

## ASSEMBLING YOUR KIT FOR WARNER'S EXTRA-CONTINENTAL REGIMENT

This comprehensive tutorial is designed to guide members through 5 stages of building an accurate and flexible kit in order to portray common soldier or Non-Commissioned Officer in Warner's Extra-Continental Regiment (re-created). The overall kit focuses on being able to travel light, campaign style. It also offers the ability to portray western New England militia if a situation requires it. Carefully reviewing these pages will save you time, money, and frustration, as well as, build your knowledge of 18<sup>th</sup> Century skills and material culture.

All clothing and equipment is expected be from the *correct period* and *from the correct location*. For example, a reproduced 1778 linen hunting shirt from Virginia would not be appropriate for Warner's Regiment, but a wool frock coat from 1767 Massachusetts would. Items and patterns presented in this document have been vetted for accuracy and are approved for use by the Regiment; therefore, use only items and patterns recommended in this document unless approved by a senior Officer, your 1<sup>st</sup> Sjt, or the Sjt. Major.

Clothing is *expected to be cut and fit in the proper 18th century manner*. "Cut in the proper 18th century manner" means clothing which is cut following known and accepted techniques of 18th century clothing-patterns and surviving articles of clothing. "Fit in the proper 18th century manner" means clothing fits snugly on the body without being constricting. Oversized or poorly fitted clothes draw attention and detracts from the overall authenticity of the Regiment; therefore it is important to have correctly tailored clothing. This is especially true for women who portray men in the line.

Combining stages is acceptable, however we do not advise you skip an entire stage to equip yourself from a later one. We do not expect anyone to be "fully" kitted at their first event (or even by the end of their first season). The Regiment has a limited "loner locker" of various uniform pieces which are available on a first come-first serve basis to help fill the gaps in a new member's kit. Speak to your 1<sup>st</sup> Sjt., or the Sjt. Major about your needs.

It is easy and tempting to buy an item on-line or at an event which is functionally useless or out of period and historically inaccurate. ***Do not assume that because a vendor sells it, it is correct for our portrayal. DO NOT buy anything without referencing either this tutorial or asking an experienced member of the Regiment.*** You are encouraged to take an experienced member with you to sutler's row while shopping at an event or before purchasing on-line.

Many Regiment members have found making or assembling parts of the kit themselves to be very rewarding, as it increases their understanding of eighteenth Century material culture, and in the long run, is far less expensive than buying from sutlers or on-line. Patterns are available for many items in your kit and are listed in this document; contact the Sjt Major. Even if you do not decide to make some of your clothing, nearly all clothing bought "off the rack" from a purveyor on-line will require minor adjustments of buttons or seams. Learning basic hand sewing techniques for patching small holes and tears as well as attaching buttons is a practical necessity for the living historian. Correct sewing techniques are described in *The Lady's Guide to Plain Sewing [Book I]*, *The Lady's Guide to Plain Sewing [Book II]*, and *The Workman's Guide to Tailoring Stitches and Techniques*<sup>1</sup> and on the Regiment's website [[www.warnersregiment.org/Links.html#sewing](http://www.warnersregiment.org/Links.html#sewing)].

**Notes on clothing practices** – It is helpful to know the social customs for wearing clothing in the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>2</sup>. Men universally wore some type of hat or cap, a piece of cloth tied at the neck, a waistcoat over the shirt, and an outer garment over the waistcoat. A man without a waistcoat and neck covering was considered "undressed" if in public.

The outer garment, most often some type of coat, was to protect the waistcoat and shirt from wear and dirt. Laborers often wore aprons or oversized, heavy shirts known as farmers frocks to protect shirts and waistcoats. The military had specific variations on this custom such as fatigue caps to reduce wear on cocked hats and open front frocks to protect the waist coat and shirts. Only on the most heated days and heavy labor would soldiers forego waistcoats and labor only in their shirt.

Linen was more common in 18th Century New England than cotton; members are encouraged to purchase linen over cotton items as they buy new or replace old clothing. Specific fabric recommendations for items are given in the document.

**Notes for women portraying men** – To successfully portray a man, it is very important that the clothes and overall appearance do not draw attention in a way that makes you stand out as obviously not male. The men's patterns presented in the document can be easily modified to fit a woman's body. Attentive tailoring of clothing along with a good, supportive sports bra achieves a convincing silhouette.

Other aspects of your portrayal, such as how you walk, run, use your firelock, and hairstyle are beyond the scope of this tutorial; the several women who portray soldiers within the unit will help you with your portrayal; so do not hesitate to seek them out.



This image depicts the standard uniform for the Regiment's 1775-1777 portrayal: green faced red Regimental coats, brown or natural linen breeches and waistcoats, grey stockings, and black half-gaiters over leather shoes. There is variation of headgear, knapsacks, and cartridge boxes and pouches.

Three images depicting civilian militia in various frock coats, a short jacket, and farmer's frocks, cocked hats, round hat, and knit cap.



## Summary Checklist

**Round 1:** primarily addresses the survivability requirement of the 18<sup>th</sup> century soldier; eating, sleeping and carrying personal gear. Recommended patterns introduce you to basic sewing stitches and techniques.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wool Blanket    | <input type="checkbox"/> Canteen (tin/stainless steel)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tumpeline sling | <input type="checkbox"/> (Market) Wallet*                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eating utensils | <input type="checkbox"/> Haversack*                                    |
| • wooden/horn spoon                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Half-gaiters (black linen or cotton canvas)   |
| • wooden/tin bowl                        | with pewter buttons  |
| • tinned cup                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Knit Cap (wool - navy, brown, gray or natural |
| • pocket knife                           | Monmouth or Dutch type)  |

**Round 2:** focuses on clothing that is difficult to make yourself and requires individual fitting.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Breeches (brown; linen or hemp twill) | <input type="checkbox"/> Shoes (rough side out)                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stockings (grey)                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Garters (leather or cloth strips or worsted tape) |

**Round 3:** finishes the small clothes<sup>3</sup>, and basic outerwear. Items here are easier to make or finish yourself without having to pay full price from a supplier. Your sewing skills should be adequate to construct your own shirt, waistcoat (either by hand or machine), and head gear if you previously constructed a haversack or market wallet.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shirt (white linen)                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck stock (black) or neckerchief (black or brown) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waistcoat (brown linen)                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Round Hat*   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frock Coat or Workman's Coatee<br>(linen or wool) | <input type="checkbox"/> Knapsack ("Uhl" style)*                            |

**Round 4:** focuses on the stand of arms<sup>4</sup> and cleaning kit.

- Firelock
- Cartridge pouch or box
- Cleaning / maintenance kit
- Bayonet & carriage

**Round 5:** completes the basic field kit – enabling a member to participate in any activity the Regiment participates (Continental or militia presentation, immersion or public event). Once you have reached this point, it is wise to begin assembling duplicate items, especially stockings, shirts, and waistcoats. Additional items you may wish eventually to obtain/make include a jockey cap, moccasins, a cocked hat, a belt (if not already obtained), belt knife, and/or a powder horn.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spectacles (if necessary)                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Calp's Knee (Lock cover)* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jockey Cap/Light Infantry Cap*                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Belt Axe                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military Knapsack (B. Warner double sack pattern) | <input type="checkbox"/> Powder horn               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regimental Coat                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Cocked Hat*               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belt Knife  | <input type="checkbox"/> Moccasins                 |

\*A pattern is available from the Regiment.

## Inappropriate Items

The following items are not appropriate for Warner's portrayal and should NOT be purchased or worn during public hours. Although this list is not exhaustive, it is comprehensive.

1. 19th century clothing and equipment (War of 1812 or American Civil War)
2. Polyester cloth
3. Canteen styles after 1780 or copper canteens.
4. Hudson Bay blankets, "candy cane" striped blankets, modern "fleece" or print patterned blankets
5. Crockery mugs, plates, or bowls.
6. Shirts with ruffles or printed patterns
7. From Jas. Townsend:
  - Shoes
  - Belts with round hand forged buckles
  - Blanket shirts
  - Economy tricorn hat (IH-915 and 918)
  - Suede leather hunting bags/ canvas hunting bags
  - Anything described / listed as "costume clothing"
  - Leather garters
8. Handwoven garters
9. Highland tams and knitted voyageur caps
10. Plug type bayonet, Scottish dirk, "Bowie" and dagger style knives
11. Rifles
12. Cloth "hunting bags"
13. Black and White "unity" cockades, hat decorations post 1782, including Masonic pins
14. Modern baseball or tube socks, horizontal striped stockings
15. Full length (French & Indian) military gaiters
16. Mitasse or Indian leggings
17. Modern shoes without half-gaiters
18. Breechclouts
19. "Snap sack" styled bags
20. The "New and Improved" knapsack
21. Tumpline strap from Bethlehem Traders.
22. Pickering style musket tool.
23. French throwing axes, "peace pipe" axes, or any other type of axe with a long thin blade

## Round One

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**Canteens:**<sup>5</sup> Early war “kidney” style canteen is preferred over the crescent or half-moon style. Although tin is most accurate, stainless steel canteens when properly scuffed to reduce its brightness, will not rust and will require much less maintenance.

Canteens are to have a wooden stopper (not cork) and suspended with either a hemp cord, or a woven hemp strap. Most cords supplied by sellers are made of cotton and are not correct. Speak to the Sjt Major who can supply correct hemp rope. Stoppers were tied to the cord by a leather thong and was stapled to the stopper. Modern screw eyelets in cork stoppers are not appropriate.

A wooden “cheesebox” style or gourd canteen would be appropriate for a civilian/militia portrayal; the Regiment prefers tin canteens for our Continental Army impression.<sup>6</sup>

*NOTE – DO NOT buy a copper canteen.*

Approved canteens:

### G. Gedney Godwin

- [French & Indian War, kidney style tin](#)
- [Half-round, tapered body \(American\) tin](#)
- [Half-moon style \(British\) tin](#)

### Cartland Tavern Storehouse

- [wooden “cheesebox” style](#)

### Carl Giordano – Tinsmith

- [Tin Crescent or Half Moon-British and civilian](#)
- [Tin Kidney-shaped](#)
- [Tin Half Round, Tapered Body\(American\)](#)

### Avalon Forge

- [British Crescent #CNBCSS](#) stainless steel
- [British Kidney #CNBKSS](#) stainless steel

**Wool Blanket:** The blanket serves as sleeping gear, but when rolled into a tumpline, will also carry your clothes and small personables until you have acquired or made a knapsack. It is difficult to obtain a correct period style blanket unless you specifically have one woven for you. Acceptable blankets are about 60x80 inches, WOVEN (not felted), in solid red, blue, brown, brown or white color, or a checked pattern.<sup>7</sup> Surplus European military blankets are a reasonable replica and are suitable for both Continental and civilian impressions.<sup>8</sup>

*NOTE – Hudson Bay blankets, “candy cane” striped blankets, elaborate patterns or fleece blankets are not appropriate.*

**Tumpline/blanket sling:** either a long leather strap & period buckle (50+ inches) or a finger woven hemp strap you weave yourself. Leather straps can be purchased at many events; G. Gedney Godwin has a leather canteen strap which serves quite well. If using a leather strap, two or three additional lengths of hemp cord or cloth tape is needed to tie up the tumpline and can be purchased from the Sjt Major.



A blanket roll with a leather strap tumpline sling.

### G. Gedney Godwin

- [Leather \(canteen\) strap](#)

If you desire to weave your own tumpline strap a YouTube video provides instructions.

<http://www.nativetech.org/finger/beltinstr.html>

**(Market) Wallet:** is a center-seamed linen or hemp canvas bag with a slit opening used to carry common items (clothes and small necessities).<sup>9</sup> This is an easy item to make yourself, and an excellent item to start with if you are an inexperienced sewer -- contact the Sjt Major for a pattern.



A small wallet – approx. 16"x24" .

Approved market wallets:

**Avalon Forge**

- [#MARWAL Market Wallet](#)

**Bethlehem Trading Post**

- [Market wallet](#)

Pattern:

- Contact the Sjt Major.

**Eating Utensils:** were typically simple and functional.

All of the eating utensils you will need can be purchased in a batch from Avalon Forge in one order, or from other sutlers at an event. A pocketknife and a spoon meets 90% of eating needs. Obtain a wooden or tin bowl before you get a plate. *Do not purchase a fancy knife and fork set* – Officers had them, but common soldiers did not. If you desire a fork as part of your mess kit, it should be a twisted wire fork.



Tin plate, a pair of different sized tin cups, wooden spoon, twisted wire fork, pocket knife, and wooden bowl.

**Avalon Forge**

- [Wooden or horn spoon](#)
- [Barlow style folding pocket knife](#)
- [Tin or wood bowl or plate](#)
- [Tin cup](#)
- [Fork \(twisted wire\)](#)

**NOTE** – *Do not purchase or bring crockery mugs, bowls, or plates to camp.* Crockery was too fragile for an individual soldier and inaccurate for a flying military camp.

**Knitted Cap:** There were several types of knitted caps common in 18<sup>th</sup> civilian life and provincial troops and sailors.<sup>10</sup> It will serve as good, temporary headgear until you have obtained a round hat or jockey cap, especially for cool/cold nights even in the summer.

**NOTE** – *Toques or “voyager” knitted hat (especially from Jas Townsend, Smoke and Fire, or Bethlehem Traders) are not correct patterns or gauge yarn and should not be purchased.*

Approved knit caps:

**South Union Mills**

- [Monmouth cap](#)
- [Dutch cap](#)

If you wish to knit your own - or know someone who can do it for you, a pattern is available:

- [Mara Riley pattern for Monmouth pattern.](#)
- Contact the Sjt Major for a Dutch cap pattern

**Haversack** is a military issue, linen bag worn over the shoulder to carry foodstuffs.<sup>11</sup> This is an easy item to make yourself, and a good item to start with if you are an inexperienced sewer – contact the Sjt Major for a pattern.

Approved haversacks:

**G. Gedney Godwin**

- [Linen Haversack - 115](#)

**Avalon Forge**

- [#HVK2 Linen Haversack](#)

**Najecki Reproductions**

- [Haversack – plain version](#)

Pattern:

- Contact the Sjt Major.

**Half-Gaiters:** Linen canvas dyed black or blackballed with white metal (pewter) buttons.<sup>12</sup> Gaiters should be fit snugly and not sag, and extend about eight to ten inches above the ankle. The gusset must cover the laces or buckles of your shoes. Purchased half-gaiters can be custom fitted easily.

*NOTE – Military style, high (full) gaiters or Indian leggings (mitasse) are not appropriate for either the Regiment's or a civilian militia impression.*

Approved half-gaiters:

**G. Gedney Godwin**

- [Regular size spatterdashes](#)
- [Extra large spatterdashes](#)

Pattern:

- Man's Gaiters or Spatterdashes by Kannik Korner KK-4801. Alterations - no points on the front, single point on the back.



## Round Two

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**Breeches:**<sup>13</sup> – Regimental breeches are to be made of brown, heavy linen or hemp drill.<sup>14,15</sup> Natural linen and dark blue are also acceptable for civilian and militia portrayals. Narrow fall, drop front style of breeches are preferred, however, the older button fly style are acceptable for a “starter pair”. Military breeches typically had white metal (pewter) buttons and buttoned or buckled at the knee band. Lower and middle class civilian breeches were either tied or buttoned (bone, wood, or cloth covered buttons). Tied at the knee is acceptable if you wish to portray “still wearing your civilian breeches”.

Acceptable breeches are:

**Jas. Townsend**

- [Linen fall front breeches](#) (brown, nutmeg, or kahki linen colors)

**Bethlehem Trading Post**

- [Fustian breeches](#)  
These are an earlier pattern (French button fly) which tie at the knee instead of button, but workable for our impressions as a militia or civilian.

Pattern:

- 18th Century Fall Front Breeches by JP Ryan JPR02.

Recommended Knee Buckles:

William Booth Draper

- [BCS-101](#)
- [BCS 105](#)
- [BCS 106](#)

G. Gedney Godwin:

- [Knee-Buckles, Military, heavy brass - 9B](#)
- [Knee buckles, Civilian/Military brass - 12B](#)
- [Knee buckles, Civilian/Military white bronze - 12WB](#)

**Woolen Stockings:**<sup>16</sup> Gray and extend past the knee.

*NOTE – Horizontal striped stockings are not appropriate - they were not common until the 1790's. Modern baseball socks are not appropriate.*

**Sally Pointer**<sup>17</sup>

- [Thigh high seamed stockings \(light gray\)](#)

**Smoke & Fire**

- [Stock # CL-225](#)

**South Union Mills**<sup>18</sup>

- [18th Century stocking, early common heel](#)

**Jas Townsend**

- [Wool Stockings SP-755](#)

**Shoes:**<sup>19</sup> – military issue shoes and appropriate civilian shoes were square toed, “rough” side out. Shoes may be ordered off the internet or purchased at events. Purchasing off the internet can be risky – the shoes may not fit well. *Carefully follow the ordering/ sizing instructions from the website and understand the seller's return policy.* Fugawee shoes are very common among re-enactors and generally respected. Flying Canoe Traders makes reasonable shoes, but they have

rubber heels and sell them only at events.

Acceptable shoes are:

**Fugawee:**

- [1758 or Ligonier shoes, rough side out](#)

**Flying Canoe Traders:**

- military shoes, rough side out.

Shoe buckles are not immediately necessary –shoes laced with twine or dark twill tape were common. *Do not* fit buckles to your shoes yourself, they will not fit correctly or be centered on the shoe. Speak to an experienced member of the Regiment for assistance.

Approved shoe buckles:

**Fugawee:**

- [Military styles #1, #2, or #3.](#)  
[Brass and Iron Oval style is also appropriate](#)

**William Booth Draper:**

- [Shoe Buckles BCS 120](#)
- [Shoe Buckles BCS 121](#)
- [Shoe Buckles BCS 122](#)

**G. Gedney Godwin:**

- [Military shoe buckle, brass - #96](#)
- [Military shoe buckle, brass - #6](#)

**Garters:**<sup>20</sup> Leather garters were issued, typically measuring at least 5/8” wide, with a brass or iron buckle. Civilian or makeshift garters can be made from scrap strips of cloth or linen twill tape (about 3/4” to 1” wide, and should be long enough to circle the leg twice and tie in a bow knot). *Jas Townshend and Smoke & Fire leather garters are too narrow (1/2”) and should be avoided.*

Approved military garters:

**Avalon Forge**

- [# GARB - Garters](#)

**Najecki Reproductions:**

- [Leather Garters 5/8" or 3/4"](#)

## Round Three

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**Shirts:** White linen or cotton to portray both military and civilian impressions.

Shirts were worn long, almost to the knees. Correct shirts<sup>21</sup> have narrow cuffs (3/4" to 1"), collar should be no more than 2 3/4" inches high and closed with one to two buttons. The neck opening should extend no more than nine inches down the chest. Military shirts typically had white metal (pewter) buttons. Civilian shirts had metal (pewter or brass), wood, bone (horn), or thread buttons. Additional shirts may be light brown linen, or checked (blue, green, brown, black, 1/8 to 1/4 inch). *NO printed patterns.*

Acceptable shirts:

**Bethlehem Trading Post**

- [White linen or beige plain linen](#)

**Jas. Townsend**

- [White linen shirt](#)
- [White cotton shirt](#)

Patterns:

- From Beth Gilgun's "Tidings from the 18th Century".
- 18<sup>th</sup> Century shirt pattern by Larkin & Smith.

Most 18th century shirt patterns are acceptable.

**Waistcoats:** Sleeveless, brown, linen waistcoats as our primary portrayal.<sup>22</sup> A second waistcoat may be linen or wool, natural, a shade of green or oatmeal.

A tailored waistcoat fits closely to the body and the waistline, extends low enough to cover the waistband of the breeches. The sweep should cover the edges of the fall. Waistcoat skirts should be the shorter rather than the longer F&I style. Pockets may be either functional or false welt or flap covered pockets. 10 white metal (pewter) buttons down the front. Military issued waistcoats had white metal (pewter) buttons. Civilian waistcoats could have brass, horn, or cloth covered buttons. Civilian waistcoats can be made of materials of a contrasting color and texture to the coat and breeches.

Acceptable waistcoat:

**Jas Townsend**

- [1770's linen waistcoat](#) chocolate linen. Natural, olive, green and vanilla are acceptable for civilian colors.

Patterns:

- 1770's Waistcoat by JP Ryan.
- Men's Waistcoat ca. 1770 and Shirt by Mill Farm Patterns.
- Waistcoat and Vest Pattern by Eagle's View (PM/68).
- 1776 Men's and Boy's Waistcoats by Peggie of Williamsburg.

**Neck stock or neckerchief:** linen, linen/cotton blend, or silk triangular or square. Solid black or dark brown. Checked, spotted, or striped colors are acceptable for militia portrayals.

Acceptable neckwear:

**Jas. Townsend:**

- [Black neck stock](#)
- [Black neckerchief "roller"](#)

**Smoke & Fire:**

- [Black linen head rag - HS-303](#)
- [Black Silk Scarf Stock #: HS-305](#)

**Round Hat:** A small brimmed round hat was a common style, especially among the working class, and therefore was also common when the men turned out for militia duty. It was also commonly issued to Continental troops.<sup>23</sup> For the Regiment, it provides for both a military and civilian portrayal as needed. We can assist you in constructing a round hat from a blank.

**Jas Townsend:**

- [Heavy wool hat blank, lined](#)
- [Heavy wool hat blank, unlined](#)

**Frock Coat or Workman's Coatee:** A frock coat or workman's coatee is worn over the shirt & waistcoat to protect them. Frock coats are the most common outer garment for men regardless of class.<sup>24</sup> Linen is the most versatile for spring, summer and autumn weather, and preferred over wool for your first coat. They may have a falling collar or no collar and either round or slashed cuffs. Preferred colors - blue, brown, madder red, burgundy, black, or green. Buttons should be white metal (pewter), horn, wood, brass or cloth-covered.

Patterns:

- Gentleman's Frockcoat by JP Ryan
- Man's Double-Breasted Short Jacket 1770-1800 by Kannik's Korner's KK 4551 – Alterations, lay out as single breasted and lengthen the body.

**Knapsack:**<sup>25</sup> – white linen, single pouch knapsack based on the existent pack carried by David Uhl, a militia Captain of Dutchess County NY.<sup>26</sup> This pattern is ideal for a militia portrayal but is very appropriate for a Continental unit portrayal as well.

***NOTE** – The “snapsack” found in the Packet III by Mark Tully is not considered correct for Infantry soldiers of the Revolution. Similarly, the “New Improved Knapsack Haversack” detailed in the Sketchbook 76 and in the Packet III (and available as multiple sutlers) is not correct for our portrayal.*



Uhl style knapsack with a blanket roll slung underneath.

Pattern:

- Contact the Sjt Major.

## Round Four

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**Firelock (musket)** – The standard musket carried and issued in the Regiment is a not stated type, as muskets came from various sources.<sup>27</sup> In order to reflect the variation of muskets, the following are approved for use:

- English 1st or 2nd Edition (Tower) Long pattern, carbine pattern
- French (Charleville) Models 1746, 1763, or 1768
- Potzdam style
- Fusil and fowler styles (approved through senior Officer or the Sjt. Major)

All muskets are to be equipped with a flash guard & hammer stall.

Approved:

**Middlesex Village Trading Company:**

- [British 1st model \(1756\) Long Land pattern musket "Brown Bess"](#)

**Loyalist Arms and Repairs**

- [British 1st model \(1728\) Long Land Pattern musket "Brown Bess"](#)
- [British 1st model \(1756\) Long land pattern carbine "Brown Bess"](#)
- [French \(1728\) Infantry Musket](#)
- [French Fusil de Chasse musket](#)

**Military Heritage - Access Heritage Inc. (formerly known as Discriminating General)**

- [British 1st Model \(1742\) Long Land Pattern "Brown Bess"](#)
- [British 1st model Long Land pattern carbine "Brown Bess"](#)
- [British 2nd Model \(1769\) Short Land Pattern "Brown Bess"](#)
- [French 1728 Model Infantry Musket](#)
- [French 1766 Charleville Infantry Musket](#)
- [Prussian Potzdam Infantry Musket 1740 – 1815](#)

**Bayonet & Carriages:**<sup>28</sup> Socket style bayonet with leather scabbard<sup>29</sup> worn on either a cross belt or waist belt. Waist belt should be constructed of leather; cross belts of leather or linen/hemp webbing and leather frog. Double frogs can be used to hold a bayonet and a hand axe.

*NOTE – a plug bayonet is not appropriate for our impression  
Do not use sisal or manila rope for slings or belting.*

**MinuteMan Armoury**

- [American 1770's Bayonet Sling; hemp webbing or leather strap](#)
- [Late 18<sup>th</sup> Century Sword Sling; hemp webbing or leather strap, single or double frog – black or dark brown](#)

Patterns:

- British style in the Packet III<sup>30</sup>
- American pattern in the Packet III<sup>31</sup>

**Cartridge Pouch or Box:**<sup>32</sup> The Regiment prefers the Valcour Box pattern.<sup>33</sup> Extant 1770s militia pouches tend to follow similar design and construction techniques - constructed from leather and carry a block drilled for 19-21 holes, suspended by a leather or linen strap with or without buckles. The straps must be stitched or nailed to the pouch. Civilian waist boxes, government issued belly boxes and French & Indian War pouches are also acceptable. Designs and tooling on the flap are restricted to geometric shapes or hearts.

Approved pouches:

**MinuteMan Armoury**

- [Concord pouch](#)
- [B. Fogg 1776 pouch](#)
- [1776 Early Continental Pouch](#)

Pattern:

“Valcour Bay” pattern box. A pattern is available from the Regiment; occasionally a Regiment member builds boxes from this pattern – contact the Sjt Major to inquire.

**Weapons Cleaning / Maintenance Kit:**

Easily assembled at a major event from sutlers.

Tin Container to store:

- Cotton or linen cleaning rags
- Tow
- A threaded worm &/or hemp string
- Forged iron turnkey (screwdriver) or tri tool  
*the Pickering tool is not appropriate.*
- Sweet (olive) oil in a glass or tin bottle
- A small container of brick dust (obtained from your First Sjt)



## Round Five

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**Spectacles:** No currently available reproductions are accurate for our time period.<sup>34</sup> Spectacles certainly existed in the period, were most often used for reading as opposed to distance vision. When possible, the Regiment prefers members wear contact lenses. Bifocal lenses were not commonly available before 1783; if you require bifocals, purchase progressive style lenses to hide the different prescriptions and mimic single focus lenses. Speak with the Sjt Major for possible modern frame alternatives.

**Jas Townshend:**

- [1740-1800 reproduction glasses frames GL-784](#)

**Jockey style cap:** We believe that jockey style caps were not a standard issue item, but rather a Regiment authorized modification to issued gear. This was a common practice in the Champaign Valley during both the French and Indian War and the American Revolution.<sup>35,36,37,38</sup> Warner's Regiment was tasked with ranging duties almost as soon as it began to field again in 1777<sup>39</sup> and continued throughout its service. We can assist you in constructing Jockey cap from a hat blank.

**Jas Townsend:**

- [Heavy wool hat blank, lined](#)
- [Heavy wool hat blank, unlined](#)

Pattern:

- Contact the Sjt Major.

**Military Knapsack:** Benjamin Warner<sup>40</sup> style knapsack - is a double sack, double shoulder strap style knapsack. Currently knapsacks are sewn by a member of the Regiment at a few a year and must be requested. The knapsack must be painted and given markings; contact the Sjt Major for additional information.

**Regimental Coat:** The Regimental tailor can sew the coat for you at a reduced cost & with correct colors and pattern.<sup>41</sup> The re-created Regiment considers Regimental coats a sign of commitment to the unit and are sewn for a member after a minimum one year's service in the Line.

**Belt Knife:** Considered personal equipment and frequently brought by individual soldiers, a belt knife can be a useful accessory. The blade must be completely encased in its scabbard when worn. Scottish dirk, "Bowie" and dagger style knives are not appropriate. Speak with a knowledgeable member.

**NOTE –**

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**Powder Horns:** Constructed of cow horn with wooden plugs on both ends and a leather, hemp, or linen sling. Engravings of maps, names, dates or period slogans are permitted.<sup>42</sup>

**Calves' Knee (Lock Cover):** There are no records that lock covers were issued to Continental soldiers, however, it is a well documented accoutrement from the French & Indian War for rangers and scouts.<sup>43</sup> Due to the Regiment's scouting duties is very likely that individual soldiers made such items for their personal kit.

Pattern:

- Contact the Sjt Major

**Military cocked hat:** Black wool or fur felt with black or white tie-ups & black worsted tape trim. Either square or rosette cockades are appropriate. We believe the Regiment did not frequently wear cocked hats as issued. Currently the Regiment considers cocked hats appropriate for Officers only.

*NOTE – The black & white 'unity cockades' are late war & not accurate for our portrayal.*

**Moccasins:** Considered personal gear, animal hide moccasins can be suitable substitutes for shoes or as more comfortable gear around camp or for use in winter. Center-seamed pucker toe styles appear to be the most prominent in northern NY, VT, NH, and southeastern Canada.<sup>44</sup>



## Approved Sources for Clothing and Equipment for Warner's Extra-Continental Regiment

**NOTE:** When putting together your clothing and equipment, *DO NOT* deviate from this list of approved sources.

**Avalon Forge:** [www.avalonforge.com](http://www.avalonforge.com) 409 Gun Road, Baltimore, MD 21227 (410)242-8431  
Canteens, mess kits, pocket knives.

**Bethlehem Trading Post:** [www.bethlehemtradingpost.com](http://www.bethlehemtradingpost.com) (603) 869-2133.  
Starter breeches and shirts, belt knives. *Stockings, other knitted goods, leather goods, knapsacks, haversacks and tumpline strap should be avoided.*

**Burnley and Trowbridge Company:** [www.burnleyandtrowbridge.com](http://www.burnleyandtrowbridge.com) (757) 253- 1644.  
Excellent source for yard goods, clothing patterns.

**Carl Giordano, Tinsmith:** [www.cg-tinsmith.com](http://www.cg-tinsmith.com) P.O. Box 74, Wadsworth, OH 44282 (330) 336-7270  
Excellent tinware including cups, and canteens.

**Cartland Tavern:** 2 George Bennett Rd., Lee, NH 03861, 603-659-6481.  
Cheesebox canteens.

**Fugawee Corporation:** [www.fugawee.com](http://www.fugawee.com), 1-800-749-0387.  
Shoes and shoe buckles.

**G. Gedney Godwin:** [www.gggodwin.com](http://www.gggodwin.com). P.O. Box 100, Valley Forge, PA. (610) 783-0670.  
Canteens, half gaiters, shoe and knee buckles.

**JAS Townsend & Sons:** [www.townsend.us](http://www.townsend.us) 133 North First Street PO Box 415, Pierceton IN 46562.  
The quality and accuracy of their products is variable: Starter shirts, breeches, waistcoats, and stockings. Better hat blanks, hand axes. Bulk buttons and miscellaneous items. *Do NOT purchase shoes, leather garters, knitted items.*

**Loyalist Arms and Repairs:** [www.loyalistarms.ca/mainpage.php](http://www.loyalistarms.ca/mainpage.php) 10 Brunt Road, Harrietsfield, Nova Scotia, CANADA, 902-479-0967.  
Muskets and bayonets.

**Middlesex Village Trading Company:** [www.middlesexvillagetrading.com](http://www.middlesexvillagetrading.com) Charlestown, New Hampshire, 603-826-5825. Muskets and bayonets.

**Military Heritage - Access Heritage Inc.** (formerly known as Discriminating General): [www.militaryheritage.com](http://www.militaryheritage.com)  
27 Auriga Drive - Unit 38, Ottawa, ON K2E 7X7 (613)692-6947  
Muskets and bayonets.

**Minuteman Armoury:** [www.freewebs.com/mmarmoury](http://www.freewebs.com/mmarmoury) P.O. BOX - 1345 Derry, NH 03038  
Good source for cartridge pouches, belts, and shoulder carriages. Often backlogged.

**Najecki Reproductions:** [www.najecki.com/repro/reproindex.html](http://www.najecki.com/repro/reproindex.html) (401) 647-3631.  
Offers a wide array of high quality goods. Excellent source for leather gear, buttons, yard goods, thread, haversacks, but may be slow in mailing orders.

**R. Eckert Tinware:** [www.retinware.com](http://www.retinware.com)  
Member of the Regiment- correct handmade tinware.

**Wm. Booth, Draper:** [www.wmboothdraper.com](http://www.wmboothdraper.com) 1365 Edgewood Dr., Lake Geneva, WI 53147  
Excellent source for yard goods, thread, clothing patterns, sewing notions, knee and shoe buckles. Often has hard to find fabric types.

## Approved Clothing & Equipment Patterns for Warner's Extra-Continental Regiment

### (Market) Wallet:

- Regiment pattern.  
Contact the Sjt Major.

### Knit Cap:

- Monmouth style [Mara Riley pattern](#).
- Dutch style

### Half-Gaiters:

- Man's Gaiters or Spatterdashes by Kannik Korner KK-4801.  
Alterations – no points on the front, single point on the back.

### Haversack:

- Regiment pattern.  
Contact the Sjt Major.

### Breeches:

- 18th Century Fall Front Breeches by JP Ryan JPR02.  
Only one size per pattern. Pattern based on extant examples in the collections of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the National Museum of American History, and the Museum of London. This pattern can be tricky; if you are not an experienced sewer, please get assistance in using this pattern.

### Shirts:

- Pattern from Beth Gilgun's *Tidings from the 18th Century*. Pp 84-89.  
Texarcana: Scurlock Publishing, 1993.
- A Manual for the 18th Century Shirtmaker 1750s-1780s Larkin and Smith.
- Men's Waistcoat ca. 1770 and Shirt by Mill Farm Patterns.  
Two sizes per pattern 36/36, 38/40 and 42/44.

### Waistcoat:

- 1770's Waistcoat by JP Ryan.  
The shorter version is correct for 1775-1783, either with or without sleeves. Only one size is included in the pattern. This pattern is fashioned after three extant examples, one in the collection of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, one in the collection of The Smithsonian Institution, and another in the *Cut of Men's Clothes*, by Norah Waugh. Uses modern construction and assembly techniques.
- Men's Waistcoat ca. 1770 and Shirt by Mill Farm Patterns.  
Two sizes per pattern 36/36, 38/40 and 42/44. Uses modern construction and assembly techniques.

- **Waistcoat and Vest Pattern by Eagle's View (PM/68).**  
Includes sizes 36 through 50. Waistcoat approved, *but not the vest*. Styled well to Rev War, not earlier.  
Alterations - move the pocket line down to be on a line from the top of the v-cut in the front to the top of the center seam in back. Uses modern construction and assembly techniques.
- **1776 Men's and Boys Waistcoats by Pegge of Williamsburg.**  
Original in the Williamsburg collection. Shown in *18th Century Clothing at Williamsburg* by Linda Baumgarten (Williamsburg, VA: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1986), p. 57-59.

#### **Round Hat:**

- **Regiment pattern.**  
Contact the Sjt Major.

#### **Light Infantry/Jockey Cap:**

- **Regiment pattern.**  
Contact the Sjt Major.

#### **Frock Coat:**

- **Gentleman's Frockcoat by JP Ryan.**  
Includes instructions to construct in several different ways to reflect variations in social class. Only one size is included in the pattern. This pattern is fashioned after two extant examples one in the collection of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation as shown in the *18th Century Clothing at Williamsburg* by Linda Baumgarten, (Williamsburg, VA: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1986), and another in the *Cut of Men's Clothes*, by Norah Waugh. Uses modern construction and assembly techniques.

#### **Workman's Coatee:**

- **Man's Double-Breasted Short Jacket 1770-1800 by Kannik's Korner's KK 4551.**  
Can also be used for frockcoat: Lay out as single breasted and lengthen the body. Uses more period correct construction and assembly techniques.

#### **Knapsack:**

- **"Uhl style" – Regiment pattern.**  
Contact the Sjt Major.

#### **Cartridge Pouch:**

- **"Valcour Lake" pattern.**  
Contact the Sjt Major.

#### **Belly Box:**

- **Tulley Pattern based on British style.**  
Tully, Mark R. *The Packet, Being a Collection of Patterns, Articles and Essays of Particular Interest to the 18th-Century Re-enactor*. Baraboo: Ballindalloch Press, 1999-2001. Pp 30-31.

#### **Short Jacket:**

- **Man's Double-Breasted Short Jacket 1770-1800 by Kannik's Korner's KK 4551.**  
May be laid out as single or double breasted front, has 3 cuff variations. Uses more period correct construction and assembly techniques.

# HOW TO MEASURE YOURSELF FOR 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MEN'S CLOTHING

The cut of 18<sup>th</sup> century clothing can differ greatly from the modern clothing we wear today. Knowing your correct measurements is essential for finding the right pattern sizes and obtaining a correct fit. The guideline below will help you achieve this.

Record your measurements on the chart below for future reference. There may be additional measurements needed for adjustment for specific patterns, but they will be included in the directions for those patterns.

## DO:

- Use a cloth or tailors measuring tape, not a ridged ruler or yard stick.
- Have someone else measure you for accurate results.
- Measure over comfortable, but not bulky clothing. A tee shirt and comfortable pants is ideal.
- When measuring for waistcoats and coats, measure over the 18<sup>th</sup> century shirt and/or waistcoat you will wear under it.

## DON'T:

- Rely on your modern clothing sizes. They may not translate to the sizes on the patterns.
- Measure an article of clothing to determine a size (e.g.: measuring across a flattened tee shirt to determine chest size).
- “Pad” your measurements by measuring “loosely” or allowing for “breathing room”. The pattern takes this into account, so you don't have to.

**Head:** Measure the circumference of your head across the brow and just above the ears where you wish the hat to sit.

**Neck:** Measure the circumference of your neck at the fullest part. This is usually at the base of the neck about 1 finger width above the shoulders and collarbones.

**Sleeve:** With your arms hanging naturally and relaxed, measure from the joint of the arm and shoulder down to the wrist bone.

- NOTE: if you have longer or shorter than average arms take two additional measurements: from the shoulder joint to the elbow and from the elbow to the wrist. Because 18<sup>th</sup> century jacket patterns have the elbow curve built into the pattern, you will need these measurements so you can shorten/lengthen the sleeve evenly over both the upper and lower parts of the sleeve instead of just taking off or adding inches to the bottom of the sleeve. If you don't adjust both areas evenly the elbow curve will be in the wrong place.

**Chest:** Measure around the fullest part of your chest, keeping your arms at your sides. This is usually about 2 or 3 fingers width below the arm pit.

**Shoulders:** Standing naturally, measure the width across the fullest part of your back from edge to edge at your shoulders.

**Back (neck to waist):** Measure along your back from the nape of your neck (first bone of the spine) to your natural waist.

**Bicep:** With the arm bent at the elbow, measure around the fullest point of the upper arm.

**Waist:** Measure at your natural waist, not where your pants waistband falls. This is usually right across your navel, about 3 or 4 finger widths above your hip bones.

**Thigh:** Measure around the fullest part of the upper leg while standing straight.

**Inseams:** Measure the inside of your leg while standing straight.

- **For breaches** - from the crotch to 2" below the knee.
- **For trousers** - from the crotch to desired length at ankle.

NOTE: if you have longer or shorter than average legs take two additional measurements: from the crotch to the just below the knee and from just below the knee to the ankle. You will need these measurements so you can shorten/lengthen the leg length evenly over both the upper and lower parts of the leg instead of just taking off or adding inches to the bottom.

**Knee:** Measure around the circumference of your knee: measure across the back of the knee and under the front of the knee cap.

**Calf:** Measure the circumference at the widest part of your calf –typically 2/3 of the distance between your ankle and knee while standing straight.

**Ankle:** Measure the circumference of your leg just above the ankle bone.

**MEASUREMENTS FOR \_\_\_\_\_**

**HEAD:** \_\_\_\_\_

**NECK:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SLEEVE:**

Upper Sleeve: \_\_\_\_\_

Lower Sleeve: \_\_\_\_\_

**BICEP:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CHEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SHOULDERS:** \_\_\_\_\_

**BACK:** \_\_\_\_\_

**WAIST:** \_\_\_\_\_

**THIGH:** \_\_\_\_\_

**INSEAMS:**

**Breeches:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Trousers:**

Upper leg: \_\_\_\_\_

Lower leg: \_\_\_\_\_

**KNEE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CALF:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ANKLE:** \_\_\_\_\_

NOTES:

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## End Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Available from Kannik's Korner, P.O. Box 1654, Springfield, OH 45501-1654 [www.kanninkskorner.com](http://www.kanninkskorner.com)
- <sup>2</sup> Men's Civilian Clothing - #205. <http://www.nwta.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/205meciv.pdf>  
Copeland, Peter F. *Working Dress in Colonial and Revolutionary America*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 1977.
- <sup>3</sup> *Small clothes* are shirt, waistcoat, and breeches.
- <sup>4</sup> *A stand of arms* is a firelock (musket), cartridge pouch or box, and bayonet and carriage.
- <sup>5</sup> Although both tin and wooden canteens were issued during the war, it is believed Warner's Regiment was issued tin: "Canteens I can get ready made, about twenty-five hundred, of Mr. Levy, at one shilling a piece, but I would not venture to buy them, as they are something tarnished, until the Sub-Committee view them first ; new ones will cost one shilling and six pence." Mr. Curtenius' letter to the New York Congress of July 1775.  
[www.scribd.com/doc/145245063/Canteens](http://www.scribd.com/doc/145245063/Canteens)
- <sup>6</sup> Gourd canteens are exclusively for militia impressions and are not allowed when the Regiment fields as Regulars. If you are interested in making a gourd canteen as part of a civilian portrayal, speak with the Sjt Major.
- <sup>7</sup> "*White Wollen*," "*Striped Indian Blankets*," "*Rugs and Coverlids*": *The Variety of Continental Army Blankets* at  
[www.revwar75.com/library/rees/variety.htm](http://www.revwar75.com/library/rees/variety.htm)  
[www.scribd.com/document/288097548/Bedding-Blankets](http://www.scribd.com/document/288097548/Bedding-Blankets)
- <sup>8</sup> Blankets were typically issued by the Army; it was not unusual that some soldiers who lived locally brought their own, so Warner's Regiment likely had a mix of blankets.
- <sup>9</sup> Wallets were carried alone, slung over the shoulder, or incorporated into a bedroll tumpline. A large version, approximately 12" x 28", were used by civilians, a smaller version, 16"x24", was appears to have been part of military bedroll.  
[www.scribd.com/doc/258664144/Containers-Bags-Sacks-Market-Wallets](http://www.scribd.com/doc/258664144/Containers-Bags-Sacks-Market-Wallets)  
Cooke IV, Henry M. "Knapsacks, Snapsacks, Tumplines: Systems for Carrying Food and Clothing Used by Citizens and Soldiers in 1775." Historical Costume Services, 1998.
- <sup>10</sup> [www.scribd.com/doc/250897727/Male-Dress-Knit-Caps](http://www.scribd.com/doc/250897727/Male-Dress-Knit-Caps)  
<http://mathomhouse.typepad.com/bluestocking/2016/04/woollen-caps-worn-by-dutch-whalers-17th-century.html>
- <sup>11</sup> Typically measured about 12"x12". Originally, they were intended to carry only rations, but many in the Regiment also use it to carry much of our eating utensils while on the march.
- <sup>12</sup> Military issued and worn to protect the shoes from mud, dirt and rocks. These are mandatory if wearing modern shoes or boots.
- <sup>13</sup> <http://www.scribd.com/doc/159514758/Male-Dress-Breeches-Overalls>
- <sup>14</sup> Records are incomplete regarding if the Regiment was issued wool or linen breeches and their color. Reports suggest issued breeches to the Regiment were *buckskin*, a type of tightly woven wool (*not* deer leather). Due to difficulty in obtaining correct wool, the Regiment has decided breeches are to be made of linen. If breeches were issued in natural or bleached linen, they were likely dyed a brownish color almost immediately as the Regiment was tasked with scouting less than three weeks after its initial formation. Preferred materials are ~12 oz. linen, Russia drill, fustian, or wool. Wool is best for winter "issue" and is recommend for a second set of breeches.
- <sup>16</sup> Mass-produced (military issue) 18th Century stockings were knitted on a flat machine and seamed up the back. Such stockings are not available currently; all mass produced stockings are knitted in the round and only Sally Pointer socks mimic the back seam. South Union Mills are correct for hand knitted stockings, but such stockings were not regularly issued to the military.  
<https://www.scribd.com/document/265557115/Footwear-Stockings>
- <sup>17</sup> A good fine-gauge stocking, machine-made on a Victorian round-knit stocking machine made to *mimic* the correct frame-knit back seam. They also have a very good foot.
- <sup>18</sup> Single-ply lightweight stockings are very good reproductions of actual period hand-knit stockings. The weight is a bit thicker than most extant stockings, but still apparently within the range of tolerance, and have exactly the seam that extant *hand-knit* stockings had. Period hand-knit stockings did not need a back-seam, but for some reason - perhaps fashion - they emulate the frame-knit back-seam. The lines of the knit taper into the back-seam very clearly, which is a good representation. The wool used is a bit too springy compared to period stockings (though there are presently no alternatives with the correct hard-spun

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wool); and hand-knit stockings are much less common in the 1770s than frame-knit (there were *thousands* of frame-knitters in London, and hundreds in the colonies).

- <sup>19</sup> Non-period shoes are more obvious than most people think, even when covered with half-gaiters.
- <sup>20</sup> Garters are worn just below the knee to hold up the stockings.
- <sup>21</sup> <http://www.scribd.com/doc/195676927/Cutting-Instructions-for-a-late-18th-Century-Shirt>
- <sup>22</sup> Material and color of the waistcoats issued to Warner's are somewhat unclear – they were most likely natural linen, or brown or green.
- <sup>23</sup> Stuart Lilie, Director of Interpretation Fort Ticonderoga. Personal communication, February 12, 2017.  
Bill Wigham. E-mail communication, June 28, 1996.
- <sup>24</sup> They should be made of wool or linen. The frock coat and coatee, always worn over a waistcoat, could be of the same color and fabric as the waistcoat, or more commonly, as noted in ads concerning run-away servants or slaves, of quite different fabrics and colors altogether. The linings of frock coats were often of a complementary shade, with some being quite bold in pattern and bright in color.
- <sup>25</sup> <http://www.scribd.com/doc/210794759/This-Napsack-I-carryd-through-the-war-of-the-Revolution-Knapsacks-Used-by-the-Soldiers-during-the-War-for-American-Independence-Part-1-of-Cos#scribd>  
<http://www.scribd.com/doc/230847766/Knapsacks>
- <sup>26</sup> Archived at Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site, Newburgh, NY. The pattern and description are attributed to Henry Cooke.
- <sup>27</sup> Many were hunting fowlers brought from home, supplied by the Albany committee of Safety, captured from the Canada campaigns, or leftovers from the French and Indian War. "In 1775 it was likely either something he brought from home or one supplied by the Albany committee of Safety. During the return to Canada in February 1776, likely the same held true with the possible addition of a few of the 2,000 stand of French arms (St. Entienne Model 1746 or 1723) taken at St. Johns the previous November, or a Tower Flintlock, probably a Long Land (1st Model Bess) but maybe have been cut down to the 42 inch barrel. From 1777 on, the prevalence of French Charlevilles (Models 1763-1768) would have increased as these imports became the standard for the American Army. No doubt that some Besses remained and a few Potsdam muskets might have entered the force from captures." Cliff Mullen. E-mail communication, 2017.
- <sup>28</sup> "In 1777 our soldier was unlikely to have had a bayonet, but by 1779 this side arm was all but universal, along with training on how to use it." Cliff Mullen. Email communication, 2015
- <sup>29</sup> A bayonet and scabbard can be purchased at the same time as your firelock.
- <sup>30</sup> *The Packet III, Being Yet Another Collection of Patterns, Articles and Essays of Particular Interest to the 18th-Century Re-enactor.* pp 18-20.
- <sup>31</sup> *The Packet III, Being Yet Another Collection of Patterns, Articles and Essays of Particular Interest to the 18th-Century Re-enactor.* pp 20-21.
- <sup>32</sup> Pouches are commonly referred to as *cartridge boxes* worn on a cross belt & boxes are *belly boxes* worn on a waist belt. The original Regiment was issued both boxes & pouches at various times.
- <sup>33</sup> Valcour Bay area of Lake Champlain. The original block is currently on display at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. Measurements for the block were taken from sketches included in the Museum's research report *Valcour Bay Research Project: 1999-2002 Results From the Archaeological Investigation of a Revolutionary War Battlefield in Lake Champlain, Clinton County, New York.* The Valcour Bay Research Project <http://www.historiclakes.org/vbrp/vbr7.htm>
- <sup>34</sup> <https://www.scribd.com/document/237690400/Spectacles-Visual-Aids>
- <sup>35</sup> Lord George A. Howe, Colonel Commanding of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in NY and Canada ordered cocked hats cut down into round hats; the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot cut down cocked hats to smaller caps. *The Annotated and Illustrated Journals of Major Robert Rodgers.* Timothy J. Todish & Gary S Zaboly. Purple Mountain Press, 2002.
- <sup>36</sup> "Necessaries ... to be Properly Packd: & Slung in their Blanketts" *Selected Transcriptions of 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot Order Book* Transcribed by John U. Rees. 2002
- <sup>37</sup> The 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment refurbished their hats in 1778 by cutting off "all but about half an inch" of the brim around most of the crown. The remaining flap was cocked up and the "cap was bound up with white tape linen." *Don Troiani's Soldiers in America, 1754-1865.* Don Troiani, James L. Kochan, Earl J. Coates, James Kochan. Stackpole Books, 1998. p 57.



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- <sup>38</sup> Royal Artillery orderly book this time dated April 3rd: "... The Mens Hatts to be cut into Caps after a pattern which will be given." <http://www.fortticonderoga.org/education/reenactors/retreat/brit-regular>
- <sup>39</sup> The first members of Warner's Regiment arrived at Ticonderoga on the 22nd of January 1777; 3 weeks later they are already coming in from a Scout. "Wednesday, February 12th, 1777.--Late at night the scout out from Warner's regiment returned, reporting that they saw a large number of regulars and Indians coming down upon us." Diary entry from Ebenezer Elmer on Mount Independence. (courtesy of Whitcomb's Rangers)
- <sup>40</sup> There is no evidence that this Benjamin Warner was related to Seth Warner.
- <sup>41</sup> It is likely that Warner's Regiment used the NY state contract coat pattern, as it received its supplies through NY in the early part of the war. The Regiment was issued two different coat colors, depending on the year. Between 1775 and 1779, green cloth with red cuffs and lapels. We are unsure of the specific shade of green, but research by Fort Ticonderoga suggests Popinjay green is accurate. Brown coats with red facings were issued in 1780 and worn until the Regiment was disbanded in 1781. The Regiment currently does not portray post 1779.
- "In the spring of 1777, the American Commissary General (James Mease) was directed by General Washington to take particular care of the Extra and Additional Continental Regiments and that if those Regiments had already fixed upon a color of coat that he was to continue that scheme for the campaign so that the soldiers would have the same as what the officers had procured for themselves. At this time, the Regiment had fielded and was stationed at Fort Ticonderoga. I don't know if a scheme was fixed upon but as most of the officers were veterans of the Regiment it can easily be pictured that they continued with their green faced red coats and that Mr. Mease would then done his best to supply them with that scheme. There is some evidence that the green faced red was available to the Northern Department in ample numbers to cover Warner's." Cliff Mullen. Email communication, 2015.
- Pattern courtesy of Fort Ticonderoga.
- <sup>42</sup> Sibley, Scott & Cathy. *Recreating the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Powder Horn*. Elk River: Track of the Wolf Inc., 2005.
- <sup>43</sup> *The Annotated and Illustrated Journals of Major Robert Rodgers*. Timothy J. Todish & Gary S Zaboly. Purple Mountain Press, 2002.
- <sup>44</sup> <http://www.nativetech.org/clothing/moccasin/mocctext.html>  
<https://www.history.org/history/teaching/enewsletter/volume2/november03/primsources.cfm>