

The city of Racine has 2 cannons

I am here to request that these cannons be appraised and that we be advised as to the care and preservation.

The 1862 Smooth bore civil war cannon, which is located in Mound Cemetery, known as the 'Union'. This confederate cannon was captured by federal troops during the civil war at Fort Zollicofer. In 1872 Henry S. Durand bought the cannon at a sale in Chicago.

The carriage having fallen to disrepair and eventually lost. In 1998 a small group of citizens began a fund raising effort to restore and returned to Mound Cemetery, to be displayed near the civil war graves as it was originally displayed.

This was a three-year project. The white oak wheels rebuilt in Metal. During this time Wayne E. Stark, a civil war gun expert in Baden PA was contacted to assist in gathering information about this cannon from what numbers could be found under the rust and measurements. He responded, "That is appears to be an oversized 6 pounder iron field gun. He also responded "Based on all this, I believe the Racine gun has tremendous historical significance. It is believed that only six were made. At the time of restoration it was documented that the 'Union' was one of two remaining. The cannons value was estimated at nearly \$100,000.00.

The second cannon now located in West Racine was presented to the city of Racine by the Forty and Eight branch of Racine's American Legion Post 76, Racine area veterans of the World War on May 29, 1929.

In the early nineties, John Matthews of the Racine Historical Society and Museum was contacted through a survey conducted by a retired Professor and Historian in Alabama who was compiling a comprehensive list of surviving WWI trophy or memorial cannons, to some extent in co-operation with the army's Ordinance Museum in Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. With the scrap drives of WWII and the building booms and relocation of post WWII period old relics disappeared like an endangered species. Thus the reason for the survey. After photographing and sending off a description the reply came back. "This is not a 'French 75' nor a French anything. Rather it appears to be a now **rare specimen** of an Austrian or (Autro-Hungarian) field howistzer, one of which is on display in the Army's artillery museum at Fort Sill, OK.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF SURVIVING CIVIL WAR ARTILLERY (Excerpts)

Cannon at Selected Parks and Forts

This listing was provided by Civil War artillery historian Wayne Stark, who created and maintains the "National Register of Surviving Civil War Artillery" containing **5,499** known survivors. A member of the Company of Military Historians, Mr. Stark is a nationally recognized authority on Civil War era cannon. He is well known to the subscribers of *The Artilleryman* as the compiler of the Register, and has performed invaluable service in making his research in the ordnance records of both the Union and Confederate armies available to researchers everywhere.

Mr. Stark recently co-authored *The Big Guns: Civil War Siege, Seacoast and Naval Cannon*, with Edwin Olmstead and Spencer C. Tucker. He welcomes queries about his work; if you have questions regarding the cannon listed below or information about his recently published book, e-mail him at starkgun@usaor.net.

***The Big Guns* helps rescue two stolen howitzers**




How to order your own copy of *The Big Guns*

Mr. Stark has generously entered into a collaboration with the Civil War Artillery Page to make this material available to a wider public. The following table lists battlefield parks, forts, and other historic sites with collections of ten or more cannon; click on a link to see a complete list of the cannon at that location. Specific locations noted are the most recent known; however, some of these may have changed.

This list is now complete only in the sense of the goal we originally set for ourselves. We will continue to add smaller collections from time to time, beginning with such places of historical interest as Andersonville, Harpers Ferry, Fort Morgan and Fort Pickens.

For illustrations and descriptions of the enormous variety of ordnance to be found at the sites listed below, see:

The Encyclopedia of Civil War Artillery UPDATED

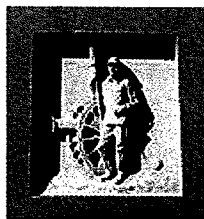
BATTLEFIELD PARK OR FORT	NUMBER OF CANNON
Andersonville GA 	8
Antietam MD	48
Chickamauga-Chattanooga TN	276
Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania VA	50
Ft. Donelson TN	25
Ft. Hamilton NY	10
Ft. Leavenworth KS	18
Ft. McHenry MD	15
Ft. Leslie J. McNair DC	17
Ft. Monroe VA	22
Ft. Moultrie SC	19
Ft. Niagara NY	35
Ft. Pulaski GA	15
Ft. Sill OK	41
Ft. Sumter SC	20
Ft. Taylor FL	14
Ft. Washington MD	12
Gettysburg PA	390
Harpers Ferry, WV 	6
Jefferson Barracks MO	12
Kennesaw Mountain GA	19
Manassas VA	39 + 2 at old courthouse
Mare Island Navy Yard CA 	9
Norfolk Naval Shipyard	17 + 3 at Portsmouth
Pea Ridge AR	22
Petersburg VA	84
Richmond VA	33+ 18 on display in Richmond

<u>Rock Island Arsenal IL</u>	26
<u>Shiloh TN</u>	218
<u>Stones River TN</u>	26
<u>USMA West Point NY</u>	73
<u>U.S. Navy Yard, Washington DC</u>	49
<u>Vicksburg MS</u>	150
<u>Watervliet Arsenal NY</u>	19+ 1 on display at City Hall
<u>Wilson's Creek MO</u>	13
TOTAL	1854 + 24



THE CIVIL WAR ARTILLERY PAGE

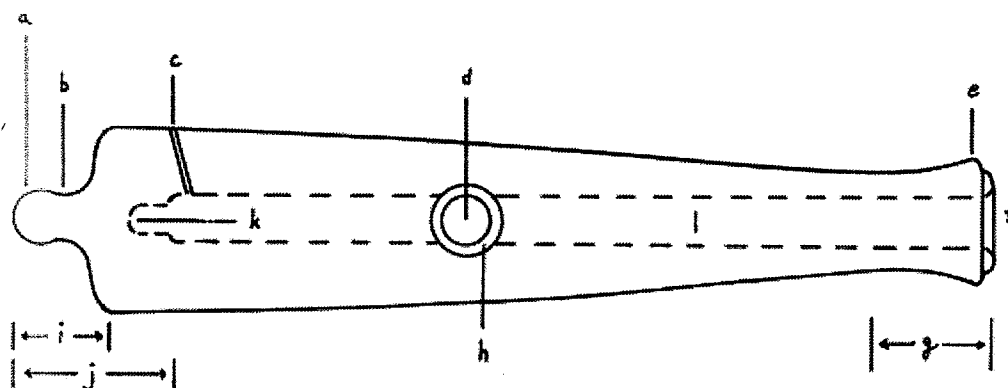
My thanks to Lowell Boileau for the use of his 'starstrip' graphic.



THE CIVIL WAR ARTILLERY PAGE

Cannon Markings

This schematic may also be useful for identifying the placement of markings described below. (From Dean S. Thomas, *Cannons: An Introduction to Civil War Artillery*)



- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a - knob | g - muzzle |
| b - neck | h - rimbase |
| c - vent | i - cascable |
| d - trunnion | j - breech |
| e - muzzle swell | k - chamber |
| f - muzzle face | l - bore |

[NOTE: The following information appears as Appendix I in the new artillery book, *The Big Guns: Civil War Siege, Seacoast and Naval Cannon*, by Edwin Olmstead, Wayne E. Stark and Spencer C. Tucker. It is reproduced with the express permission of the publisher and holder of the copyright, Museum Restoration Service. For information about this book and/or how to order a copy, e-mail author Wayne Stark at starkgun@usaor.net, or write him at 213 Woodcroft Road, Baden, PA, 15005.]

These guidelines will aid novice mark readers to locate the majority of legible markings on most surviving American cannon. Many exceptions to the information provided here will be encountered, especially on early cannon and those produced by other than established gun foundries, both Union and Confederate.

U.S. Army and Navy Cannon Before 1820

Markings, when present at all, are often found on the upper breech, base ring, or first reinforce. They are usually not found on muzzle or trunnion faces. Early cannon lack some of the markings later required by regulations of both services: foundry designation, Registry number, weight, year of manufacture,

inspector's initials, and foundry number.

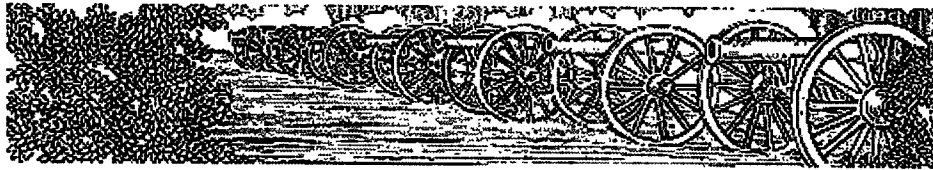
U.S. Army Cannon, 1820-1860

The Army Registry number and initials of the individual inspecting are located on the muzzle face, their positions varying by foundry and Pattern year. The year of manufacture and foundry identification appear on the left and right trunnion faces, respectively. The weight, in pounds, is marked on the breech, either above or below the knob. "U.S." usually appears on the tube top between the trunnions. Circa 1850, foundry numbers were located on the rimbase above the right trunnion.

West Point Foundry's own internal foundry numbers are depicted by roman numerals crudely cut into one side of knobs on cannon cast as early as 1826. Arabic numbers on top of the knob replaced them by 1844. During the 1850s, foundry numbers are often found on both knob and right rimbase.

Tredegar Foundry's internal foundry numbers are often found on the upper muzzle face of Army cannon produced at least through 1846. By 1858, they are usually located on the right rimbase.

On some iron fieldpieces, evidently made for state militia during the 1820s and 1830s, markings are either absent or, when present, reflect no system at all.



U.S. Army Cannon, 1861-1885

Some carryover from earlier mark locations will be found on cannon produced for Army Ordnance early in 1861. These pre-1861 mark locations were also frequently retained on cannon produced in small quantities or for various states. Most often, foundry identification, Registry number, year of manufacture, inspector's initials, and weight are on the muzzle face. The foundry number is on the right rimbase, and "U.S." is on top of the tube between the trunnions. While specific to Parrott rifles, Table 8.2 on page 116 can be used as a guide to potential mark locations on any cannon.

U.S. Navy Cannon, 1820-1871

Most U.S. Navy cannon have the founder's identity, Registry number, and weight marked on the base ring or, on those lacking one, along the base line behind the vent. The initials of the officer inspecting are found on the left trunnion, usually beneath a "P" for "Proofed." The year of manufacture is found on the right trunnion, frequently below the cannon's bore size designation. Prior to 1855, the weight is usually marked using the British hundredweight system; after 1855 it is expressed in pounds. A plain anchor is found on the tube top between or behind the trunnions of most iron Navy cannon dated after 1840. A fouled anchor and other identifying markings are found on top of the tube behind the trunnions and on the upper breech of Dahlgren boat howitzers.

Unlike U.S. Army cannon, those for the Navy normally have no markings on muzzle faces. There are three exceptions: 1. "WATER CORE" on the muzzle faces of some large Parrott rifles indicates casting by Rodman's process; 2. Tredegar usually marked its foundry number on the upper muzzle face of Navy cannon it cast prior to the Civil War; 3. Most bronze Dahlgren boat howitzers cast at USNY Washington have one or two letters on the lower muzzle face representing their internal "foundry numbers."

Confederate Cannon

No known Confederate army or navy regulation specified the marking of cannon. Therefore,

Confederate foundry marking practices were inconsistent. Registry numbers were not always assigned or required. Bronze Napoleons cast by Augusta, Columbus, and Macon Arsenals have nearly all markings on muzzle faces, including Registry numbers, much like the U.S. Army during and after the Civil War. Cannon made by Leeds, Reading, Tredegar, and some others generally reflect pre-Civil War Army marking practice. Other than the three arsenals mentioned, however, none consistently assigned Registry numbers differing from its own internal foundry numbers. With the exception of some Brooke rifles bearing their own series of Registry numbers, a fourdigit foundry number on the upper muzzle face served as the identification number of cannon cast by Tredegar. Many surviving cannon tubes, considered to be authentic and of Confederate origin, bear no markings.

The Confederate navy, mostly represented by Brooke rifles and smoothbores, had no specific marking system of its own although its cannon are adequately, if inconsistently, marked.

Post-Civil War U.S. Arsenal arabic inventory numbers are frequently found on or near the breech, base ring, base line, or knob of Confederate cannon. Roman numerals usually relate to references in capture reports.

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