

THE CANNON'S MOUTH

*newsletter of the
California Historical Artillery Society*

"Mike Johnson Chronicles"



August 2026

The staff here at the Cannon's Mouth hope that you had a good summer. There was an event at Graeagle on the 4th of July, there is an "After-Action Report" by Michael Berry. In this addition of The Cannon's Mouth, you will find upcoming events as well as articles by Ken Dombroski regarding the history of the unit, Alan Ginos on the horses at Graeagle, safety from Terry Thompson and an excellent book review from Judith Bowling as well as avoiding and treating heat related illnesses. Additional articles that are still coming and may be coming in the November Cannon's Mouth.

Commanders after action report:

Graeagle is a small town in the Lassen County area by Donner Pass. Great weather in the mountains all weekend and was a scenic drive up there. Friday July 3 arrived at the closed gate near the fire house but drove around the dusty trail in the back to a welcoming party of the 72nd New York. I received my orders to make camp at the grove of trees at the north end of the fence. After an exciting work party of removing freshly laid cow piles, large pinecones and tree debris, we settled into a working camp and a street to maneuver the horses. After some time, Allen Ginos and Dan Mc Klusky arrived with the horses and Mark and I, Allen and Dave set up picket, tents, etc. The Horses settled on the picket line without an incident that night. Next morning we dropped the cannon off at the appropriate site with the help of CHAS horse team for both battles. No safety issues present and all horses were in good, capable hands and all of the horses looked great; you would be proud! I facilitated chief of the piece along with my trusty Gun Corporal Mark Olderidge, Pvt. Abigail Berry and some new recruits from the 72nd to help pitch in to help. Now we waited, hunkering down in the grass for a surprise union attack. With the help of our Calvary riders Mike Creager and his team Sargent, we eagerly rush in to battle to get captured... yah. But we played very well with the confederates. Second battle union won and same scenario, lots of powder to go boom and my gun crew did an excellent job. I will report that there were no safety issues present. After a small or no meal, if you are late, you do not get to eat, there

was a brilliant firework display. Allen and Dan stayed at the camp to watch over the horses. No safety issues reported.

Sunday was a great breakfast at the firehouse that the 72nd hosted. Then afterwards, everyone joined in the parade, with lots of people and good exposure to the general public. Overall, this is a good event for us and 72nd would love for us to come back. Especially attending Redding event coming up soon.

Your faithful and humble servant,
Lt. Michael G Berry XO in command

Horse training and disciplining, Graeagle examples from Alan's perspective

First let me start by giving my feeling about treating horses. I'm always kind and gentle until a horse needs to be disciplined in some way for misbehaving. Even then the least aggressive discipline starts with and only gets more aggressive as needed. One thing we seem to do regularly as a unit is apply stronger than necessary discipline to get a horse to do something, and usually when it is our fault in the first place. Let me give an example.

We have the horses tacked on the line, and then because we always run late, we hurry them to the limber and jerk them around aggressively to get them hooked up. A horse does not quite get in line, so we jerk and push aggressively (and yell and/or swear at them) to get them in line. I use the tugs to steer them which way I want them to go in or out, back up, or have a horse holder lead them forward if more clearance is needed. This keeps them calm and not picking up on our hurry up anxiety.

At the last few prior events to Graeagle including Mahon and Castle Noz, we had the experience of the wheel team of Grio and Gracie not performing well after the first battle. The off-horse Gracie would get wound up upon cannon or musket fire in the 2nd battle on and would come hard left into Grio and the driver almost seeming to try and run them over. At Mahon the answer was to keep the team moving well off the field after dropping the gun. Not acceptable at all and needing to try something else. So, we did a change up at Graeagle.

Gracie was moved to the drive position for the first time since we got her and Grio to off, also for the first time. The first thing I noticed before we left camp was that Grio started pawing at the breeching in her front. Now on the picket line she has a cute habit of picking up one front leg and holding it up as if looking for attention. On the team this action translated to her

pawing now with the lifted leg and potentially getting caught up in the breeching. She also was kicking at the tugs to her rear and of course would get over the tugs. So discipline was needed and applied by pulling the reins sharply to engage the bit in her mouth each time she lifted her front leg and/or kicked at the tugs. Not a sharp jerk but an instantaneous pull tied to her misbehavior. Timing is crucial and has to come right at the instant. These actions worked and got her to quit doing it for most of the rest of the weekend. But there was another important part missed by most that was to pet her and lavish praise when she was just standing or working correctly—constantly while we were hooked up.

So Grio had to be brought under control before I could even pay much attention to Gracie, who was the reason for the switch in the first place. Now Gracie turned out to be a good drive horse, good puller, and very responsive to bit and leg pressure. Fortunately, she got through the first battle fine and allowed me to concentrate on Grio, while also lavishing praise on Gracie for her good behavior. Of course, the real test would be in the second battle based upon prior experience.

Sure enough, at the first cannon fire of the second battle Gracie went hard right into Grio but was very easy to pull back into control by a pull on the left rein then praise and encouragement when she was quiet. The second cannon fire saw her pull to the right again, but only about half as hard as the first time. Once again left rein pulled her back easily, then more praise when she was quiet. The third round saw her stand quietly with no drama. That got a lot of praise from me. That was all the firing, and without a battle on Sunday but just a parade did not get a chance to confirm how she will do in the next battles we are in at Castle Noz. But I will ride her then too and expect only good reactions, knowing what to do in case she reverts. Once this team is consistently good then other drivers can work on the wheel team.

So, the parade on Sunday and practicing with the team on Saturday without gunfire really confirmed good work from the 4 up we took. With Lt. Dan on Big Guy with Brodie as off in the lead position, it was almost push-button performance with or without the gun attached. Big Guy is such a good puller he dragged lazy old Brodie along, and even though Gracie behind is a good puller, BG often pulled her too. Dan did a good job, and the cannon crew did not have much to complain about with limber placement to pick up the gun.

Hopefully at both Castle Noz in October and Mahon in November we will have enough people to man a 6-up as other horses need work as well.

Upcoming events;

As the ACWA's Castle Noz Civil War Days event in mid-October is coming soon, this information is being included below.

CHAS is participating in ACWA's Castle Noz Civil War Days event on October 16-17-18, 2026, in Snelling, Ca. (In Merced County). At this event CHAS will attend with Artillery piece and one team. The site is Castle Noz, 6101 Keyes Rd, Snelling, CA 95369 (east of Turlock) <https://castlenoz.com/>

Mounted Artillery event. Our new (and a few older members) team will be present.

I need an email response from each of you; can you attend this event? Yes or No,

David Johnson wdjo001@comcast.net or **Alan Ginos** adginos@hotmail.com

In addition, food will be prepared by our Master Field Chef Mike Berry. Unit Trailer will be present with camp gear.

Please plan to arrive Thursday 10/15 to assist in unloading. Arrival time of equipment will be provided during the week before the event..

Your help is greatly appreciated.

- Sponsored by ACWA, inc. School Days on 10/16
- Spacious venue.
- Easy access.
- Limited shade and it will be warm.
- Friendly supportive property owner.
- All CHAS members will need to be paid up to be included in CHAS insurance. And have safety tests completed and/or stamped cards.
- No Administrative support, have membership/safety cards with you.
- We need Multiple people available onsite on Friday to assist in setting up Camp, etc.

Please respond back to **William David Johnson (WDJO001@comcast.net)**.

Additional Upcoming Events

- ACWA Mahon Ranch Elk Grove is 11/5-11/8 details later.
- CHAS Oakdale D Cross Ranch end of season work party and Ferrier visit 11/13-11/14 details later.

The Cannoneer Safety Test

As a CHAS member, everyone is required to take the Cannoneer Safety Test. As a Gun Sargent, I also take a Gunner Safety Test and one of the questions is 'what type of powder is allowed? How much?'. In our round rolling parties, we use 6 oz of cannon grade powder wrapped in double aluminum foil. Per safety requirements, we are allowed 2 oz of Fg grade or 3oz of Cannon Grade GOEX black powder per inch of bore diameter. So, what is the difference in Fg grade and Cannon Grade? Per ILoveMuzzleloading.com, the g either stands for glazed or grade and means it is tumbled as opposed to A grade (blasting powder) which is not. In my research, it looks like we may need to update our rules to specify 1Fg which is meant for cannons vs 3Fg for 50 caliber muzzleloaders. The 1 implies coarser grains which are better for cannon booms than 4Fg which is fine and better for flintlocks. Cannon grade features even larger, bulkier kernels designed to burn slower, lowering peak pressure in large-bore artillery pieces.

My safety talk would not be complete without a visit to atf.com (Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms) government website. Black powder is a low explosive material comprised of potassium nitrate (saltpeter), sulfur and charcoal. A federal explosives license or permit is not required to purchase and use commercially manufactured black powder in quantities not to exceed 50 pounds for the purposes in antique firearms or antique devices. An adult signature is required at delivery.

Respectfully submitted, Terry Thompson, Safety Officer.

Over the next few editions of the *Cannon's Mouth*, we will be serializing the history of the 3rd Artillery Regiment written in 1896 by then Lieutenant William E. Birkhimer, the regimental adjutant. Part I deals with the organization of the 3rd Artillery from before 1821 until 1870.

Ken Dombroski, PhD (MAJ, USA, RET)

THE THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

By LIEUT. WM. E. BIRKHIMER, ADJUTANT 3D U. S. ARTILLERY.

I. ORGANIZATION.

The history of the Third United States Artillery dates from the reorganization of the army pursuant to Act of Congress, March 2, 1821. This act reduced the military establishment, and fixed the line at four regiments of artillery and seven of infantry. It marks an important epoch in the history of the army.

It is true that, prior to this, there had periodically existed in the United States army a third regiment of artillery. There was one during the Revolution; it was organized originally in 1775 by Colonel Richard Gridley, of Massachusetts, a half-pay British officer, the command soon passing to Henry Knox and finally to John Crane. Although numbered third it was in fact the oldest of the four continental artillery regiments. It began its career before and lasted longer than any other. Crane ranked all the other artillery colonels and, when the artillery was consolidated in 1783, he was given command by General Washington. Excepting one company, the revolutionary artillery was soon after disbanded.

The reorganizing Act March 16, 1802, provided for one regiment of artillerists. The Act of January 11, 1812, authorized two regiments of artillery. The primary object was to utilize these regiments as sea-coast defenders; a light artillery regiment, to move with armies in the field, having been authorized, for a limited time, by the Act of April 12, 1808. The three seacoast regiments were, in so far as promotions and other details of service were concerned, kept as distinct as though they had belonged to three different arms; nevertheless, officially, they were designated the first, second and third regiments of artillery. Alexander Macomb, afterwards General-in-chief of the army, was colonel of the Third Regiment, which enjoyed a brief, though highly distinguished career, serving, like its revolutionary predecessor, from first to last in the face of the enemy. But the heavy artillery, in the War of 1812, principally did duty as infantry, taking its place in the works on the sea-coast or in line of battle on the field, as occasion demanded. Pursuant to Act March 30, 1814, this arm was reorganized into a so-called corps, and here the new Third Artillery disappeared.

It thus will be seen that, if the hiatuses from 1783 to 1812, and from 1814 to 1821 be bridged, the Third Artillery legally may trace its history to 1775, when the Colonial army first confronted the British at Boston. The regiment does not, however, claim the right to do this. It does not seek thus to span two such periods in an hypothetical existence. But should the halcyon days come in which the War Department sanctions uniting the prehistoric with the present, the regiment's genealogical tree will be found planted near the source of the stream.

The army had been reduced in 1815, after the war with Great Britain, to 10,000 men, and the Act of 1821 still further reduced it to 5600 enlisted. The reorganization consequent upon the latter reduction was based upon no well-considered military principle. Alleged economic reasons alone prompted the measure. The new artillery, however, had some features worthy of notice. The Ordnance Department—previously a corps of mechanics—was now merged in that arm, and a supernumerary captain attached to each artillery regiment also, assisted by detailed artillery lieutenants, was to perform ordnance duty. It was further provided that one company in each artillery regiment should be designated and equipped as light artillery. Although the language of

the law was mandatory, this feature long remained a dead letter on the statute-book. The companies so designated continued to carry muskets and serve as infantry or sea-coast artillery for many years; their only distinction being some slight differences of uniform, and the fact that their field-music consisted of bugles instead of the fife and drum. In later years, under the able and enlightened administration of Secretary of War Poinsett, this provision of the law was given effect, and, as the event has proved, to the imperishable glory not only of the artillery but of the army.

Prior to the reorganization of 1821 the artillery embraced the light regiment and the corps; the former of 10 companies, the latter of 32 arranged to 8 equal battalions, in all 42 companies—3860 enlisted men. The four new artillery regiments numbered 36 companies—9 each—a total reduction of 6 companies, but of 1872 enlisted men—nearly 50 per cent. Before this reduction there were in the artillery 1 colonel, 10 other field, and 190 company officers—or 1 officer to 19.2 men; afterwards, 4 colonels, 8 other field, and 190 company officers, or 1 officer to 10.1 men. Here, for the first time, the skeleton regular peace establishment plan—many officers and few men, to expand in time of war—was put in operation; a veritable military *ignis fatuus* which, as to the regular army, in practice, has never materialized.

After the reduction of 1815 the 8 artillery-corps battalions—4 companies to each—were arranged with strict impartiality to the geographical military divisions. In each division the artillery companies were lettered from A to Q inclusive, excluding J; 4 companies, numbered from 1 to 4 inclusive, constituting a battalion. The companies of the disbanded artillery organizations which were arranged to form the present Third Artillery pursuant to the Act of 1821 were as follows:

Letters of 3d.	Former designation.
A	E 3d Battalion Northern Division.
B	B 2d Battalion Southern Division.
C	F 3d Battalion Northern Division.
D	K 2d Battalion Southern Division.
E	I Lt. Art. and Q 1st. Bat. So. Div.
F	E 1st Battalion Southern Division.
G	P 2d Battalion Southern Division.
H	F Light Artillery.
I	O 2d Battalion Southern Division.

The staff embraced 1 colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant, sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant each, the adjutant being a company officer. This organization remained intact until the Act of April 5, 1832, took away the supernumerary captain for ordnance duty, while organizing the Ordnance Department anew, although artillery lieutenants continued to be detailable under the Act of 1821 for duty therein.

There was here perpetuated in the artillery, as a permanent part of its organization, a feature that always did and always will prove a curse, namely, giving each company a double-row of both first and second lieutenants. This as to first lieutenants has remained unchanged, as to second

lieutenants it now is simply authorized. No army is wisely organized which does not, by the ordinary casualties of service, furnish the officers a reasonable chance of promotion. The corps as organized in 1814 had the same fault. In both cases it was expected that the extra lieutenants would be available for ordnance or other kindred duties directly in the line of the artilleryman. The trouble was and has continued to be that, when the ordnance department was reorganized in 1832 and 1838, these extra lieutenants were not placed therein and cut off from the regimental organizations.

It was a fundamental error to unite the light and heavy artillery as was done in 1821. The duties of these two branches of the arm are so dissimilar that, to be most efficiently performed, their organizations must be radically different.

It would naturally result that, in a regiment with three field officers to nine companies, and four lieutenants to each captain, promotion, unless stimulated by a bloody war or sickly season, would soon come to a standstill. For a time after 1821 stagnation in promotion was even worse in the lower branches of the artillery than it is now. In greater or less degree the same stagnation affected the other arms of service, but not to the same extent as the artillery. To such a pitch did the evil attain that in January, 1836, sixty-nine graduates were attached to the army as brevet second lieutenants. Plainly the supply was greater than the demand. As a natural result of this state of affairs again, officers began to turn from a profession which furnished so little hope of advancement. During the same year 117 officers resigned, and seven others, including a lieutenant-colonel, declined commissions. Among those who left the Third Artillery at this time was Lieutenant George G. Meade, the future victor at Gettysburg.

This extraordinary exodus of the best young officers in service attracted the serious attention of Congress. It was seen that the attempt to maintain a cheap army, when all avenues to promotion were practically closed to officers of subordinate grades, was a failure. So-called economy had overreached itself. About this time the Florida war was precipitated and for years dragged its slow length along amidst miasmatic swamps more fatal than the weapons of the concealed and savage foe. Regimental officers were all required in the field, where death by the enemy's bullet or sickness greatly and rapidly depleted their numbers. The occasion was considered propitious for a general rectification all along the line! this was particularly the case with the staff, which then, as since, found the hey-day of their happiness when the regiments were fighting the enemy in the field, and which staff, by Act of July 5, 1838, was very largely augmented. The artillery was at the same time increased by one company—K—in each regiment, while the number of privates per company was temporarily increased by 16, bringing the number up to 58, and the number of company second lieutenants reduced to one, the surplus officers being absorbed gradually either in the new staff or in their regiments. But in truth the great number of resignations, together with the Florida war, had so reduced the army that there were very few to be thus absorbed. The increase of 16 men per company was only for the Florida war, which virtually terminated in 1842, when, by Act of August 23d, that year, the number of privates was reduced to the same number, and the artificers to one less per company, than fixed by the Act of March 2, 1821.

The Mexican War, soon after precipitated, wrought a very considerable, and, contrary to expectation at the time, permanent change in the organization of the artillery. The expansive idea

for the regular army was now attempted to be acted upon, and the President, by Act May 13, 1846, was authorized to increase the number of privates to 100 in each company and at discretion reduce it again to 64; the Act February 11, 1847, added a second major and a quartermaster, the Act March 3, 1847, gave two principal musicians and one principal teamster to each regiment, two teamsters to each company, two additional companies to each artillery regiment, authorized the equipping another company in each as light artillery, and gave all the latter mounted pay. These acts were therefore important for the artillery. All this was not without reason; and the immediate reason was the approved fighting qualities of the artillery on the Rio Grande and in Mexico. The country wanted more troops of that kind. The increase was, however, intended to be temporary only, except the additional two companies. The extra majors were wanted for recruiting duty. The regimental quartermaster, and the teamsters, regimental and company, were authorized upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, after reports by General Taylor of the inefficiency of that department in the field. The quartermaster, not being an extra officer, was not affected by the clause providing for disbandment after the war; the majors were retained permanently, and the principal musicians temporarily, by Act July 19, 1848, but the teamsters disappeared with the war.

The only other act, prior to the Civil War, affecting the artillery, was that of June 17, 1850, which fixed the number of privates in a light company at 64, but authorized the President to increase the number of privates in any company under certain circumstances, to 74 at the expense of other companies.

The organization of the Third Artillery, like that of all the four old regiments, remained unchanged until after the War of the Rebellion, when by Act of July 28, 1866, it was given, with slight modification, the same organization as the Fifth Artillery, organized by Act July 29, 1861. The effect was to increase the number of majors by one, to make the adjutant, the quartermaster and commissary extra lieutenants, increase the regimental non-commissioned staff by 1 commissary sergeant, 2 principal musicians and 1 hospital steward, and the battery by 1 sergeant, 4 corporals and a number of privates to raise the whole number to not exceed 122 at the discretion of the President, who was also authorized to add to each battery 1 first and 1 second lieutenant, 2 sergeants and 4 corporals—battery being the new legal designation for the old company. The Act of March 3, 1869, added a chief musician, while that of

July 15, 1870, abolished the grade of regimental commissary sergeant and hospital steward, and reduced the number of corporals per battery to four. Under the operation of these laws, therefore, the maximum organization of a regiment of artillery at this time is: 1 colonel, 1 lieut-colonel, 3 majors, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster and commissary, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians, and 12 batteries, each battery 1 captain, 2 first and 2 second lieutenants, 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 8 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and not to exceed 122 privates. Such remains the organization of the artillery regiments to-day. The vicious feature is the retention of 4 lieutenants to 1 captain. This is simply annihilation to the ambition of younger officers, who in consequence labor under disadvantages which do not, to anything like an equal degree, affect any other part of the army.

The Fifth was organized as a light artillery regiment. But its organization was a mistake, if it was to be maintained after peace, as, though the act authorizing it did not so contemplate, was

actually the case. From 1821 and before then, this excessive number of subaltern artillery officers relatively to others, has proved detrimental in the matter of promotion; and yet no other branch of service, tested by the demands of actual warfare, has finished a greater number of distinguished commanders.

Source: Theophilis Francis Rodenbough and William L. Haskin, *The Army of the United States Historical Sketches of Staff and Line with Portraits of Generals-in-Chief* (New York: Maynard, Merrill, & Co., 1896), 328-332.

A Book Review by Judith Boling

THEY FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS: WOMEN SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

By DeAnne Blanton and Lauren M. Cook

Research reveals that women took up arms and fought on battlefields in all of our early conflicts, from the American Revolution to the War of 1812 to the War Between the States. Between 1861 and 1865, an untold number of women served in all branches of the Union and Confederate armed forces. At a time when it was illegal for women to serve in the military, these women cut their hair, donned men's clothing, and enlisted in the armed forces of the USA and CSA with valor. Many went to their graves with their secret intact. Others served with such distinction that they were promoted to non-commissioned and commissioned officers. Some were discovered and sent home, only to rejoin in another town, where they were unknown. Several were discovered when they gave birth. Very few deserted rather than having their secret found out.

They Fought Like Demons highlights the stories of women who became well known during the late 19th century. Some of the women soldiers published books about their experiences while others quietly returned home and resumed the lives they led before the war. Newspapers printed stories of their exploits. Soldiers wrote home about women serving in their units. Sadly, these stories were subsequently suppressed and forgotten.

They Fought like Demons is an important book for anyone interested in the War Between the States. I particularly recommend this book to reenacting women who portray soldiers.

This text refers to the paperback edition. 277 pages with illustrations, bibliography, notes, and index. It is available through Amazon.com, Barnes and Noble, and other fine bookstores.

Heat Related Illness and Civil War Reenacting

While Civil War Reenacting has so many benefits for reenactors as well as visitors but a challenge can arise when the weather turns warm to hot. Wearing wool, coats buttoned to the neck as well as a home spun shirt buttoned to the neck it is easy to become overly warm. Plus wool pants.

- Learn the [warning signs of heat-related illness](#), and lend a hand to family, friends, and neighbors. Some symptoms of heat-related illness include:

Heat-related illness refers to conditions such as heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, heat syncope, rhabdomyolysis, and heat rash, all caused by the body's inability to dissipate heat during high temperatures or exertion. These illnesses range from mild (heat rash, cramps) to life-threatening (heat stroke with temperatures $\geq 106^{\circ}\text{F}$ within minutes affecting the Body).

Before an event cool water has been made available in the cook's area to dip cloths into, dish towels work well as they are lightweight and don't increase the bulk of upper garments. Be sure that canteens are filled with fresh water and refill between battles and other activities.

Overview

Heat-related illnesses occur when environmental heat and humidity overwhelm the body's cooling mechanisms. They commonly affect people working or exercising in hot environments, older adults, children, and individuals with certain medical conditions or dehydration.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Types of Heat-Related Illnesses

Heat Stroke (Medical Emergency)

- **Most severe form;** body temperature may rise above 106°F within 10–15 minutes.
- **Symptoms:** confusion, altered mental status, hot/dry skin or heavy sweating, seizures, loss of consciousness.

- **First Aid:** Call 911; move to cool area; remove outer clothing; cool rapidly with ice bath, cold water, or wet cloths.



[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](https://www.cdc.gov/)

Heat Exhaustion

- Caused by excessive loss of water and salt through sweating.
- **Symptoms:** headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, irritability, heavy sweating, elevated body temperature, low urine output.
- **First Aid:** Move to cool area; give fluids; remove unnecessary clothing; apply cold compresses.



[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](https://www.cdc.gov/)

Rhabdomyolysis

- Muscle breakdown triggered by heat stress and exertion.
- **Symptoms:** muscle pain, dark tea-colored urine (the other symptoms are enough to decide without a urine sample), weakness, exercise intolerance.
- **First Aid:** Stop activity; hydrate; seek immediate medical care contact 911.



[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](https://www.cdc.gov/)

Heat Syncope

- Fainting or dizziness from standing too long or rising suddenly in heat.
- **Symptoms:** brief fainting, light-headedness.
- **First Aid:** Sit or lie in a cool place; drink water or sports drinks.



[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](https://www.cdc.gov/)

Heat Cramps

- Painful muscle spasms due to salt depletion.
- **Symptoms:** cramps in abdomen, arms, or legs.
- **First Aid:** Drink water or electrolyte beverages; rest in a cool area.



[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](https://www.cdc.gov/)

Heat Rash

- Skin irritation from excessive sweating.
- **Symptoms:** red clusters of pimples or small blisters on neck, chest, groin, or elbow creases.

- **First Aid:** Keep area dry; move to cooler, less humid environment.
 [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](https://www.cdc.gov)
- **A real-life occurrence that took place some years ago at a reenactment near Sacramento.** A young lady wanted to reenact with her family and friends. She was given permission to do so with the agreement that if she was ordered to go down to stay on her stomach under a bush. Instead, she lay on her back facing up. She ended with a milder case of heat stroke, couldn't keep any liquids down. Well, you get the idea, the paramedics weren't called.

Minutes for the June 9, 2026 Board Meeting of the California Historical Artillery Society

Meeting held by Zoom Video Conference

Present: Ted Miljevich, Alan Ginos, Scott Foster, Judith Boling, Mike Berry, Karen Foster, Terry Thompson.

Guests: Ken Dombroski, Wes Faubel, Dan Burtz

Meeting was called to order at 6:00 PM

Minutes of the March 18, 2025, meeting were read, corrected as necessary and approved.

Officer Reports:

Vice President: Mike

Investigating potential horse boarding location.

Treasurer: Alan:

The current Chase balance is \$35,564.92. Two checks totaling \$2025.00 are currently outstanding.

Reviewed Deposits and Expenditures.

M/S/P to accept financial report.

Committee Reports:

Safety: Terry

Oakdale parade and Mahon Ranch both went well with no issues.

Ken brought up the issue of the other gun following period procedures which don't align with current safety rules. Alan suggested this be addressed through Mahon

Ranch, as it was their event. Alan will talk with Tom Mahon and Alaina of the ACWA.

Reminder to everyone that they should monitor their hydration.

Wes is working on simplifying the PACWR safety test form so it can be printed out and taken to events.

Fundraising:

Discussed the new horse donation letter. Judith took notes of suggestions and will edit.

There was a problem with the bank accepting a check with the payer using CHAS Horse Sponsorship as the payee.

Horse pictures still need to be taken.

Materials and Acquisitions:

Dave has the limber box from Terry's gun for repair and fitted a spare box to the carriage.

Need to fix date to move stuff from van into container.

Ted will take care of bleachers.

San Com trailer is with Terry.

Need to move stuff at DM into one container.

Recruitment and Public Relations:

Recruitment:

The following applicant was reviewed and accepted as a member:

Paul D'Loreto: Support

Wes needs the e-mail addresses for new members for Digital Bugler

Newsletter:

Karen would like a copy of the original CM header by Mike Johnson. A digital bugler notice should be sent out requesting CM submissions by middle of July.

Dave needs admin access to be able to post on the public accessible Facebook page.

Historical/Educational:

Ken is looking for input as to what the group would like.

Bylaws:

Wes is working with Alan on the PACWR tests.

Events:

Graeagle: July 4 weekend

RACW in Redding, October 2-4, School Day Friday

Castle Noz: October 16-18, school day, Friday

Mahon Ranch: ACWA, Civil war event, November 6-8, school day, Friday

Should put events on separate page in the Cannons Mouth.

New Business.

Alan has some Fidelity paperwork for Ted and Scott to sign.

Next meeting: August 18, 6:00 P.M. Zoom

Meeting adjourned at 8:10 P.M.

Well, we don't have hoped for pictures of horses in this addition, but I do have a picture of Alan at the BART Museum recently located at the Western Railroad Museum. Checking out the Operator's position on an original BART Car.

