter pudding Bread Coffee	Corn-meal batter cakes Mutton stew Tea

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Saturday	Fried bacon Fried mush Bread Coffee	Bean soup Roasted beef Rice pudding Coffee	Stewed beef Bread Tea

From: Manual for Army Cooks, Revised Edition, 1883. General order No. 226, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 8, 1864.

(L) An 1861 Artillery Uniform

HEAD DRESS

Known as the "Jeff Davis hat" after Jefferson Davis who authorized it as the standard Army service hat while he was Secretary of War under President Pierce. The brim is turned up on the right side for mounted men and on the left for footmen. Light Artillerymen wore the old style "tar bucket" hat instead. One black ostrich feather indicated an enlisted man, three feathers, an officer. The hat cord was of the corps color: Cavalry-yellow, Infantry-sky blue, Artillery-scarlet (Camp Reynolds is an artillery post). The hat insignia was worn in front; corps insignia, regimental number above it, and company letter above that. The enlisted man's device was all in brass; the officer's corps device was in gold embroidery and the regimental number and company letter in silver embroidery.

COAT

The frock coat of dark blue cloth was authorized for all but fatigue duty. All the trim was in the color of the respective corps. Enlisted men's and company officer's coats were single breasted, while field and general officers were double-breasted. The chevrons for rank distinction and service for enlisted men were as follows:

Sergeant Major	three bars and an arc, in silk
Quartermaster Sergeant	three bars and a tie, in silk
Ordnance Sergeant	three bars and a star, in silk
First Sergeant	three bars and a lozenge, in worsted
Sergeant	three bars, in worsted
Corporal	two bars, in worsted
Private	no bars

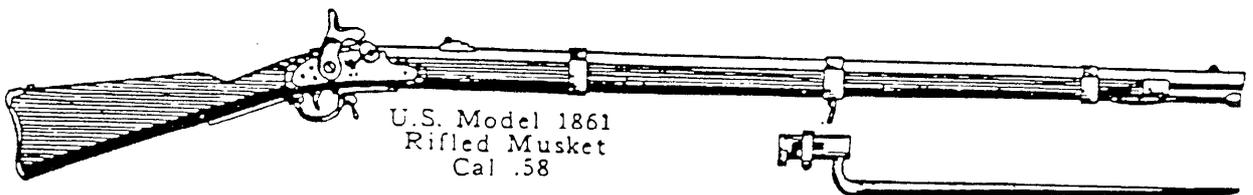
Service stripes, one for each five years of "faithful service," ran diagonally from seam to seam just above the point of the cuff, also in corps color.

TROUSERS

The uniform orders of 1861 authorized trousers of dark blue cloth for all enlisted men except those of the light artillery companies; however the orders of 1857 were generally followed on this point as it authorized trousers of sky blue cloth for all enlisted men including light artillerymen. Sergeants wore a one and one-half inch wide stripe in respective corps color. Ordnance Sergeants wore a one-half inch wide stripe in crimson. Privates wore no stripes at all. Officers wore a welt one-eighth of an inch wide or a two inch stripe in the respective corps color. (The two inch Officer's stripe was not regulation.)

SWORD

All foot non-commissioned officers were authorized to carry the regulation sword for Dress. All non-commissioned officers of the foot artillery carried the Artillery sword, model 1832. (This sword was based on the French pattern and was the popular conception of the short Roman Legionnaire stabbing sword or "gladius." Privates carried the standard musket bayonet and other like accessories used by footmen.



U.S. Model 1861
Rifled Musket
Cal .58



Colt Navy
Revolver
Cal .32



Private, Infantry

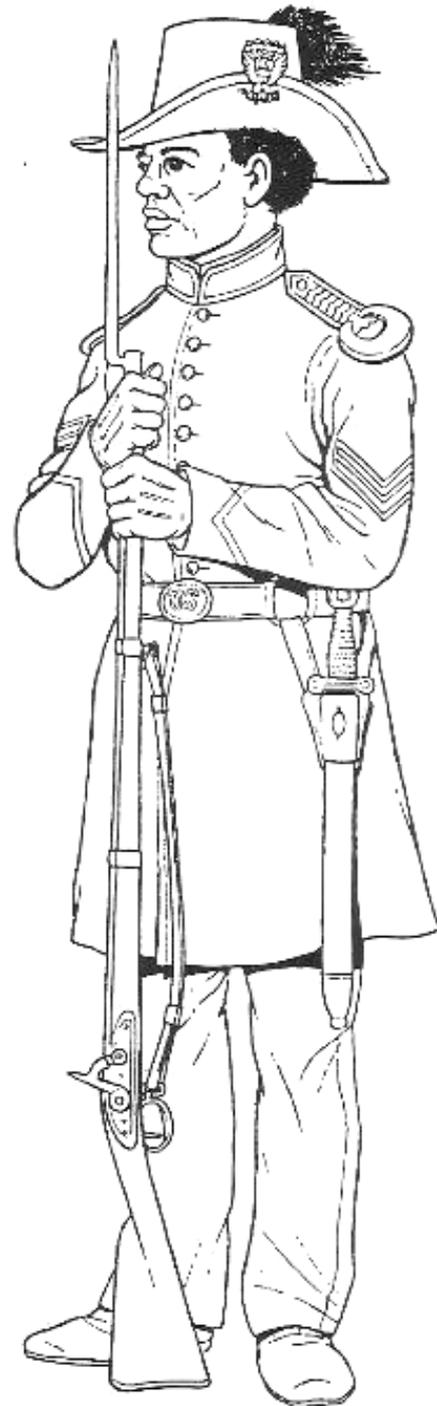
The coat is the "single-breasted frock coat of dark blue cloth" prescribed for all enlisted "foot men." Often called dress or full dress, it is not so designated in the regulations. The familiar oval US waist belt plate and the round eagle cartridge box belt plate are those specified in the Ordnance Manual for 1841. The diagonal "half chevron" on each sleeve indicates five years "faithful" service. The hat insignia identifies the wearer's unit as Company A, 1st Infantry Regiment. Note the "metallic scale" on each shoulder.

Private, Infantry



Corporal of Heavy Artillery,
Corps d'Afrique, U.S. Army, 1863.

The Corps d'Afrique, composed of black Soldiers, was raised in 1862. Its heavy artillery unit defended New Orleans after its capture by Federal forces. This soldier wears a dark blue coat edged and trimmed with red. His hat is black with a brass insignia at the side. His waist belt, the scabbard of his short artillery sword, and his shoes are of black leather. His buttons, belt plate, shoulder scales, and the hilt and fittings of his sword are of brass. His trousers are sky blue with red stripes down the sides. His corporal's stripes are red. His musket sling is of brown leather. His gloves are white.



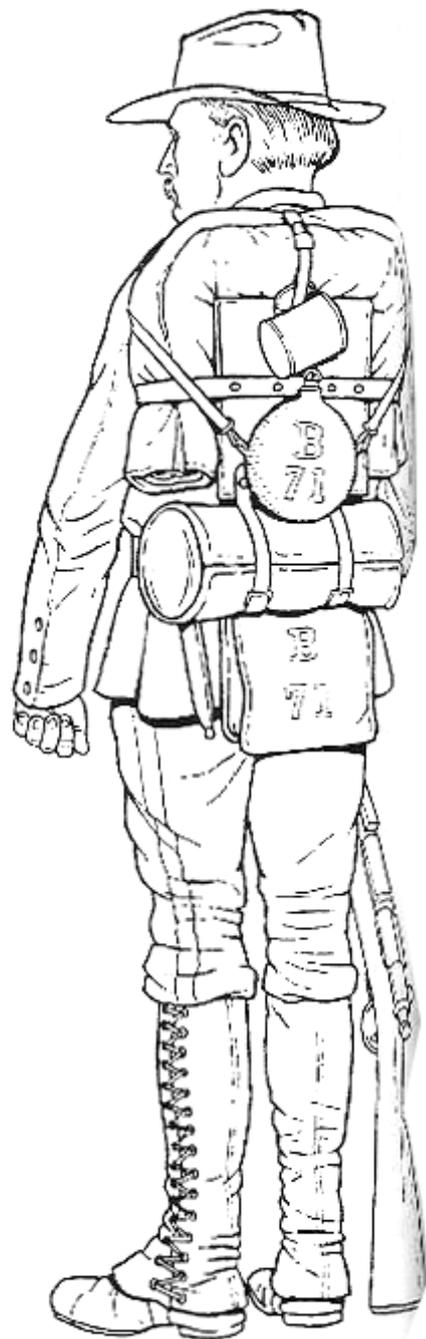


Young ladies of the '80s



Private, 71st New York Regiment, 1898.

The 71st fought in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. The soldier wears a light brown felt hat and leggings, a dark blue jacket with brass buttons, and light blue pack, canteen with dark blue initials, and trousers with dark blue stripes. His shoes are dark brown. His shelter tent, half rolled above the knapsack, is dark gray. His valise, slung below the canteen, is black. His haversack, at the bottom of his pack, is light blue with dark blue initials. His bayonet scabbard projecting from beneath the valise, is steel. His drinking cup is of unpainted tin. He carries a Krag Jorgensen magazine rifle, though most of the militia carried the old single-shot Springfield.



(M) Hospital Rules and Regulations

THE HOSPITAL STEWARD

Angel Island had a small hospital for sick soldiers. The person in charge of the dispensary was called a hospital steward. The soldiers who helped him were called attendants or nurses. They had a special book of rules and regulations to tell them what to do. Here are some of those rules and regulations from

THE HOSPITAL STEWARD'S MANUAL
J.J. WOODWARD, U.S. ARMY, 1862

Hospital Steward

The hospital steward is a non-commissioned officer; he ranks with ordnance sergeants and next above the first sergeant of a company. He is therefore entitled by his rank to obedience from all enlisted men who may be in the hospital, whether patients, attendants, or employees. They must all cheerfully and promptly comply with all his reasonable and lawful commands.

For disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, drunkenness, or any other military offense, the hospital steward may be placed in arrest by the commanding officer and may be tried and punished by court-martial, as is the case of the enlisted men.

The pay of a hospital steward appointed by the Secretary of War is \$30 a month, with one ration a day, and the clothing allowance of an enlisted man.

A hospital steward must be temperate, honest, and in every way reliable, as well as sufficiently intelligent, and skilled in pharmacy.

Attendants or Nurses (Enlisted Men)

Enlisted men are entitled to twenty-five cents daily "extra duty pay," for service as a hospital attendant or nurse. They are excused from all other duty but must attend the parades for muster and weekly inspections of their companies at the post unless specifically excused by the commanding officer.

Sobriety, intelligence, and cheerful obedience to all lawful commands are important qualifications for hospital attendants.

Daily order of hospital duties

- 1.) Reveille, at 6:30 am in winter (5 am in summer). Morning roll call, 15 minutes later.
- 2.) Breakfast call 7 am in winter, and 6 am in summer.
- 3.) Surgeon's call, 9am in winter, and 8:30 am in summer.
- 4.) Dinner, 12 p.m., preceded by noon roll call when so ordered.
- 5.) Surgeon's evening call, 5 p.m.
- 6.) Supper, 6 p.m.
- 7.) Tattoo and evening roll call, 8 p.m.
- 8.) Taps (lights out), 9 p.m.

Outline of the Duties of Attendants

Chief Attendant

The chief attendant will see that the beds are made up in the morning; that chamberpots, bed pans and urinals are emptied whenever used; that the ward is properly swept and cleaned daily; that the meals of those patients who are confined to bed are given to them at the proper hour; that those patients who can walk to the common table are assembled at the dinner hour and marched to the dining hall; that all medicines are received promptly and given to patients; that the hospital has air free from unpleasant odors; that the hospital is properly lighted at night and warmed in the wintertime; and that all the rules established by the surgeon are carried out.

These duties are important, and require sobriety, loyalty and intelligence on the part of the attendant to whom they are entrusted. Great care must be taken in the selection of the chief attendant.

Attendants

The attendant also is immediately responsible for the personal cleanliness of the patients under this charge. A nurse ensures that when patients are able to do so, they wash themselves daily, and change their underclothes at least once a week. When the patient is unable to wash himself and change his clothes, the nurse must perform these duties for him.

When patients need to use the bedpan, urinal or chamber pot, the nurse should give it to them. Immediately after one of these is used, the nurse must carry it out of the ward, empty it, cleanse it, and return it to its place. On no account should containers with urine be allowed to remain even for a few minutes in the hospital.

Bedbugs are best avoided if the beds are clean. Beds must be wiped with soap and water. Lice may be removed by the use of the fine-toothed comb or strong soap and water.

One attendant should be assigned to sweep and clean the floor, walls and windows, another maintains the fires and manages the lights; a third cleans the bathroom.

The nurse should remember that absolute obedience is expected. Every time he disobeys or neglects the surgeon's orders, a patient's life is threatened. It is not for the attendants to judge: the surgeon is responsible.

Inspection

In post hospitals it is usual for the commanding officer to complete his Sunday Morning inspection by inspecting the hospital with the assistance of the surgeon. The hospital should be neat and clean. Those patients who are sitting up should be neatly dressed in uniform, with their faces and hands clean, hair neatly brushed and shoes well blacked. The attendants and stewards should appear in full dress uniform according to their rank.

Hospital Rules and Regulations

- 1.) No patient will be allowed to leave the hospital without permission from the surgeon in charge. The same rule will hold with respect to the attendants.
- 2.) No pass will be issued except between the hours of 10 am and 12 p.m., except in urgent cases. The pass will be shown to the guard on post.
- 3.) No smoking, swearing or loud talking will be permitted in the wards and passages of this hospital; and spitting on the floor, or defacing the building in any way, is positively forbidden.
- 4.) The beds will be made every morning by the attendants, or more often if necessary. Patients able to do so will make their own beds.
- 5.) No patient will occupy his bed without undressing.
- 6.) Every patient who is able will wash his face and hands at least every morning, and keep the rest of his body in a clean condition.
- 7.) No loud noises or improper language will be allowed in the wards at any time. All talking will cease at 8:30 p.m.
- 8.) Lounging about the halls is also forbidden.
- 9.) No provisions or liquors of any kind shall be brought within the hospital without permission of the medical officer of the day. Nor will any relatives or friends of patients be allowed to give such supplies to them, without permission from the medical officers of the ward.
- 10.) Patients will give prompt obedience to the stewards and attendants in all lawful commands. Any infractions of discipline, disobedience to orders, drunkenness or disorderly conduct will be promptly punished.

(Notes)

Section IV

Forms

If "COPY THIS" is written after the name of the form, you should copy it and bring it. Otherwise all other forms should be provided for you on Angel Island. We also include the baking recipes, equipment check-out form, and the squad rotation schedules. Since the Hospital Rotation is an optional part of the program the following information can be used to add the medical component to the program on rainy days.

- (A) E.L.P. Evaluation
- (B) Student Equipment List
- (C) Food Purchasing Checklist **(COPY FOR SHOPPING)**
- (D) Parent Contract **(COPY THIS AND BRING TO LHP COORDINATOR)**
- (E) Sample Letters (From the 1860's)
Simple letter in English and Spanish
- (F) Hospital Rotation -Illness Chart
- (G) Hospital Rotation - Patient Sickness Cards
- (H) Discharge Papers **(COPY AND FILL OUT)**
- (I) Civil War Money
- (J) Alternative Squad Rotation Schedules (4/5,5/6,6/6)

(A) ANGEL ISLAND ENVIRONMENTAL LIVING PROGRAM EVALUATION

“The final phase of the Environmental Living Program, evaluation, is possibly the most crucial and certainly the most elusive. In order for the experience to achieve its full potential, students and teachers must evaluate their Environmental Living Program together fully. New skills and perspectives acquired during the experience must be translated into our 20th-century existence.”

-Susan Straight 1974

How successful was our work to orient you to the program? i.e. the workshop and manual? How can we change it?

How successful was your environmental living program? How can we improve it?

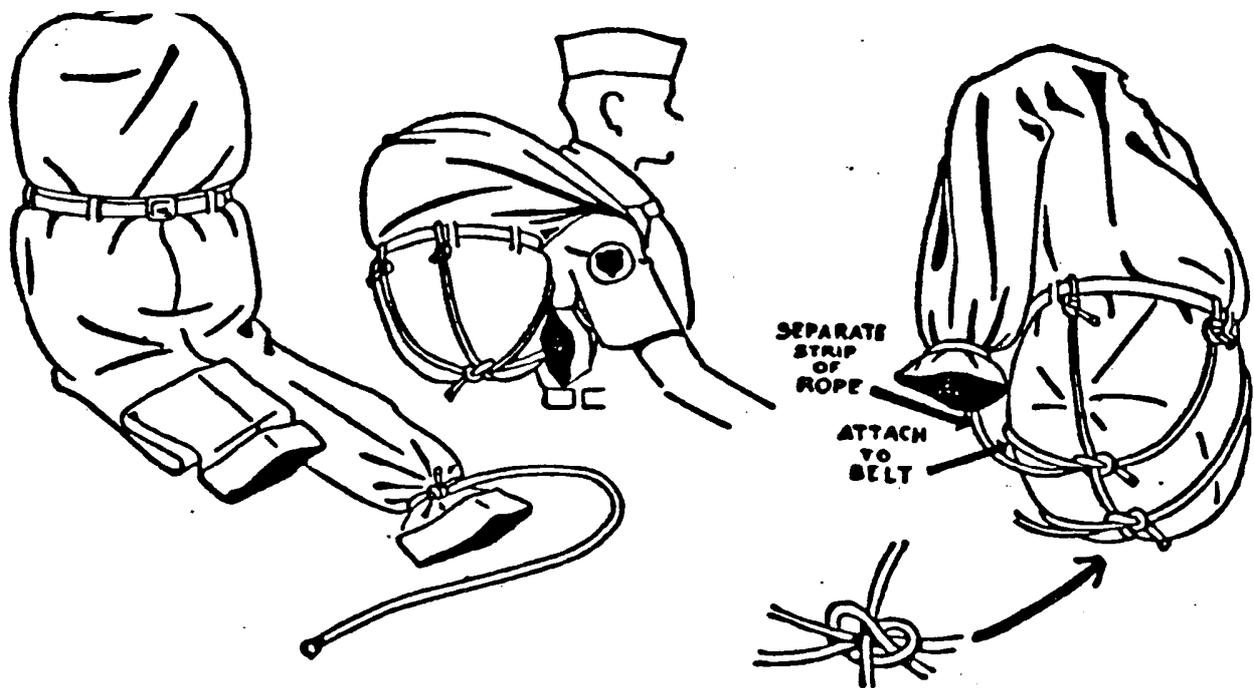
Please mail your comments to:
Park Superintendent, Angel Island State Park, P. O. Box 318, Tiburon CA 94920

(B) PARTICIPANT EQUIPMENT LIST

Each recruit should have in possession upon arrival at Headquarters the following equipment: **Teachers should inspect the new recruits packs before the trip so that they are not over loaded.**

- 1 each Sleeping bag
- 1 each Only the adults may bring a flash light
- 1 each Uniform (new recruits may wear rough, warm civilian clothing, including hat, sturdy shoes, warm jacket) RAINCOAT.
- 1 each Personal grooming equipment. (There is no electricity!)
- 1 each Ration for noon meal on the first day.
For other meals, pots, pans and mess kit are provided at the site.

Another improvised pack is a "pant pack"



Be prepared to carry all your gear.

(C) FOOD PURCHASING CHECK LIST – Feeds 44 People

BAKE HOUSE-- (STORE THESE ITEMS IN A SEPARATE BOX)

- 1 LB BUTTER (NOT MARGARINE)
- 15 LBS WHITE FLOUR
- 6 PKGS ACTIVE YEAST (RAPID RISE)
- 1 CUP SUGAR
- 1 CUP VEGETABLE OIL
- 1/2 CUP SALT
- 1 LB BOX LIGHT BROWN SUGAR
- 1/2 CUP CINNAMON
- 1 BOX RAISINS (OPTIONAL)
- 2 PINTS HEAVY WHIPPING CREAM*
- 1 ROLL PAPER TOWELS
- 1 ROLL ALUMINUM FOIL

*Not sweetened or "Ultra-patuerized!"

DRINKS

- 1 CAN COFFEE
- 1 BOX COFFEE FILTERS
- 3 GALLONS MILK
- 2 CANS COCOA MIX

SUPPER (EVENING MEAL): BEEF STEW

- 5 LBS CHUCK ROAST (Can substitute with chicken or other meat)
- 1 BOTTLE VEGETABLE OIL (For browning meat)
- 3 LBS CARROTS
- 3 LBS POTATOES
- 1/2 HEAD CELERY
- 1 HEAD GARLIC
- 2 LARGE YELLOW ONIONS
- 1 LB GREEN BEANS (Fresh recommended)
- 5 TOMATOES
- 2 CANS TOMATO PASTE
- 1 CUP WHITE FLOUR
- TO TASTE SALT
- TO TASTE PEPPER
- 1-2 PKGS DRY SOUP MIX
- 2 PKGS BEEF STEW MIX
- 1 PKG CHILI SEASONING MIX
- TO TASTE PAPRIKA

SALAD

- 6 TOMATOES
- 2 RED ONIONS
- 2 CUCUMBERS
- 6 RED BELL PEPPERS
- 5 HEADS LETTUCE
- 2 BOTTLES OF DRESSING

FOOD PURCHASING CHECK LIST (CONTINUED)

APPLE CRISP

- 20 YELLOW APPLES
- 2 LEMONS
- 1/2 CUP CINNAMON
- 1 LB LIGHT BROWN SUGAR
- 4 CUPS WHITE FLOUR
- 2 1/2 CUPS BUTTER
- 1LB ROLLED OATS

BREAKFAST

- 5 DOZEN EGGS
- 8 LBS BACON
- 2 GALLONS ORANGE JUICE

DINNER (LUNCH, BACK ON MAINLAND)

- 4 LOAVES BREAD
- 1 LARGE JAR PEANUT BUTTER
- 2 LARGE JARS JAM
- 1 PER PERSON APPLES
- 1 PER PERSON FRUIT JUICE BOXES*
- 5 BAGS BABY CARROTS
- 1 PER PERSON SANDWICH BAGS
- 1 PER PERSON BROWN PAPER LUNCH BAGS

MISCELLANEOUS NEEDS

- 1 BOTTLE SUN BLOCK
- 1 BOTTLE OIL
- 1 ROLL ALUMINUM FOIL
- 4 PER PERSON GARBAGE BAGS (only if it may rain)
- 1 BOX FIRE STARTER (**No Self-lighting Charcoal**)
- 1 BOX MATCHES
- 4 PEELERS
- 1 CAN OPENER
- 1-3 LARGE COOKING SPOONS
- 4-5 KNIVES (For the students/soldiers to use-**We do not provide**)
- 1BOTTLE LIQUID DISH SOAP
- 1PACKAGE SPONGES with SCOURING PADS
- 2-3 ROLLS PAPER TOWELS
- 1 PER PERSON PENCILS
- 1/2 GALLON BLEACH
- 1 SMALL BAG COFFEE BEANS (STUDENTS WILL GRIND THE COFFEE)
- ICE CHESTS, WOODEN BOXES, BASKETS, OR CARDBOARD

***HINT: If your vehicle is parked in Tiburon, you could leave box drinks for lunch in an ice chest in town, rather than hauling them back and forth.**

(D) Parent Contract

(COPY THIS AND BRING TO LHP COORDINATOR: EACH CHAPORONE MUST COMPLETE)

Angel Island State Park Environmental Living Program
Parent Supervisor Orientation and Commitment

Thank you for your interest in the Environmental Living Program, "ELP," at Angel Island State Park. Our program is at historic Camp Reynolds, where you and your children become soldiers in the U.S. Army of 1864. You need to have a thorough understanding of what is expected of you in this program.

This program is a type of Environmental Living Program (ELP) called a Living History Program. By "Living History", we mean that you will go back in time and actually live an overnight historic experience. By fully immersing ourselves and setting good examples for the students, we can learn, by living, how people interacted with their environment. To fully engage the students, we require THEM to do thorough preparation, role-playing and problem-solving. Your job is to facilitate their engagement--not by "helping them" with answers--but by guiding them to the answers. Children will try to return back to the 21st century. Only if you steer them back to 1864 will they maintain the learning experience.

Avoid 21st century anachronisms. Flashlights, Coleman lanterns, amplified music, stoves, and video games are out of place. The teacher will bring one flashlight for emergency use only. No tents; you must sleep with the class in the brick Quartermaster Building.

You will be backpacking all of your personal equipment (some sections uphill) for 1 1/2 miles. At night, all participants are assigned to a watch schedule to ensure safety. Sleeping arrangements are shared wooden beds in an open-room barracks. Use of alcohol is prohibited while participating in the program. The use of tobacco is discouraged and allowed only in designated areas.

You will be a sergeant. We expect you to stand at attention and take orders from officers. Please take this seriously. **You must set an example for the privates (students) or else the experience collapses.** Leave the present day behind as you re-enact a day in 1864 at Camp Reynolds. Dress the part of a sergeant in Company B, Third Artillery. Costumes are often simple in construction, but add immeasurably to your sense of living the life of a historic figure.

COMMITMENT: I will participate as an adult supervisor in the Angel Island State Park Environmental Living Program. I have read the orientation/rules listed above and agree to comply with those rules and directions given by the teacher and state park staff at all times.

SIGNATURE

DATE

(E) Sample Letters: Historically Accurate and simple letters in English and Spanish

October 21, 1864

Dearest Aubrey,

I embrace this opportunity to write and inform you that all is well at home, and trust that this letter finds you vigorous in condition as well as in spirit. News of your enlistment has been the main topic of conversation among family and friends, with each and every one, wishing you the very best during the times ahead. I must advise you however, that all are the most anxious for a chronicle of your experiences at Camp Reynolds, and that you will be obliged to recount each and every moment of your adventure when you return home.

Since your departure, the hours seem reluctant to fulfill their prescribed duty in passing. Each minute seems to take longer than the last to pass onto the next making the hour of your return seem like an eternity. We hope that for you, time does not take such a difficult path to its appointed goal.

Aubrey, I must confess, that despite abundant assurances from your Captain, your Father and I remain concerned about your duty at Camp Reynolds. Accounts of a soldier's life with its many hardships do not lend comfort to a parent's thoughts. The rigors of training and the nature of rations could scarcely compare to the abundant comforts of home of which you are most completely aware. We must then take consolation and courage from the patriotism that you have displayed in defense of our Country's cause and pride in your commitment to honor of service. We await your safe and swift return.

As always, we remain, yours lovingly,

Mother and Father

1863

Dearest Child:

It's been a long time since you left home to fight in this ugly war. All of your brothers and sisters miss you terribly --- not to mention your faithful pets....

Are you distinguishing yourself in battle? Have you made any friends in your squad? Did you have any turkey on Thanksgiving or do you eat only the army rations, such as hardtack.

Please write to us if time allows you. We all send our love and warmest thoughts.

Your Family,

Mom and Dad

Dear Daughter:

We write to you in hopes that this letter will reach you soon and cheer up the long cold days and nights of battle.

We read the newspaper anxiously looking for news of your squad and your commanding officers.

Please hurry home. We can't wait to prepare the celebration feast when we hear you are on your way.

With Hugs and Kisses, Your Family

1863

Queridísimo Hijo:

Hace ya mucho tiempo que saliste de casa para luchar en esa guerra horrible. Todos tus hermanos y hermanas te extrañan muchísimo -- sin mencionar tus mascotas fieles ...

Te estas distinguiendo en la batalla? Has hecho amigos en tu peloton? Comieron guajolote en el día de acción de gracias o solamente pudieron comer las raciones de la armada?

Por favor escribenos si tienes tiempo. Te enviamos todo nuestra amor y los deseos mas calidos..

Tu Familia,

Queridísima Hija:

Te escribimos deseando que esta carta te llegue pronto y te alegre los largos días y noches de batalla..

Leemos el periodico con ansiedad esperando encontrar noticias de tu peleton y de tus comandantes..

Por favor regresa pronto a casa. No podemos esperar para preparar el festejo de celebracion cuando sepamos que vienes de camino!!!

Con muchos besos y abrazos

Tu familia que mucho te quiere

(F) Illness Symptom Chart

Symptom	Measles	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid	Malaria	Pneumonia	Dysentery
TEMPRATURE	Fever	Fever	Fever	Fever	Fever	Fever	Sometimes a fever
LUNGS	Cough					Dry Cough	
SKIN	Rash		Rash				
EYES	Light hurts						
STOMACH		Nausea/vomiting	Nausea	Nausea			
THROAT			Sore				
PULSE			Rapid				
BODY	Red spots	Blisters/red spots		Maybe red spots			
STOOL				Bloody			
COMPLAINT	Body Aches	Chills, back ache	Muscle pain	Pain in arms, legs, loss of appetite	Chills and sweats, weakness	Chills, pain in chest	Abdominal cramps, loss of appetite
TREATMENT	Rest, cool clothe to head	Keep warm, wash blisters	Quinine	Rest, Calomel for stool	Cold compress, Quinine, Whiskey	Keep warm, Quinine, Whiskey	Quinine, Paregoric for Diarrhea

(G) Patient Cards to Cut Out

MALARIA

Symptoms:

Hot Head

Weak - "whenever I move, it feels like I'm going to fall."

Sweats and Chills

"No" to everything else.

PNEUMONIA

Symptoms

Cough and Cough

Chest Hurts

Feel Awful

Chills

Fever

"No" to everything else

MEASLES

Symptoms:

Red spots all over your body

It hurts whenever you move

Fever

Cough

Eyes hurt in sunlight

"No" to everything else

TYPHOID FEVER

Symptoms

Head feels very hot

Headache

Not eaten in days

Fever

Nausea

Pains in back, arms and legs

Red Spots on body

"No" to everything else

DYSENTERY

Symptoms:

Occasional Fever

Pains in Stomach (abdomen)

Not eaten in days

Soft and bloody stool

GUNSHOT WOUND TO THE LEG

Symptoms:

Bloody leg

Foot numb

Weak

(H) Discharge Papers

To All whom it may Concern:



Know ye, That _____ (*Student's Name*)
a _____ (*Private or Corporal*) Of Captain _____ (*Teacher's Name*)
Company (B) 3rd Regiment of Artillery. Volunteered to be enrolled on the _____ (*Date*) day of
_____ (*Month*) one thousand eight hundred and sixty three to serve three years or until the end of the
war, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States. This _____ (*Date*) day of _____ (*Month*),
1866 at Angel Island by reason of honorable discharge. (NO objection to being re-enlisted is known to
exist.)

Said _____ (*Private or Corporal*) was born in _____ (*Town*) the State of _____ (*State*), is
15 years of age, four feet eleven inches high, _____ (*Light or Dark*) complexion, _____ (*Eye color*) eyes, _____ (*Color of*
hair) hair, and by occupation, when enrolled a _____ (*Occupation of the time period*).
Given at Angel Island (Camp Reynolds) this _____ (*Date*) day of _____ (*Month*) 1866.

Major George P. Andrews
Commanding the Reg't.

**Make copies of the following page.
Fill in the blanks for each soldier.**

To All whom it may Concern:



Know ye, That _____
a _____ Of Captain _____
Company (B) 3rd Regiment of Artillery. Volunteered to be enrolled on the ___ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and sixty three to serve three years or until the end of the war, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States. This ___ day of _____, 1866 at Angel Island by reason of honorable discharge. (NO objection to being re-enlisted is known to exist.)
Said _____ was born in _____ the State of _____, is 15 years of age, four feet eleven inches high, _____ complexion, _____ eyes _____ hair, and by occupation, when enrolled a _____.
Given at Angel Island (Camp Reynolds) this ___ day of _____ 1866.

Major George P. Andrews
Commanding the Reg't.

To All whom it may Concern:



Know ye, That _____
a _____ Of Captain _____
Company (B) 3rd Regiment of Artillery. Volunteered to be enrolled on the ___ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and sixty three to serve three years or until the end of the war, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States. This ___ day of _____, 1866 at Angel Island by reason of honorable discharge. (NO objection to being re-enlisted is known to exist.)
Said _____ was born in _____ the State of _____, is 15 years of age, four feet eleven inches high, _____ complexion, _____ eyes _____ hair, and by occupation, when enrolled a _____.
Given at Angel Island (Camp Reynolds) this ___ day of _____ 1866.

Major George P. Andrews
Commanding the Reg't.

(I) Confederate & Union Money of the Time Period



(J) Squad Schedule 4 Squads and 5 Rotations

BRING AT LEAST FOUR COPIES IF NEEDED

SQUAD# _____ SQUAD NAME _____

Afternoon Rotations

	1:00- 1:45	1:45- 2:30	2:30- 3:15	3:15- 4:00	4:00- 4:45
Kitchen Patrol	1	Free	4	3	2
Militia Drill	2	1	Free	4	3
Flag Signaling	3	2	1	Free	4
Baking	4	3	2	1	Free
Compass Hike	Free	4	3	2	1

NIGHT WATCH SCHEDULE

SQUAD 1	10:00 PM – Midnight	SQUAD 3	2:00 AM – 4:00 AM
SQUAD 2	Midnight - 2:00 AM	SQUAD 4	4:00 AM – 6:00 AM

MORNING CLEAN UP CHORES

SQUAD 1	SQUAD 2	SQUAD 3	SQUAD 4
Sweep Sleeping- Quarters	Pick-up Trash & Sweep Clean Bathrooms	Clean Mess Gear	Sweep Kitchen Area

Squad Schedule

5 Squads and 6 Activities

BRING AT LEAST FIVE COPIES IF NEEDED

SQUAD# _____ SQUAD NAME _____

Afternoon Rotations

	1:00- 1:45	1:45- 2:30	2:30- 3:15	3:15- 4:00	4:00- 4:45	4:45 5:30
Kitchen Patrol	1	5	Free	4	3	2
Militia Drill	2	1	5	Free	4	3
Flag Signaling	3	2	1	5	Free	4
Baking	4	3	2	1	5	Free
Compass Hike	Free	4	3	2	1	5
Extra Activity	5	Free	4	3	2	1

NIGHT WATCH SCHEDULE

SQUAD 1	10:30 PM – Midnight	SQUAD 4	3:00 AM – 4:30 AM
SQUAD 2	Midnight - 1:30 AM	SQUAD 5	4:30 AM – 6:00 AM
SQUAD 3	1:30 AM - 3:00 AM		

MORNING CLEAN UP CHORES

SQUAD 1	SQUAD 2	SQUAD 3	SQUAD 4	SQUAD 5
Sweep Sleeping- Quarters	Pick-up Trash	Clean Mess Gear	Sweep Kitchen Area	Clean Bathrooms Trash/Sweep

Squad Schedule

6 Squads and 6 Activities

BRING AT LEAST SIX COPIES IF NEEDED

SQUAD# _____ SQUAD NAME _____

Afternoon Rotations

	1:00- 1:45	1:45- 2:30	2:30- 3:15	3:15- 4:00	4:00- 4:45	4:45 5:30
Kitchen Patrol	1	6	5	4	3	2
Militia Drill	2	1	6	5	4	3
Flag Signaling	3	2	1	6	5	4
Baking	4	3	2	1	6	5
Compass Hike	5	4	3	2	1	6
Extra Activity	6	5	4	3	2	1

NIGHT WATCH SCHEDULE

SQUAD 1 10:00 PM – 11:30PM	SQUAD 4 2:30 AM – 4:00 AM
SQUAD 2 11:30 PM - 1:00 AM	SQUAD 5 4:00 AM – 5:30 AM
SQUAD 3 1:00 AM - 2:30 AM	SQUAD 6 5:30 AM - 7:00 AM

MORNING CLEAN UP CHORES

SQUAD 1	SQUAD 2	SQUAD 3	SQUAD 4	SQUAD 5	SQUAD 6
Sweep Sleeping- Quarters	Pick-up Trash	Clean Mess Gear	Sweep Kitchen Area	Clean Bathrooms Sweep/Trash	Pack Supplies

Examples of Student Cadences

Golden Eagles Squad

Eagles fight all day and night,
We don't ever get a fright,
We aim our cannons at the rebels,
We fight to chase away the devils.

(Sound off)

Freedom Fighters Squad

The Freedom Fighters fight all day,
Even when it's dark and gray,
We don't care if we die,
All we care is that we try.

(Sound off)

Union Eagles Squad

Union Eagles fly all day,
We make sure the Union will stay,
We fight in the Civil War,
We can always take some more.

(Sound off)

North Stars

I am fighting for the north,
Training, marching, back and forth,
Soldiers here are full of fear,
Hoping Confederates won't come near.

(Sound off)

We march all day in single file,
Up and down Angel Isle.
Makin' sure there comes the day,
Stars and stripes are here to stay!

(Sound off)

Shooting Stars Squad

We hold our muskets day and night,
Getting ready for the fight,
Aiming cannons at the rebels,
To destroy all those devils.

(Sound off)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Angel Island: Jewel of San Francisco Bay Francis J. Clauss
available from Angel Island Assoc. for \$10. (415) 435-3522

Rebels and Yanks: The Fighting Men of the Civil War William C. Davis.
Salamander Books Ltd. 1991

Recipes, Cooking Practices and Foods of the Civil War Era Jim Long
available from Angel Island Association (415) 435-3522, or:
Long Creek Herbs (417) 779-5450
Route 4, Box 730
Oak Grove, Arkansas 72660

The Civil War Cookbook William C. Davis. Courage Books 1993

The Civil War Songbook Richard Crawford. Dover Publications 1977

Fortress Alcatraz
available from Golden Gate National Park Assoc.
by calling (415) 705-1205

VIDEO:

"California's Gold": Angel Island episode #408. (800) 266-KPBS

"Race to Freedom"

MUSIC:

Songs of the Civil War Columbia, various artists. Available from Tower Records

The 97'th Regimental String Band has recorded five albums of Civil War Tunes.
To order phone (813) 391-4565

WEBSITES:

www.angelisland.org

www.angelisland.com

www.ncwa.org / Speaker's Bureau

www.cwreenactors.com

<http://www.hatsinthebelfry.com/page/H/CTGY/hm>

http://www.sullivanpress.com/civil_war.htm

Suggested Reading List

- Angle, Paul. A Pictorial History of the Civil War Years. Recently issued in paperback, this book is a trove of valuable photographic material. Angle, a respected historian, presents an engaging narrative. This book is geared for older students (about 8th grade).
- Beatty, Patricia. Charley Skedaddle. A young 'Bowery Boy' runs off to seek revenge for his older brother killed at Gettysburg. Terrified of battle he 'skedaddles' and becomes a deserter.
- Beatty, Patricia., Who Comes with Cannons? A young girl, Truth Hopkins, becomes part of the mysterious and dangerous Underground Railroad.
- Beatty, Patricia. Jayhawker, Lije Tulley is a Jayhawker, a person who is bent on abolishing slavery.
- Beatty, Patricia and Robbins, Phillip. Eben Tyen, Powdermonkey, A story of a 13 year old who fights on the Confederate ship, the Merrimack.
- Beatty, Patricia, Turn Homeward Hannalee. A millhand shipped from Georgia must work in a northern mill.
- Buckmaster, Henrietta, Flight to Freedom. A book about the Underground Railroad for older students.
- Chang, Ina A Separate Battle, Women and the Civil War. Each chapter focuses on one woman or a group of women and their participation in the Civil War.
- Coffey, Vincent J. The Battle of Gettysburg. Illustrated with paintings, maps, photographs, and portraits, this title presents the events of the Civil War that led to the Battle of Gettysburg and describes the battle and its aftermath.
- Cox, Clinton. Undying Glory, The Story of Massachusetts 54th Regiment. They came from 22 states to fight for the Union cause. They were the black men of the "Glory" regiment.
- Crane, Stephen. The Red Badge of Courage. A classic about a young man's first taste of battle. For older readers.
- Ferris, Jeri. Walking the Road to Freedom. The story of the Underground Railroad for older students.

- Freedman, Russell. Lincoln: A Photobiography. Excellent. A biography filled with photographs that describes the times and issues of Lincoln's life. A Newberry Honor Book
- Fritz, Jean, Brady. Brady accidentally discovers the Underground Railroad station in his small Pennsylvania town, and is confused by his father's denial, and then endangers the effort because he cannot keep his mouth shut.
- Hamilton, Virginia and Anthony Burns. The Defeat and Triumph of a Fugitive Slave. This is a story of a twenty year old slave who fled from Virginia to Boston in 1854. It tells of his arrest and trial and his struggle to maintain his faith in humanity.
- Hansen, Joyce. Out From This Place. Reconstruction from the freed slaves point of view.
- Hayman, Leroy. The Death of Lincoln: A Pictorial History of the Assassination. A fascinating, well-researched history of the assassination, this book reinforces students' learning about the Civil War. Photographs and sketches are included.
- Hunt, Irene. Across Five Aprils. The Creighton family becomes involved in the Civil War in April, 1861 on their farm in Illinois. This story tells how each family member was affected.
- Hurmence, Belinda. Tancy. Tancy is a young slave girl who is freed and discovers the meaning of freedom.
- Kantor, Mackinlay. Gettysburg. History comes alive in this engrossing, easily read account of the battle.
- Kassem, Lou. Listen for Rachel. This is an American Civil War story based on the Appalachian legend that if one hears hoofbeats, Miss Rachel is riding to tend the sick.
- Lester, Julius. To Be a Slave. This book provides primary sources of what it was like to be a slave. Incidences gathered during the 1940's by WPA writers.
- Lunn, Janet. The Root Cellar. A book about time travel to the 1860's
- Monjo, F.N. Me, and Willie and Pa. The story of Abraham Lincoln is told in this book from the viewpoint of his son, Tad.
- Murphy, Jim. The Boy's War. Based on diary entries of boys as young as 12 who fought in the Civil War. A great book!

Petry, Ann. Harriet Tubman: Conductor of the Underground Railroad. A sensitive account is given here of the woman who led more than 300 black fugitives to freedom through the Underground Railroad.

Reit, Seymour. Behind Rebel Lines: The Incredible Story of Emma Edmonds, a Civil War Spy. Historians estimate that over 400 women posed as men to fight in the Civil War. This story is about Emma who disguised herself as Pvt. Franklin Thompson.

Shura, Mary Francis. Gentle Annie. The True Story of a Civil War Nurse. Based on the true story of Annie Etheridge who was one of 18 women from Michigan who became nurses on Civil War battlefields.

Smucker, Barbara. Runaway to Freedom. This novel, based on the Underground Railroad, is written from a Canadian's point of view. Authentic, firsthand accounts were used in forming this story.

Sterling, Dorothy. Forever Free: The Story of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Wisler, G. Clifton. Thunder of the Tennessee. A young, Texas boy enlists as a Confederate soldier and learns the gritty and ugly reality of war.

Teacher Information

Phone numbers to call for Emergencies

For EMERGENCIES ONLY, 24 Hour Number

First call:

Northern Dispatch for state parks

(916) 358-1300

If no answer call:

Marin Emergency Dispatch

(415) 472-0911

Otherwise, during business hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. call:

ANGEL ISLAND STATE PARK HEADQUARTERS

(415) 435-5390

Rules of the Facilities

- 1.) You are responsible if any member of your group breaks the rules
 - clean thoroughly
 - behave as if it were the 1860's
 - keep state property in place and intact

- 2.) You MUST have nightwatches to:
 - protect everyone from oil lamp fires (lanterns are used by adults)
 - prevent sleep-walkers from walking into danger
 - escort those who need to use the restroom

EMERGENCIES CALL

NORTHERN DISPATCH FOR CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

(916) 358-1300

ANGEL ISLAND STATE PARK