

Member Handbook



Major's Company 64th Regiment of Foot

Compiled by Jeff Bockert
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About This Handbook

This handbook represents a general guideline for the members and recruits of the Major's Company, 64th Regiment of Foot, Ltd. The handbook contains articles defining the purpose of the Company, rules and regulations governing the unit, and the authenticity guidelines which set the parameters of our impressions of the soldier and woman on the ration in the American Revolution.

The 64th Regiment of Foot is currently comprised of three companies: Captain Armstrong's Company (Light Infantry), Major's Company (Battalion Infantry), and Captain Stuart's Company (Grenadier Company). We are a non-political, non-profit, authentic Revolutionary War re-enactment/living history unit, incorporated and legally registered in the state of Virginia.

I. The Purpose of the Company

Purpose: The purpose of the Major's Company, 64th Regiment of Foot, Ltd. is to provide the general public with a resource which will authentically interpret and enhance the knowledge and understanding of the history of the American Revolution.

Goal One: To provide an educational program that will enhance local, regional, state, and national programs by telling, as accurately as possible, the military, social and political aspects of the Revolutionary War period.

Objectives:

- 1) To create a beneficial educational resource that will educate the public to the historical significance of the role of the British Army in the American Revolution.
- 2) To provide programs that will serve as a unique educational asset to the public, and that will contribute to the tourist industry, and will be economically advantageous to local communities.
- 3) To provide social, recreational and educational activities to the public and the membership of the society.
- 4) To promote and encourage the knowledge and appreciation of a significant portion of American history.
- 5) To promote understanding and support for the preservation and education of our cultural resources, relating to the Revolutionary War period.

Goal Two: To provide a more comprehensive interpretation of the Revolutionary War period, through appropriate educational means.

Objectives:

- 1) To provide an educational experience through the use of living history as an interpretive method.
- 2) To portray the British soldier and woman on the ration of the Revolutionary War period in an authentic and professional manner.
- 3) To interpret the social, political, cultural and military history of American and British society in the years prior to 1785.
- 4) To provide a volunteer organization to local, regional, state and national agencies that will supplement existing educational and recreational activities.

Goal Three: To provide a unique social organization for the general benefit of its members and fellow living historians.

Objectives:

- 1) To provide a family oriented social organization.
- 2) To provide a safe atmosphere for members.
- 3) To provide recreational and educational activities for the membership.
- 4) To provide fun and enjoyment to the membership.

Goal Four: To interpret the British soldier and woman on the ration of the American Revolution in an authentic and professional manner.

Objectives:

- 1) To maintain the highest and best standards of historical authenticity in the grooming, dress, equipment, and bearing of all members in this organization.
- 2) To base all interpretations of the British soldier and woman on the ration of the American Revolution upon well-founded documentation and research.
- 3) To function as a military unit in accordance with the *1764 Manual Exercise*, and other period military texts.
- 4) To familiarize the public and our fellow living historians with the music, life and times of the British soldier and woman on the ration of the Revolutionary War.

II. General Rules and Regulations

1) While participating at a re-enactment or living history program, the proper conduct and common courtesy will be shown at all times by each participant to the event host, fellow re-enactors and unit members.

2) All uniforms and equipment, military and civilian, must be made of proper material and construction.

3) All unit members shall conform to the wishes of the event host, and shall adhere to the rules and regulations of the event and its programs.

4) Camp Regulations:

a) We will have an orderly, well-maintained camp portraying a unit in the field or a permanent camp, which ever is appropriate.

b) Firepits will be allowed in designated areas only.

c) All modern equipment, packages or foods are to be hidden from sight.

d) Do not leave your vehicle in camp. Please leave all unnecessary baggage at home.

e) Excessive drinking and rowdiness shall not be tolerated.

f) Be prepared for bad weather.

g) As a company, we are responsible for maintaining a guard within our street for the protection of personal and company property.

h) It is the duty of the serjeant to maintain order and cleanliness within the company street. We shall bag all trash and dispose of it properly.

- i) No live ammunition or fireworks will be allowed.
- j) No illegal substances will be tolerated.
- k) No discharging of weapons in the camp area. Weapons are to be discharged during drill and battle, and only on command.
- 5) No one under the age of 16 is allowed to carry a weapon.
- 6) All unit members are expected to cooperate with and follow local law enforcement authorities.
- 7) All members are expected to behave in a professional manner as it reflects well upon themselves and their unit.
- 8) The unit will maintain strict discipline during a reenactment; no member will be allowed to act independently.
- 9) All personnel are required to participate in all drills and formations unless specifically excused by their company commander for guard, fatigue detail or sickness.
- 10) All members should make a concerted effort to remain in the camp as much as possible when off duty.
- 11) It is the duty of the serjeants to maintain company records, to make sure the company is well supplied with water and firewood, that order is maintained at all times, and that the appearance and performance of the company is maintained at a high standard.
- 12) As a unit we are expected to take care of ourselves, we must be aware of our common needs and each member is expected to watch out for his comrade in arms.
- 13) At each event, the entire Major's Company (Soldiers and Women on the Ration) will assemble on parade at 10:00am each day or at such other time as dictated by the event schedule. The purpose of the parade is to pass along information, numbers count, and authenticity inspection by the leading serjeant and/or officers of the company. By the time of the parade at the latest, all tents shall be made authentic inside and out and all modern anachronisms to be removed from site on the company street. Simply tying the tent closed does not count!

III. Company Organization/Company Meetings

The recreated Major's Company of the 64th Regiment of Foot currently is made up of members from Florida to Maryland in the Eastern United States.

The recreated Major's Company portrays a Battalion or "Hat" Company of the Line. Per recreated regimental regulations, each company in the 64th Regiment of Foot shall have two officers: one Captain or Captain-Lieutenant and one Lieutenant or Ensign. For every 5 Privates, there is to be 1 Corporal. For every 10 Privates, there are to be 2 Corporals and 1 Serjeant. This continues until company is full-strength (with 2 musicians) – 30 total for the recreated company, not to exceed 2 officers per company.

The Major's Company annual meeting is usually held in January. At this meeting, qualified members vote on the upcoming year's schedule of events, elections of officers and non-commissioned officers,

changes in regulations or authenticity matters, concerns, etc. A quorum shall be made up of a majority of voting members present, plus proxies. To vote at company meetings, members must have attended at least three company sanctioned events during the previous year.

IV. Elections of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers/Promotion

Qualified voting members may elect officers and non-commissioned officers for the Major's Company. The company commander holds the rank of Captain and is elected for a three year term. The second in command holds the rank of Lieutenant and is also elected for a three year term. Serjeants are currently elected for a three year term and Corporals are elected for a one year term.

The promotion of members within the 64th Regiment of Foot is based upon 6 points:

1. A vacancy for the rank exists.
 - a. There must be 5 Privates for a Corporal.
 - b. There must be 2 Corporals and 10 Privates for a Serjeant.
 - c. There shall be no more than 2 officers per company until and unless the company has more than 30 men. (Color Ensigns are not included as Company Officers)
2. The recommended member has the requisite knowledge and training to perform the duties of the rank.
 - a. Nominees for the rank of Corporal must have passed the Corporal's Test – mostly consisting of company drill. The test is administered by at least two officers or non-commissioned officers. Passing the Corporal's Test does not automatically qualify one of the rank – one must be elected by the membership before assuming the rank.
 - b. Nominees for serjeants must have served as a corporal in the company and have passed the Serjeant's Test.
3. The recommended member has the bearing and the VOICE to perform the duties of the rank.
4. The recommended member has demonstrated that he can attend well over 50% of events.
5. The recommended member has the ability to acquire the proper uniform and equipment immediately upon being promoted.
6. The recommended member has the respect of his future subordinates.

Company commanders shall determine ultimately who holds what rank within their company. Officer appointments and promotions are subject to the approval of the Board of Officers of the Regiment.

V. Safety and the Hobby

A). Safety Ideals: The reproduction musket is a real weapon. A blank round can easily burn, blind or maim a person when the musket is not handled properly. Safety rules and military etiquette govern the use of a firearm in this hobby, and the soldier should be conscious of that. Here are a few safety tips about equipment:

1. The Musket – Check for the following:
 - a. The touch hole is clear and the flint is not broken or worn down.
 - b. The hammer should be tightly attached and not wiggle on the mounting block. It should strike the frizzen squarely. The musket's safety (half-cock) must be functional.
 - c. The ramrod should tight in its channel, and all barrel pins secure.
2. Cartridges – The blank rounds consist of grains of FF black powder, wrapped in a paper tube. Every member should familiarize themselves with how to properly make a cartridge.

3. Bayonets – They are not generally used in battle re-enactments, but you will need them for parades, guard duty and drill. Be sure it is clean and fits snugly on your musket. The scabbard should hug the bayonet and the tip must be present on the scabbard.

B) Safety Ideals for the Event: Once the equipment is understood, the soldier should understand musket etiquette in the camp and the field. Safety comes first, and the excitement of the weekend should not take away your responsibilities to your weapon and those about you.

1. Watch your Musket – When marching or moving through the drill procedure, always keep a firm grip on your musket. This is especially true at Shoulder Firelocks. Keep the barrel elevated by pressing the musket tight against your body and shoulder. Never let the barrel droop or come too close to the head of the man behind you in column or battle line. If you are tired and can't hold the musket correctly, then fall out! That is the safest consideration for you and everyone else.
2. Loading and Firing – Remember to handle your weapon accordingly throughout the loading procedure, with safety in mind! While loading, keep the muzzle out and away from you and never look directly into it as an ember from a previous charge could set the powder off. When pouring powder, keep your hands off to one side, using only the thumb and forefingers to hold the paper so that you do not hit anyone. Once again, use only the thumb and forefinger to ram, and never put your hand over the muzzle. Upon returning the rammer, use only your small finger to press the rod back into the channel. When priming, have the musket tucked firmly under your right arm, muzzle up and away from anyone around you, especially when you are in the rear rank! Never use the ramrod in battle!!

When aiming the weapon, you aren't judged for accuracy and you can close your eyes, but make sure the weapon fires so that you don't double load it. If the weapon still does not fire, call the attention of a corporal who will clear the weapon for you. While in the rear rank, be aware of the man in front.

3. At the event – At no time should you rest on your piece with a hand or arm over the muzzle. Walking around with your musket when not on duty is a military no-no! Never sit or lounge near the musket stacks, as they could fall. In battle, make sure your weapon discharges when fired. Be aware of distances, burning powder, fire and wadding will extend several feet beyond the muzzle. If the enemy closes, point the muzzle up. Avoid hand to hand combat!! When taking a hit, carry the musket with you to the ground, do not throw it. Stay clear of horses, because there is a possibility of them bolting or falling. Do not climb on captured artillery pieces, as they are private property. Do not take items from the dead, this is stealing. Be very careful in capturing an enemy flag, attempting to take one has been known to cause unnecessary fights. Learn to recognize when it's simply better to back away from a bad situation, use common sense at all times, and point out safety problems.

VI. Timetable of the Regiment, 1756-1783

August 25, 1756 - 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Foot created.

April 21, 1758 - 2nd Battalion, 11th Foot transformed into the 64th Regiment of Foot.

November 12, 1758 - Regiment embarks for the West Indies

January 16th, 1759 - Martinique captured.

January 24th, 1759 - Guadeloupe captured (Regiment earns it first battle honour, awarded in 1909).

June 1759 - Regiment returns to England.

1760-1763 - Stationed in Highlands of Scotland.

1763-1768 - Stationed in Ireland.

November 16th, 1768 - Regiment arrives in Boston as part of troop build-up, due to disturbed state of colonies.

July 4th, 1769 - Sailed for Halifax.

July 1772 - Return to Boston, garrisoned at Castle William

Battles/Engagements, 1775-1782:

Salem, Massachusetts (February 1775)

Long Island, New York (August 1776)

Peekskill, Danbury Raids (March 1777 - April 1777)

Brandywine (September 1777)

Germantown (October, 1777)

Monmouth (June 1778)

Old Tappan (September 1778)

Paulus Hook (May 1779)

Stony Point (July 1779)

Charleston (May 1780)

Eutaw Springs (September 1781)

Combahee River (August 1782)

August 31st, 1782 - Regiment receives the county title "2nd Staffordshire Regiment."

December 14th, 1783 - Regiment sails for Jamaica.

VII. The Staffordshire Regiment

The Staffordshire Regiment of the British Army, now known as 3 Mercians (Staffords), has officially and solely sanctioned the 64th Regiment of Foot as organized to represent the history of the real 64th during the American War for Independence. Members of the 64th Foot are considered to belong to

the "Friends of the Staffordshire Regiment", a British organization dedicated to the history of the Staffordshire Regiment.

The Colonel of the Staffordshire Regiment, Brigadier R.L. Hargroves, was the guest of the 64th Regiment of Foot at the reenactment of the Battle of Brandywine on 10 and 11 September 1977 and at a dinner in his honor at the Officer's Club of the US Military Academy at West Point on September 8th. Brigadier Hargroves presented the 64th Foot with a new set of colours, made by members of the 64th, at a ceremony on September 10th, in accordance with the traditions of the British Army.

The 64th Regiment of Foot has close ties with the Staffordshire Regimental Museum and through these ties is able to benefit from the records and research done by that agency.

Members of the recreated 64th Regiment of Foot must remember at all times that they represent real soldiers, of a real Regiment; a part of a Regiment that lives on today. The actions on or off the field of members of the 64th while in uniform reflect not only on themselves and the 64th, but also upon 3 Mercians (Staffords) which has authorized its history and traditions to be reenacted by the 64th.

VIII. The 1764 Manual Exercise

The position of the Soldier at the start of the exercise is at "Shoulder Firelock."

1. Poise your Firelocks! 2 Motions

(1.) Grasp the Firelock with your right Hand, and turn the Lock outwards, keeping the Firelock perpendicular.

(2.) Bring up the Firelock with a quick Motion from the Shoulder, and grasp it with the left Hand just above the Lock, so that the little Finger rests upon the Spring, and the Thumb lie upon the Stock: The Firelock must not be held too far from the Body, and the left Hand must be of an equal Height with the Eyes, elbows down.

2. Cock your Firelocks! 2 Motions

(1.) Turn the Barrel opposite to your Face, and place your Thumb upon the Cock, raising the Elbow square at this motion.

(2.) Cock your Firelock, by drawing your right Elbow down, placing your Thumb upon the Breech Pin, and the Fingers under the Guard.

3. Present! 1 Motion

(1.) Front Rank: Step back about six Inches to the Rear with the Right Foot, bring the left Toe to the Front; at the same time the Butt End of the Firelock must be brought to an equal Height with your Shoulder, placing the left Hand upon the Swell, and the forefinger of the right Hand before the Trigger, sinking the Muzzle a little. Rear Rank: step to the right about twelve inches and forward about six inches with the right foot, remainder as above for the front rank.

4. Fire! 1 Motion

(1.) Pull the Trigger briskly, and immediately after bringing up, front rank, or back, rear rank, the right Foot, come to the Priming Position (hollow of the right foot to the heel of the left foot, body facing slightly to the right) , with the Lock opposite to the right Breast, the Muzzle the Height of the Hat, keeping it firm and steady, and at the same Time grasp the Cock with the Forefinger and Thumb of the right Hand, the Back of the Hand turned up.

5. Half Cock your Firelocks! 1 Motion

(1.) Half cock the Cock briskly with a draw back of the right Elbow, bringing the elbow close to the Butt of the Firelock.

6. Handle your Cartridge! 1 Motion

(1.) Bring your right Hand round to your Pouch, slapping it hard; grasp the Cartridge, and bring it with a quick motion to your Mouth, bite the top of the Cartridge well off and bring the Hand as low as the Chin to the right of your face, with the Elbow down.

7. Prime! 1 Motion

(1.) Shake the Powder into the Pan, taking care to hold the Cartridge closed with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, placing the remaining three left Fingers behind the Frizzen, with the Elbow up and the Wrist bent.

8. Shut your Pans! 2 Motions

(1.) Shut your Pan briskly with your three fingers, drawing your right Arm at this Motion towards your Body (taking care to keep your wrist bent to avoid cutting your hand on the flint!), continuing to hold the Cartridge fast between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, as in Position 7.

(2.) Turn the Firelock nimbly round to the loading Position slightly to the left of your front, with the Lock to the Front, and the Muzzle the Height of the Chin, bringing the right Hand behind the Muzzle with the cartridge held fast between your thumb and fingers; both Feet kept fixed in this Motion.

9. Charge with Cartridge! 2 Motions

(1.) Turn up your Hand and put the Cartridge full into the Muzzle, shaking the Powder into the Barrel, Pushing the cartridge into the muzzle with the finger of the right hand. (Only used for firing demonstrations, at other times drop paper to ground).

(2.) Place your Hand, closed, with a quick and deliberate Motion, upon the Rammer. Barrel turned outward.

10. Draw your Rammers! 2 Motions

(1.) Draw the Rammer with a quick Motion looking at the right hand, half out, grasping it at the Muzzle back-handed, at web between thumb and forefinger, thumb under Rammer and fingers over Rammer, with fingers extended.

(2.) Draw it quite out fingers remain extended, turn it by closing fingers and resting Rammer in palm of right hand, and enter it into the Muzzle.

11. Ram down your Cartridge! 1 Motion

(1.) Ram the Cartridge well down the Barrel, instantly recovering and seizing the Rammer back-handed, as above, at the Center, turning it as above and enter it as far as the lower Pipe, placing at the same Time the Edge of the Hand on the Butt End of the Rammer, with Fingers extended.

12. Return your Rammers! 1 Motion

(1.) Return the Rammer, bringing up the Firelock with the left Hand to the Shoulder, seizing it with the right Hand under the Cock, keeping the left Hand fast at the Swell, turning the Body square to the Front.

13. Shoulder your Firelocks! 2 Motions

(1.) Release the left Hand and place it firmly upon the Butt.

(2.) Release the right Hand and throw it down the right Side.

14. Rest your Firelocks! 3 Motions

(1.) Grasp the Firelock with the right Hand, turning the Lock outwards in a quick motion.

(2.) Raise the Firelock from your Shoulder, and place your left Hand with a quick Motion above the Lock, holding the Firelock right up and down in both Hands before you, and our left Hand even with your Eyes as in the Poise.

(3.) Step briskly back with your right Foot, placing it a Hand's Breadth distant from your left Heel, at the same Time bring down the Firelock as quick as possible to the Rest, sinking it as far down before your left Knee as your right Hand will permit without constraint; your left Hand at the Feather Spring, and your right with Fingers extended held under the Guard, taking care to draw in the Muzzle well towards your Body making it perpendicular with the ground, and to dress in a Line with the Butt-End.

15. Order your Firelocks! 4 Motions

(1.) Place your Firelock nimbly with your left Hand against your right Shoulder.

(2.) Release the Firelock with the right Hand, and sinking it at the same Time with your Left, grasp it at the Muzzle, which must be of an equal Height with your Chin, and hold it close against your right Side.

(3.) Lift up your right Foot and place it by your Left; at the same Time throw back your left Hand by your left Side, and with your Right, bring down the Butt-End firmly upon the Ground, placing it even with the Toe of your right Foot; the Thumb of your right Hand lying along the Barrel.

(4.) Extend the Muzzle at a little Distance from your Body with the Right Hand, Right Thumb on the Bayonet lug, the Right Elbow close at your side, Right Forearm parallel to the Ground.

16. Ground your Firelocks! 5 Motions

(1.) Bring your Musket quickly to your side Sinking the Right Hand to the Swell.

(2.) Face to the Right upon your Heels, and at the same Time raise and turn the Firelock so that the Lock may point to the Rear, and the flat of the Butt-End lie against the inside of your Foot, at the same Time slipping the right Foot behind the Butt of the Firelock, the right Toe pointing to the Right, and the Left to the Front. Instantly lowering the Butt to the Ground.

(3.) Step directly forward with your left Foot about as far as the Swell of the Firelock, and lay it upon the Ground, your left Hand hanging down by your left Foot, and your Right kept fast with the Butt-End against it.

(4.) Raise yourself up nimbly, bringing back your left Foot to its former Position, keeping your Body faced to the Right.

(5.) Face again to the Left upon your Heels and come to your proper Front, letting your Hands hang down without Motion.

17. Take up your Firelocks! 5 Motions

(1.) Face to the Right upon both Heels.

(2.) Sink your Body down, and come to the Position described in the second Motion of Grounding.

(3.) Raise yourself, and Firelock, bringing it close to your right Side, Facing to the right.

(4.) Come to your proper Front, seizing the Firelock at the swell.

(5.) Extend the Muzzle and come to the Order as in Order Your Firelocks explanation.

18. Rest your Firelocks! 3 Motions

(1.) Slip your right Hand down the Barrel as far as the Swell, and instantly bring the musket close to your right side.

(2.) Raise the Firelock high up in a perpendicular Line from the Ground with your right Hand, and grasp it with the left above the Spring, the Cock the Height of the Waist-Belt.

(3.) Step back with your right Foot, placing it behind your left Heel, and come to the Rest.

19. Shoulder your Firelocks! 2 Motions

(1.) Lift up your right Foot and place it by your Left; bring the Firelock at the same Time to your left Shoulder, and grasp the Butt-End with the left Hand, keeping it in the same Position as above described. (2.) Throw your right Hand briskly back.

20. Secure your Firelocks! 3 Motions

- (1.) Bring the right Hand briskly up, and place it under the Cock, keeping the Firelock steady in the same Position.
- (2.) Release the Butt with the left Hand, and grasp the Firelock with it at the Swell, bringing the Elbow close down under the Lock: The right Hand kept fast in this Motion, and the Firelock still upright.
- (3.) Release the right Hand and bring it down your right Side, bring your Firelock nimbly down to the Secure; the left Hand in a Line with the Waist-Belt. (After Firing sink the Muzzle close to the ground to ensure an empty Musket.)

21. Shoulder your Firelocks! 3 Motions

- (1.) Bring the Firelock up to a perpendicular Line, seizing it with the right Hand under the Cock.
- (2.) Release the left Hand, and place it firmly upon the Butt.
- (3.) Release the right Hand, and bring it smartly down the right Side.

22. Fix your Bayonets! 4 Motions

- (1.) Bring the right Hand briskly up, and place it under the Cock, keeping the Firelock steady in the same Position.
- (2.) Release the Butt with the left Hand, and grasp the Firelock with it at the Swell, bringing the Elbow close down under the Lock: The right Hand kept fast in this Motion, and the Firelock still upright.
- (3.) Release the right Hand, and bring the Firelock smartly down to the left Side with the left Hand, as far as it will admit without Constraint (keeping Butt off Ground), seizing the Bayonet at the same Time with the right Hand, and fixing it, placing that Hand just below the Bayonet Lug, Fingers extended and Elbow up. All men look Right, Man on extreme right of line looks Left to see all Bayonets fixed.
- (4.) When he sees all Bayonets fixed, He will push the Firelock close to the hollow of the Shoulder and look to the Front. All men will Instantly follow his example.

23. Shoulder your Firelocks! 3 Motions

- (1.) Release the right Hand, and bring up the Firelock with the Left, grasp it again under the Cock with your Right, as in the second Motion of the Secure.
- (2.) Release the left Hand, and place it firmly upon the Butt.
- (3.) Release the right Hand, and bring it down the right Side.

24. Present your Arms! 3 Motions

- (1.) Grasp the Firelock with the right Hand, turning the Lock outwards in a quick motion.
- (2.) Raise the Firelock from your Shoulder, and place your left Hand with a quick Motion above the Lock, holding the Firelock right up and down in both Hands before you, and our left Hand even with your Eyes as in the Poise.
- (3.) Step briskly back with your right Foot, placing it a Hand's Breadth distant from your left Heel, at the same Time bring down the Firelock as quick as possible to the Rest, sinking it as far down before your left Knee as your right Hand will permit without constraint; your left Hand at the Feather Spring, and your right with Fingers extended held under the Guard, taking care to draw in the Muzzle well towards your Body making it perpendicular with the ground, and to dress in a Line with the Butt-End.

25. To the Right Face! 3 Motions

- (1.) Bring up the Firelock, with a quick Motion high before you, till your left Hand comes even with your Eyes, with the Fingers of that Hand extended along the Stock, just above the Feather Spring. The right Foot to be brought close up to the Left Heel in this Motion.
- (2.) Face to the Right, taking care in Facing to hold the Firelock right up and down, and steady in your Hands.
- (3.) Step back with your right Foot and come down to your Present.

26. To the Right Face! 3 Motions. As in Explanation 25.

27. To the Right About Face! 3 Motions. As in Explanation 25, but coming to the Right about, instead of to the Right face.

28. To the Left Face! 3 Motions

(1.) Bring the right Foot briskly to the Hollow of your Left, with the Firelock in the same Position as in the first Motion of facing to the Right.

(2.) Face to the Left.

(3.) Come down to your Present.

29. To the Left Face! 3 Motions. As in Explanation 28.

30. To the Left About Face! As in Explanation 28, but coming to the Left about, instead of to the Left face.

31. Shoulder your Firelocks! 2 Motions

(1.) Lift up your right Foot and place it by your Left; bring the Firelock at the same Time to your left Shoulder, and grasp the Butt-End with the left Hand, keeping it in the same Position as above described.

(2.) Throw your right Hand briskly back.

32. Charge your Bayonets! 3 Motions

(1.) Grasp the Firelock with your right Hand, and turn the Lock outwards, keeping the Firelock perpendicular.

(2.) Bring up the Firelock with a quick Motion from the Shoulder, and grasp it with the left Hand just above the Lock, so that the little Finger may rest upon the Spring, and the Thumb lie upon the Stock: The Firelock must not be held too far from the Body, and the left Hand must be of an equal Height with the Eyes, elbows down.

(3.) First Rank: Bring the Swell of the Firelock down firmly upon the Palm of the Hand, turning upon both Heels to the Right, the right Hand grasping the Firelock at the Small behind the Lock, and as high as the Waist-Belt: The Firelock upon a level, with the Barrel upwards. Second Rank: Come to the Recover. Rotate the Barrel toward your Body, Musket held high, in front of Left Shoulder, Perpendicular to the Ground. Body facing Front.

33. Shoulder your Firelocks! 4 Motions

(1.) Bring up the Firelock to the Shoulder, place the right Hand upon the Butt, bringing the Feet square to the Front.

(2.) Release the right Hand, and throw it down the right Side. (3.) Bring the Firelock down the right Side with the right Hand, as low as it will admit without Constraint, slipping the left Hand at the same Time to the Swell, the Guard between the Thumb and Forefinger of the right Hand, the three last Fingers under the Cock, with the Barrel to the Rear.

(4.) Release the left Hand.

34. Advance your Arms! 4 Motions

(1.) Grasp the Firelock with your right Hand, and turn the Lock outwards, keeping the Firelock perpendicular.

(2.) Bring up the Firelock with a quick Motion from the Shoulder, and grasp it with the left Hand just above the Lock, so that the little Finger may rest upon the Spring, and the Thumb lie upon the Stock: The Firelock must not be held too far from the Body, and the left Hand must be of an equal Height with the Eyes, elbows down.

(3.) Bring the Firelock down the right Side with the right Hand, as low as it will admit without Constraint,

slipping the left Hand at the same Time to the Swell, the Guard between the Thumb and Forefinger of

the right Hand, the three last Fingers under the Cock, with the Barrel to the Rear.

(4.) Release the left Hand.

35. Shoulder your Firelocks! 4 Motions

(1.) Bring up the left Hand and grasp the Firelock at the Swell.

(2.) Come smartly up to a Poise.

(3.) Bring the Firelock down the right Side with the right Hand, as low as it will admit without Constraint, slipping the left Hand at the same Time to the Swell, the Guard between the Thumb and Forefinger of the right Hand, the three last Fingers under the Cock, with the Barrel to the Rear.

(4.) Release the left Hand.

36. Unfix your Bayonets! 4 Motions

(1.) Bring the right Hand briskly up, and place it under the Cock, keeping the Firelock steady in the same Position.

(2.) Release the Butt with the left Hand, and grasp the Firelock with it at the Swell, bringing the Elbow close down under the Lock: The right Hand kept fast in this Motion, and the Firelock still upright.

(3.) Release the right Hand, and bring the Firelock smartly down to the left Side with the left Hand, as far as it will admit without Constraint (keeping Butt off Ground), remove the Bayonet with the Right Hand and return to Scabbard, then place that Hand just below the Bayonet Lug, Fingers extended and Elbow up. All men look Right, Man on extreme right of line looks Left to see all Bayonets unfixd.

(4.) When he sees all Bayonets unfixd, He will push the Firelock close to the hollow of the Shoulder and look to the Front. All men will Instantly follow his example.

37. Shoulder your Firelocks! 3 Motions

(1.) Release the right Hand, and bring up the Firelock with the Left, grasp it again under the Cock with your Right, as in the second Motion of the Secure. 2.) Release the left Hand, and place it firmly upon the Butt.

(3.) Release the right Hand, and bring it down the right Side.

IX. Authenticity Guidelines for the Major's Company

This article includes a series of guidelines created to guide you in preparing an authentic impression and includes: uniform, leather goods, field equipment, weapons, personal gear, rations, physical appearance, field modifications, military protocol, and suppliers for your impression.

Purpose: To provide reasonable guidelines for the purchase and use of clothing and equipment as it relates to the Company's impression of the common British soldier and Woman on the Ration during the years 1775-1782.

Goals:

- 1) To provide a comprehensive shopping guide for members and recruits.
- 2) To provide a comprehensive guide to govern the Company's impression and appearance at events.
- 3) To provide basic education to the Company's members about period clothing and equipment.

These guidelines are not intended to force members to make immediate changes to their existing uniforms and equipment. Where the guidelines state specifically that certain articles are prohibited or inappropriate, items are not to be questioned and will not be permitted for use. We are portraying the common soldier and woman of the Revolutionary War period, and we must keep our impressions in perspective. These guidelines represent, when possible, recommendations based upon sound, well documented evidence. In other cases, recommendations are based upon the best information available, as well as a knowledge of 18th century Britain and America, army regulations and plain

common sense. These guidelines, therefore, are conservatively based on what the average soldier looked like, and as new information becomes available shall be updated.

Remember, as a general rule... sewing machines did not exist in the 18th century so all clothing was hand-sewn. To keep costs down somewhat, machine sewing on some items will be permitted. However, hand sewing should be used when at all possible on items that directly show on the uniform – especially button holes and edges!

One other thing to remember about uniforms and equipment during the 18th century... Clothing was made to be fitted and feel almost tight to the modern wearer. This is crucial to achieve the proper look of a British soldier in the 1700s! If your current regimental or clothes are too baggy, please see about getting the garments altered for a more fitted look. Accoutrements should ride high upon the hip and almost to the small of the back and not bang about on the legs – this will make it much more comfortable and once again, achieve the correct look of a soldier on campaign. Please ask an officer or NCO before altering any piece of equipment!

Uniform and Equipment for Soldier in 64th Regiment of Foot Impression

The following items are the minimum items needed to portray a private soldier in the 64th Regiment of Foot. With each description is the best source for that object and a general price.

UNIFORMS AND CLOTHING:

- 1. Regimentals:** The regimental is to be made from madder red wool, the dye being considerably cheaper than the scarlet of Serjeant or Officer regimentals, with black facings (lapels) and cuffs. The lace around the buttonholes is particular to the regiment and is ½” wide white worsted, with a central red stripe and a black stripe near the outside edge. The buttons have the Arabic numerals “64” in the center and are made of pewter for enlisted soldiers. The flaps on the pocket of the regimentals is to be sewn down (ie: working-pockets), with the pocket cut into the lining of the coat. A single shoulder strap on the left shoulder holds the cartridge box sling in place. Regimentals of the period were entirely hand-sewn. Reproduction regimentals can be machine sewn but make sure that any part of the coat that is overtly seen (edges, buttonholes, straps, etc.) are hand-sewn. The regimental agent has the proper madder red wool, regimental lace and buttons for sell to recruits and members. A note about sizing...keep in mind that the clothing of the time period was tight fitting, not loose. Therefore, the regimental may seem a bit small for modern standards of wear. This is entirely correct and to achieve the correct appearance of a British soldier in the period, it is necessary. **SOURCE: Lynn Bull - \$525, Susan Warr**
- 2. Cocked Hat:** The cocked hat is to be made from black wool felt, with white worsted wool tape edging. Black tape should be used to cock the hat. The cockade should be made from black horsehair and sewn down and attached with a regimental button. The point of the hat is to be centered over the left eye when properly worn and cocked. The brim of the cocked hat should be cut to 4” front back and sides and 4 ½” in width along the edges. **SOURCE: Wade Rogers - \$125, Lynn Bull or Susan Warr, Make Your Own – Approx. \$80-100 (contact sponsor for list of items needed)**
- 3. Shirt:** Soldiers were issued shirts on a needed basis, most soldiers had 2-4 of them in his possession on campaign. At least one shirt of proper construction and material is required. The shirt was made from white linen and usually had pewter buttons. The shirt is pullover with no placket in the front and attached only at the collar with one button. Gusseted, baggy sleeves were attached at the wrist with a small band with one button per sleeve.

The collars should only be about 2"-3". Try to get a hand-sewn shirt as it looks very different from a machine sewn article. For enlisted men, no ruffles at the throat or wrist!
SOURCE: Bethlehem Trading Post - \$35, Druid's Oak - \$67, James Townsend and Sons - \$80, Smoke & Fire - \$72, Susan Warr and Lynn Bull

- Neckstock or Silk Roller:** The neckstock was made from black horsehair with usually a linen backing to keep it from rolling. It is fastened by two brass keepers that attach to the back. It was made to be worn under the collar of the shirt. If the shirt covers the neckstock (usually because the shirt collar was made too large), the neckstock will then go over the shirt collar. For campaign use, a silk roller or kerchief may be worn. Make sure it is made of real silk and not nylon or other modern materials. **SOURCE: Neckstock: G. Gedney Godwin - \$21, Neckstock Buckle: G. Gedney Godwin - \$17.75**



- Gaiter-Trousers:** As most of our events are during the summer months and our main impression is of the Southern campaign, **gaiter-trousers** made of Russia drill (hemp) are to be worn. The regimental agent has stocks of the proper Russia drill that may be purchased by the recruit. Gaiter-trousers should be tight fitting – keeping in mind that the material will stretch through the weekend. All buttons on the gaiter-trousers should be of plain pewter. For winter wear, blue woolen gaiter trousers may be worn. **SOURCE: Lynn Bull - \$150, Susan Warr**

Knee Breeches: For events where the impression is prior to 1777, **white wool knee breeches** should be worn. They should be fairly form-fitting with pewter buttons. For events that take place in the summer months when knee breeches are to be worn, small half-gaiters or “splatterdashes” are to be worn. They are made of black painted canvas or heavy linen with horn buttons. For winter events with knee breeches, long blue wool gaiters with horn buttons should be used. When using knee breeches, wool over the knee stockings should be used – preferably gray or off white. **SOURCE: Lynn Bull - \$135, Susan Warr, Druid's Oak - \$85**

- Shoes:** Proper 18th century leather shoes with buckles are required for a soldier's impression in the 64th. The uppers of the shoes should be well constructed of heavy leather with somewhat squared toes. Likewise the soles of the shoes should be made of heavy leather. Plain brass buckles are best for an enlisted man's impression. **SOURCE: Robert Land Historical Footwear - \$99, C&D Jarnagin - \$168, Fugawee - \$98**



- Waistcoat:** Waistcoats or vests are to be worn under the regimentals. They are to be of white wool (not natural white or buff colored). Small regimental pewter buttons along the front. They should not have collars and should have two outside pockets without flaps on the front. Definitely opt for hand-sewn button holes on the waistcoat. **SOURCE: Lynn Bull - \$100, Susan Warr**

ACCOUTREMENTS:

- Haversack:** Haversacks were issued when the regiment went out on campaign to carry rations and food for the march. They are



made from natural linen (gray), with a straight edged flap held with two pewter buttons. The king's cipher "GR" with broad arrow should be affixed in black paint or ink on the back of the haversack – see illustration. The haversack should be worn fairly high up on the hip and to achieve the proper look – it needs to have food in it! Please do not use your haversack as an 18th century purse filled only with your wallet and car keys! **SOURCE: Discriminating General - \$42, Carl Johnson - \$45, Najecki - \$45**

2. **Canteen:** British Army canteens of the period were of two types: the kidney shaped canteen (first used in the French and Indian War) and the half-moon style. Either style is acceptable. They should be of tin (please avoid the stainless steel varieties as they do not achieve the correct patina needed). The strap should be a hemp cord and not the white cotton cording that is used frequently among sutlers and vendors. **SOURCE: Hot Dip Tin - \$50, C&D Jarnagin - \$49, G. Gedney Godwin - \$29**



3. **Cartridge Pouch and Strap:** There is no one pattern issued to the whole army – each regimental agent purchased a standard pouch for that regiment as dictated by the wishes of the colonel. Historians generally agree that about three patterns of cartridge pouches were used during the Revolutionary War era by the British Army. For the 64th, the "1777 Rawles Pattern" is the acceptable pattern. The flap was made of heavy leather, with a thinner, smaller inner flap to keep the ammunition dry. The interior of the pouch featured a reversible wooden block, each



end of the block drilled to accommodate 18 cartridges for a total of 36. The exterior flap should be closed with a leather button, brass studs to close did not come into the British Army until 1817. As of this date, no known cartridge box badge exists from the period for our regiment. Therefore, none will be worn. The cartridge box strap should be made of white buff leather, 2 3/4" in width. **BOX SOURCE: Discriminating General - \$79, Najecki - \$175, SLING SOURCE: Carl Johnson - \$25**



4. **Bayonet Carriage:** From about 1777, the British Army moved away from a waistbelt with a bayonet frog and buckle to a shoulder carriage design. Basically, it was just the waistbelt that was reconfigured to go over the shoulder, with a sliding separate bayonet frog and regimental buckle. The bayonet carriage should be made of buff leather. The buckle for the 64th was a slightly concave brass buckle with arabic numeral "64" etched into the center. The regimental agent has the proper buckles in stock. Later in the war, the British Army did begin to issue shoulder carriages of a certain design and were not just belts converted to shoulder usage. The bayonet scabbard should be made of black leather with a small brass tip on the end. **SOURCE: Carl Johnson - \$90, Susan Warr**

5. **Knapsacks or Blanket Rolls:** The acceptable pattern knapsack for the 64th is the double bag with goatskin covering. The inside is to be of natural linen with pewter buttons and two sets of draw strings to tie up the blanket when placed inside the pack. No other material but actual goatskin is to be used on the outside of the pack. The straps



are to be made of white leather. All hardware should be forged iron buckles. **SOURCE: Susan Warr, Carl Johnson**



For events where a campaign look is required, a blanket roll or tumpline may be used in lieu of a knapsack. A blanket roll is achieved by laying your blanket out flat (make sure it is a period correct blanket!) and rolled lengthwise. Once it is rolled, it should be twisted and tied off at the end. The blanket roll goes over the shoulder with the tied off end at the hip. A tumpline roll is achieved by rolling the blanket into a hemp strap that goes over the shoulder.

EATING UTENSILS, CAMPING EQUIPMENT

1. **Wedge Tent:** The standard tent for members of the 64th Foot is the “Wedge” or “Common” tent. The term “A-Frame” is a modern term and not in use for our period. While sizes vary, most wedge tents for the infantry were approximately 6’ wide, 7’ long, and 6’2” high. Upright poles and ridge pole should be made of wood painted rust red or “Palace Arms Red”. Tent stakes were usually made of wood. **SOURCE: Panther Primitives - \$240, Smiling Fox Tents - \$195**



2. **Blanket:** While many different types of blankets were used by the British Army during the Revolutionary War period, the acceptable pattern blanket for the 64th is a white wool blanket with the King’s Cypher in black paint or ink on one end of the blanket. The blanket should be 100% wool! **SOURCE: Smoke & Fire - \$58**
3. **Eating Utensils:** Soldier’s cups should be made of tin, approximately 3 ½” high and 3” in diameter. Avoid Williamsburg clay mugs or other heavy tankards as a soldier would not have carried one because of the weight if he could even have found one! Eating utensils (fork, knife, spoon, plate) varied greatly during the period. Overall, look for an iron fork (two-pronged), horn or wood spoon, small folding clasp knife, and either a tin plate or wooden bowl or “trencher” – a flat wooden bowl/plate. Remember, these items were stored in your haversack so beware of large items that will become heavy! **TIN CUP SOURCE: Hot Dip Tin - \$15, Village Tinsmith - \$13, UTENSILS SOURCE: Smoke & Fire - @\$15**

WEAPONS



1. **Musket:** The acceptable musket for use in the 64th Foot is the Short Land Pattern Musket. The term “Brown Bess” musket was not first used until after our time period. The musket should be of good working order and should have sling swivels installed. The sling should be of white buff leather with either a brass buckle attachment or pull through system, where the strap pulls back onto itself to close. Also, even though they were not used in the 18th century, the musket should have a flash guard attached for safety purposes. A hammer stall should also be attached to the musket. **MUSKET SOURCE: Loyalist Arms - \$579, Veteran Arms - \$525 SLING SOURCE: Carl Johnson - \$25, Najacki**

2. **Bayonet:** Every soldier should have a Short Land Pattern Musket bayonet that fits the weapon. **BAYONET SOURCE: Loyalist Arms - \$40, Veteran Arms**



RATIONS

At events, you are responsible for your own food for the weekend. The daily issue of rations for a British soldier in the American Revolution was:

1 lb. Bread or Flour

1 lb. Beef or 9 1/7 oz. pork

3/7 pints of pease

6/7 oz. butter or in lieu 1 1/7 oz. cheese 2 2/7 oz. flour or in lieu 1 1/7 oz. Rice or 1 1/7 oz. Oatmeal

While it is not required that each member eat only what was issued to the British soldier, please try to eat period correct foods when in front of the public or your fellow soldiers. Remember that cheese was usually white in color – the yellow cheese of today is a dye that is put into it for looks. Also, please remove modern packaging from your foods BEFORE you go around the fire to cook it! Foods were often wrapped in brown paper and/or placed in small sacks. Items such as country ham, side meat, cheese, smoked sausages, etc. will not spoil in your haversack over the course of the weekend and do not require refrigeration. Use common sense and think of foods that were popular in the 18th century when choosing food for the weekend!

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

If ever there was a reason to loose weight, reenacting and living history is it! Living history and reenacting is tough on the body! Intense heat, hot clothes, physical exercise in pressing conditions, intense cold, etc. are all prevalent in the field. If you are overweight or out of shape, consider losing weight and getting in shape. Not only to properly portray a British soldier in the American Revolution but for your own health!!

The average soldier was approximately 5'7" in height and about 130 lbs in weight. Hair was usually kept short on the southern campaigns. What they considered short and what we considered short are not the same thing. We would consider their hair long today – over the ears, touching the collar in the back, etc. There were not such things as clippers in the 18th century so buzz cuts would not have been prevalent. If your hair is really short, please consider purchasing a period appropriate wig. No outlandish haircuts or dyes are permitted when portraying either a soldier or woman on the ration. Earrings or piercings that show when in uniform are likewise not permitted.

Guidelines for a Woman on the Ration Impression



The Women On-The-Ration of the 64th Regiment of Foot reaffirms the Mission statement of the 64th of Foot. Especially to faithfully recreate the 64th Regiment of Foot as it was during the period of the American Revolution and to build the finest recreated 18th century British Regiment possible. Our goal is the attainment of the highest level of accuracy possible in depicting the wives and children of British soldiers, and in presenting a steadfast interpretation of military camp life during the Revolutionary War in America.

1. Women desiring to join the 64th of Foot should apply for membership and have a sponsor for one year in that particular unit to assist in helping them with acceptable clothing and persona as a British soldier's wife in a military camp.
2. During the sponsorship year there will be regular inspections of the women at events as they line up behind the troops during formation. Without exception, all women are to be in formation.
3. Two sources of documentation are required for garments made. One must be an original item, and the other can be a painting. If there is any question concerning the garment, two original sources must be obtained. There is also approval needed on its appropriateness to a British 18th cent. Military camp. For example; western frontier styles would not be used.
4. All stitching shown on the outside must be hand done. Inside seams may be machine made.
5. All women are to familiarize themselves with the 64th of Foot's mission statement.

GOALS OF WOMENS CLOTHING COMMITTEE

1. To have representation among all units in 64th of Foot to discuss standards, patterns and logistics concerning the portrayal of women in an 18th century Revolutionary War camp British Life.
2. Approved patterns to be made available to all 64th units.
3. Approved distaff at all Brigade and Regimental events with inspections to aid in endeavors at 18th cent. Authenticity.
4. An information packet to be given to all existing women in 64th of Foot and a revised one for newcomers joining. This to be illustrated.
5. A distaff page in the Black Knot and Distaff newsletters during intervals throughout the year. This would keep women up to date with the latest research and advice in the hobby. This page would also aid women in sources for material, and warning of common pitfalls.
6. A support system for distaff on a regimental and company level in implementing standards among women.
7. The 18 cent. "look" or shape is a goal to achieve, We hope to have others comment that we look like we walked out of a Hogarth print.
8. An increase of 18th cent. camp activities is an objective. This includes laundering, sewing and small scale marketing.
9. To eliminate anachronisms and achieve a higher degree of camp accoutrements.
10. To make available information, sources and help in obtaining accessories to consummate the 18th cent "look". A "Clothing closed is to be started from loaner wear. Women are encouraged to pursue bargains in fabric, accessories and especially shoes to be made available to new members and loaner gear.
11. To review new books and information and consult sources such as the onelists to update the bibliography periodically. Information would be of the current and existing exhibits in art galleries, museums and historical sites.

STANDARDS

The 64th Regiment of Foot has established minimum standards for women's clothing, consisting of an authentically patterned and constructed cap shift, petticoats sleeved top, shoes and apron. Stays are a required item for women after their first year with the Regiment. Optional clothing and accessories will also be made to regimental specifications in fabrics, pattern and construction and may include, among other items, warm outer garments for cold weather, kerchief, bumroll and other items listed.

Women of the 64th Regiment portray the wives of soldiers, and any clothing and accessories must be appropriate to that role and station in life, and use approved patterns and materials. Patterns and materials beyond those published as pre-approved must be submitted to the regimental OTR committee with appropriate documentation. Only after approval can it be used.

REQUIRED CLOTHING ITEMS

CAPS: For centuries, even into the 20th Century, women covered their heads for religious reasons, modesty and hygiene. Women should have their heads covered with caps even under straw or felt hats. Caps were and are to be, made of fine white linen or cotton. Acquire as fine linen as possible. A wide variety of styles are known and acceptable. **NOT ALLOWED:** The round circular "mobcap" with a casing through it. (a 19th century servants cap) is not acceptable; nor a re pattern or colored caps. No lace (eyelet or otherwise) is to be used on the edges unless the specific proposed pattern is documented to our class and approved. The small 1750's "butterfly" caps were outdated by the time of the Revolution.

SHIFT: Fabric is to be of linen, white or off-white only. Sleeves must cover the elbows with a banded or ruffled edge. Neckline to be low with adjustable drawstring gathers at the shoulders and permanent pleats in front and back. A complete drawstring neckline can be used.

PETTICOATS: 100% linen or wool, 108" in circumference or more, length to be between the lower calf and the ankle. At least two petticoats to be worn at a time. Fabrics to be plain colored, or large stripes. **NOT ALLOWED:** No checks, plaids, or prints.

STOCKINGS: Recommended. Heavy or this cotton, linen or wool. Stockings to reach above the knee and fasten with leather or a ribbon garter just under the knee. The leather garter is like a man's (3/4") with a metal buckle. There are many colors but the most common are earthtones and blues. Avoid black. Consult OTR committee before buying striped stockings from settlers.

GOWNS: As we are committed to achieving as accurate a portrayal of camp life as possible, gowns seldom have a place in our military camp impression. No woman should make a gown until her approved Regimental Woman's kit is completed, sufficient tenure with the Regiment is achieved, familiarity with 18th Cent. look and style has been gained, and the proposed pattern and fabrics have been approved by the OTR Committee. Gowns are appropriate for special occasions and after hours. Gowns must be well fitted and must be worn with stays.

CAPES and OUTERGARMENTS: Wool capes, pelisses or cardinals of approved patterns and fabrics are encouraged for colder weather. They may be unlined, or lined with wool or linen, and closed with clasps or ties. Knitted shawls may be used (no crocheted shawls). A piece of wool wrapped as a shawl can be used. Wool kerchiefs can be used. **NOT ALLOWED:** Capotes for women.

BASKETS: Baskets of appropriate 18th century style are encouraged to keep gear (and anachronisms covered with a cloth).

JEWELRY: A small gold band is acceptable, although it would be uncommon in the 18th century. No other jewelry to be worn. **NOT ALLOWED:** "Trade silver" made into earrings, etc.

OPTIONAL CLOTHING ITEMS

HEAD KERCHIFS: Occasionally, kerchiefs were wrapped around the head and tied in back. Some were plain checks and stripes. This would be an extra kerchief; one still being needed for the bosom.

HATS: Recommended. Straw hats were widely used by all classes. Wear with the front brim down in a modest way. Hats must have low crowns and tight weave. Low brimmed felt hats are also correct. **Ribbon:** dyed cotton twill tape, natural grosgrain, and silk ribbons.

KERCHIEF: Or termed modesty pieces. Highly recommended. Made out of a triangular shaped or 36" square folded into a triangle of linen, cotton or wool. Can be white, striped or checked. No flowered or prints. Kerchiefs tucked into the bodice, pinned in front or tied behind in back of the waist (requires more material). A wife would use kerchiefs routinely even in warm weather, as the object was to remain as pale as possible and not tanned like a field laborer.

STAYS: Required after the first year in the regiment, and crucial for the goal of achieving a correct 18th cent shape. Tight weave linen and wool were most common. Natural linen was popular. Finished back edges should NOT touch; leave room. Shoulders on stays and jumps should be farther than your bra strap, on the shoulder. Boning was traditionally whalebone. Today metal strips, coiled metal, and wood caning are recommended. Natural fabrics such as twill tape should be hand sewed along all edges. Eyelet holes in back for lacing up should not be parallel, but in a zigzag design. If machine stitched, stays can be covered with a top material; otherwise stays should not be seen.. As 64th women portray soldier's wives in a military camp setting, a bodice should cover all stays at all times. Stays can be fully boned or half-boned, shoulder-less or with straps. Boned jumps (much lighter than stays) may also be used. **NOT ALLOWED:** leather stays.

POCKETS: Recommended. This was the 18th cent. Purse, ranging from simple scraps to elaborately embroidered. Make two and put the drawstring around the waist, positioning at each hip. They should be under the topmost layer. If three petticoats are worn, the pocket should be under the top petticoat.

HIPS: Bumrolls or small hoops. Bumrolls are recommended to promote the 18th century shape. Bum rolls are not to be worn without stays; this defeats the purpose of this article of clothing. Tape ties secure the roll in front. It is worn around the waist, not hips. The front of the bumroll is more flattened than the back. Small hoops may be used. These are to be secured around the waistline, not riding low on the hips. **NOT ALLOWED:** Large hoops were out of fashion earlier in the century, as were panniers.

APRONS: White, dyed solid color, striped or checked. Linen, heavy cotton or wool. Made as full as possible, and reaching to about 6" from the bottom of the petticoat. May have casing with drawstring at the waist, fitted pleats, or bib top, fastened with 18th cent. Style straight pins or hawthorn needles. The drawstring may be made long enough to wrap around the body and fasten in the front.

BODICES: a sleeved garment of approved pattern, which covers the elbows. Linen and wool are preferred, with cotton used only on approval by the OTR committee. Suggested attire are shortgowns, country woman's jacket, fitted bodice with sleeves, bedgown and caraco jacket. Consult distaff for acceptable variations on these. The shortgown and the bed gown are common working women's garments. Construction: Necklines are to be square or a wide scoop and LOW. The fitted bodice may have detachable sleeves with four worked holes on the shoulder back. **NOT ALLOWED:**

So-called English or French bodices are entirely inauthentic and are not allowed in the 18th of Foot. No checks or plaids to be used, and prints used only if approved in advance and if pattern can be documented to our class. Men's waistcoat and fitted women's waistcoat would not be allowed.

SHOES: The most expensive item in the civilian starter kit. Preferred are square-toed black all-leather working shoes the same as a man's allowed for use are square-toed all leather black modern shoes of appropriate style, with two pieces of leather stitched over the ties to take a buckle. Wooden shoes with rounded toe and cut down sides and back are allowed. Barefoot, although authentic, are dangerous due to broken glass, bottle caps around the site, plus burns from campfire coals. **NOT ALLOWED:** moccasins are not allowed and would not be worn by a British soldier's wife. Absolutely **NO** Chinese (Mary Jane) slippers with strap, or hiking boots. No Dutch-style wooden shoes or clogs.

HAIR: Hair can show, but should be in appropriate 18 c. style such as pinned horizontal sausage curls or a bun at the nape of the neck. Ordinary braids can be looped on top of the head out of sight and under the cap. Careful research must be made for correctness before displaying hair in public. **NOT ALLOWED:** Bangs were worn by young children only, so pin them back please. French braids were not used. Braids should not be hanging down in back, nor should long hair. Short hair should not be exposed, and obviously dyed hair should also be covered.

MAKEUP: No visible makeup of any kind allowed.

EYEGASSES: If you need glasses, we recommend use of contact lenses, as glasses were considered very unattractive in the 18th century. Members may use small wire frames or approved antique frames. **NOT ALLOWED:** Any 20th century modern frames

FASTENERS: Buttons are to be avoided, as they are rare for women. Ties, straight pins or hooks and eyes are to be used. Hawthorn needles can be used in lieu of pins for common dress. Ties should be ribbon or matching fabric.

FABRICS: 100% natural only! No Exceptions! Today we are very fortunate on the availability to obtain linen at very reasonable prices, negating the use of "acceptable" synthetic blends. Fabric content is listed on the end of the store bolt. Those in the hobby long can tell at a surprising distance a synthetic fabric. It is a waste of time and money to work with such a fabric.

This is a safety issue; being around campfire, candles, etc. a burn with synthetic fabric will melt and leave a scar. If there is a question concerning a material being natural there are tests to help determine the fiber content, the burn test being most feasible. Take long threads, pulling apart a swatch and burn. If it is a natural fiber, it will burn to an ash. Rayon may produce the same results so heedfulness is suggested.

Linen and wool are the choice materials to be used. They breathe easily and are the faithful fabrics to be worn in this particular era. The cotton industry had not established itself to any great degree in the south and almost all cottons were imported and thus expensive. Upper class and middle upper class would have worn it. If cotton is being used for a fancy special occasion gown/petticoat, check with distaff concerning the material. The tight weave, thin quilting cotton is not appropriate. Remember even T-shirts can be 100% cotton, and we would not wear the material.

Silk is for fancy gowns. Combinations of natural fabrics were used, however today's equivalent is a mix, whereas in the 18th cent. The warp would be of one material, and the weft of another.

Linen especially, frays very easily. Secure cut edges by flat fell seaming, French seaming, or strong overcasting. See illustrations.

18th cent. Looms were smaller than today's. The maximum width of a bolt would not be over 36". Piecing is therefore required to achieve a correct look.

Ask yourself if the garment to be sewn is appropriate for the fabric used. A fine silk would not be used in a shortgown, or a fine print. Would our portrayal have us wear such a fabric? Consult distaff always before sewing a garment to avoid waste of time, money and making a garment that does not meet the standards of the 64th of Foot.

Velvet is a masculine fabric only worn by women in cuffs, lapels and collars in a riding habit-type garment. Riding habits were not made of velvet.

Checks were used on aprons and kerchiefs; not on petticoats. Do not use plaid. Stripes were popular. The larger stripe is better in wool or linen

Dyeing

Silk and wool dye the best. Cotton, next, and linen last. Since dyes today are purer than years ago, it is suggested that you dye over natural colored linen. Use more than one color to dye material; 3 or 4 are recommended. Have on hand tans, golds, browns and grays to add to the dye bath.

Avoid pre-dyed store bought linen. This is bright and does not fade. A dye remover will give you a basis to re-dye the fabric, but keep in mind dye remover rots the fabric.

Consult distaff, natural dye charts and recommended dye book for a good 18th cent, color. Purples were not used, and Kelly green was incorrect. The yellow/pea green color was popular. All shades of golds, browns, and rust are good, and blue was a favorite. Madder and cochineal produced shades of red.

Colors not to be used are purple, Kelly Green, and "dusty" colors like pinkish mauve.

Prints

Solid colors are recommended as one has to be very knowledgeable to procure and accurate print and fabric. No small print calicos, paisleys or cabbage type roses. A vine-like look is good. Flowers should be larger than a quarter. If a print has green in it, it must have blue and yellow as well. The dye process for green was difficult and was obtained by overdyeing. It is better to avoid green altogether. A green and white print is inappropriate.

Waverly prints are not reliable for our time period, exclusively. Williamsburg replicas are good. Be sure you study the print well and consult distaff before purchasing a print. This is especially true when looking at garments at a sutler. Petticoats should not be prints unless for a fancy dress.

X. Recommended Suppliers

If you are new to the regiment, please ASK the serjeant or one of the officers BEFORE ordering any items for your kit! This will save you money if you buy the wrong thing that you cannot use!!

For you veterans, if you don't know...ASK! It will save you money if you buy the wrong thing that you cannot use!!

Lynn Bull
809 N. Spence Avenue
Goldsboro, NC 28534
919-778-7032
lynnbull12@yahoo.com

Susan Warr
10539 Glenmar Court
Glen Allen, VA 23060
804-755-6304

Carl Johnson
706 N. Davidson Street
Charlotte, NC 28202
704-957-9108
carlivar@yahoo.com

Wade Rogers
519 Haywood Creek Drive
New Bern, NC 28562
252-474-4364
southernbredson@hotmail.com

Smiling Fox Tents – <http://www.smilingfoxforgellc.com/tents.asp>

Panther Primitives - <http://www.pantherprimitives.com/>

Bethlehem Trading Post - <http://www.bethlehemtradingpost.com/>

Hot Dip Tin - <http://www.hotdip tin.com/canteens>

Veteran Arms - <http://www.veteranarms.com/ReproductionMuzzleloadersandFlintlocks/1769-Short-Land-Brown-Bess.html>

Druid's Oak - <http://www.druidsoak.com/>

James Townsend & Sons - <http://jas-townsend.com/index.php>

Loyalist Arms - <http://loyalistarms.freesevers.com/>

Discriminating General - <http://www.militaryheritage.com/>

C&D Jarnigan - <http://www.jarnaginco.com/revwarframe.html>

Smoke & Fire - <http://www.smoke-fire.com/>
G. Gedney Godwin - <http://www.gggodwin.com/>

Village Tinsmith - <http://www.csa-dixie.com/villagetinsmith.htm>

Najecki - <http://www.najecki.com/repro/reproindex.html>

Fugawee - <http://www.fugawee.com/>

Robert Land Footwear –
<http://www.robertlandhistoricsshoes.com/servlet/StoreFront>

XI. Recommended Reading

Buchanan, John. *The Road to Guilford Court House: The American Revolution in the Carolinas* (New York: John Wiley and Sons), 1997.

Curtis, Edward E. *The British Army in the American Revolution* (Gansevoort, New York: Corner House Historical Publications), 1998.

Graves, Robert. *Sergeant Lamb's America* (Chicago: Academy Chicago Publishers), 1995.

Harvey, Robert. *A Few Bloody Noses: The Realities and Mythologies of the American Revolution* (New York: Overland Press), 2001.

Hibbert, Christopher. *Redcoats and Rebels: The American Revolution Through British Eyes* (New York: Avon Books), 1990.

Holmes, Richard. *Redcoat: The British Soldier in the Age of Horse and Musket* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2001).

Horrocks, General Sir Brian, ed. *A Short History of the Staffordshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's)*

Kochan, James L. *Don Troiani's Soldiers of the American Revolution* (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books), 2007.

Scheer, George F. and Hugh F. Rankin. *Rebels and Redcoats* (New York: New American Library), 1957.

Styles, John. *The Dress of the People: Everyday Fashion in 18th Century England*

Urban, Mark. *Fusiliers: The Saga of a British Redcoat Regiment in the American Revolution* (New York: Walker and Company), 2007.