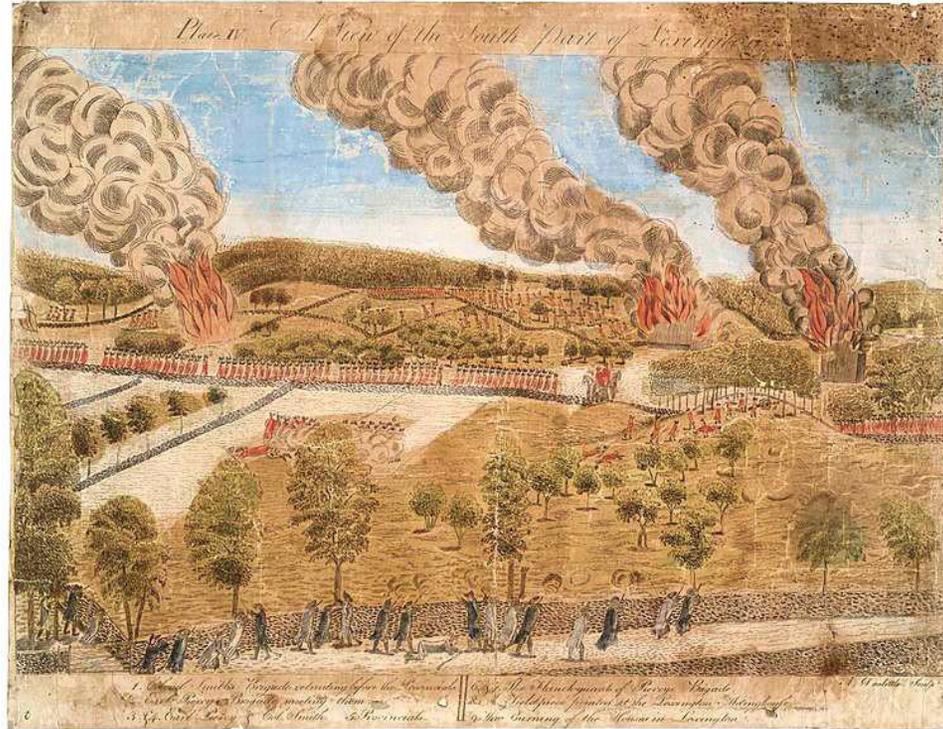




Training Band



Official Clothing and Equipment Guidelines

INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Lexington Training Band is to accurately portray a Massachusetts militia company as it appeared between April 18, 1775 and October 18, 1775. As a result, every member of the Lexington Training Band is expected and, more importantly, required, to accurately portray a Massachusetts militiaman to the extent permitted by up to date research. Wearing outfits made of polyester, sewing plastic or modern buttons to clothing, wearing 18th century clothing uncommon to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, or simply wearing an outfit without a coat, smock or jacket, actually distorts the historical period and events we cherish so deeply. Further, by knowingly recreating clothing and equipment incorrectly, we engage in mis-education and do a disservice to American History.

The Lexington Training Band adheres to the “five-foot rule”, the Continental Line's standard for authenticity. The five-foot rule came into existence in 1988 when the Continental Line was created as an umbrella organization to oversee Revolutionary War reenactments. All member units of the Continental Line are required to follow this rule.

There are several prerequisites to the five-foot rule:

- A. All clothing MUST be produced from natural sources (Cotton, linen, wool, or leather) rather than man made sources.
- B. All clothing and equipment must be from the correct period AND from the correct location. For example, a reproduced 1778 linen hunting shirt from the Ohio River Valley would not be appropriate for a person portraying a 1775 Massachusetts militiaman, but a reproduced wool frock coat from 1767 Massachusetts would.
- C. All clothing and equipment must be supported and justified by at least two (2) primary and documentable sources. Primary sources include prints, paintings, letters, diaries, depositions, court records, Provincial Congress minutes, petitions, journals, newspaper advertisements, estate inventories and town resolves.

The five foot rule is defined as:

A person will be authentic if the spectator, from a distance of no more than five feet, cannot:

- 1. Identify or observe any items that are not reproductions of 18th century articles of clothing, weapons or equipment.
- 2. Identify or observe any article of clothing that is not cut and fit in the proper 18th century manner. “Cut in the proper 18th century manner” is

defined as clothing that is produced, cut and sewn so that it is identical or nearly identical to 18th century clothing-patterns and surviving articles of clothing. "Fit in the proper 18th century manner" is defined as clothing worn on the body tight yet not constricted.

3. Identify or observe any 20th century anachronisms, including, but not limited to, modern shoes, modern shoes with buckles tied to them, modern glasses and modern wristwatches.

Please keep in mind that under the five-foot rule, the "spectator" is considered to be an experienced reenactor who is able to identify and observe what does or does not look authentic. However, for the five-foot rule even to apply, you meet the required pre-requisites listed above. If your clothing and equipment do not qualify under the five-foot rule, you will NOT be allowed to participate in an event with the Lexington Training Band.

MANDATORY AND PROHIBITED ITEMS

The following items are mandatory and must be acquired by members of the Lexington Training Band before they can field with the unit. Failure to acquire these items will result in exclusion from events with the Lexington Training Band.

1. Coat and/or jacket
2. Knapsack, blanket roll, snapsack, or market wallet
3. Tin or wooden canteen, gourd, rumlet and/or leather covered glass bottle
4. Mess kit: knife, two-prong fork, wooden bowl and spoon and cup
5. Cartridge box or hunting pouch
6. Flashguard and hammerstall
7. Lock-pick and brush
8. Bayonet, cutlass, sword or tomahawk

The following items are prohibited by the Lexington Training Band and cannot be worn or carried onto the field. Failure to remove these items will result in exclusion from events with the Lexington Training Band.

1. 19th century clothing and equipment
2. Belts with round hand forged buckles from JAS Townsend
3. Military overalls
4. Blanket shirts from JAS Townsend
5. Hunting shirts or hunting frocks
6. Frontier knives and axes
7. Scottish dirk knives and basket-hilt swords
8. Rifles
9. Company pins, logos, and nameplates
10. Economy tricorne hat from JAS Townsend (TH-915 and 918)
11. Suede leather hunting bags/ canvas hunting from JAS Townsend
12. Breeches, trousers, waistcoats, coats, great coats and sailor's jackets from JAS Townsend
13. Haversacks and cloth "hunting bags"
14. JAS Townsend belt bags not converted to over the shoulder hunting bags
15. Modern glasses, cell phones and watches
16. Food carried in modern containers (Tupperware, modern paper bags, coke cans, tinfoil, etc.) and exposed to the public
17. Capes/cloaks
18. Hat decorations, including Masonic pins, continental money, clay pipes and feathers.
19. Wearing a smock or frock coat without a workshirt and weskit underneath

20. Horizontal striped stockings
21. Modern shoes with buckles tied to the laces

CLOTHING STANDARDS

All clothing and equipment must pass inspection. Clothing worn will be properly and well fitted and all visible stitching will be sewn by hand. If you are not absolutely certain of the accuracy and appropriateness of ANY items, please find out before you acquire them. No unapproved clothing or equipment will be allowed. All uniform and equipment items will be changed when changes are necessitated due to new documentation.

Members are encouraged to allow their clothes to age and weather in a manner appropriate to life in the field and/or at work. Thus, clothes can/should be stained and patched, but patches should be neatly done and in a manner that allows for preservation of clothes. Absolutely refrain from washing small clothes (shirt and trousers) with bleach or modern heavy detergents. This will degrade the fibres and wash out their natural color.

The following are applicable to those portraying male militia men. The proper fit of clothing is paramount. See Appendix A for a discussion of this topic.

Hats: Hats must be round blocked and constructed of wool or fur felt. Acceptable styles include civilian cocked hats, flop hats, round hats, and partially cocked hats. Hats must be black, tan, grey or brown in color.¹ **Dress Uniform hats are prohibited.**

Caps: Caps must conform to period examples. Acceptable styles include Monmouth caps, French caps, and workman's caps. They must be made of wool or linen and be of appropriate colours (striped Monmouth caps are permitted).² Highland bonnets and voyageur caps are BANNED.

Workshirt: Shirts must be appropriate to the mid 18th century. The collar should be no more than two and three quarter inches high and must close with one to two buttons. Wristbands should not exceed one inch in width. The neck opening should extend no more than nine inches down the chest. Acceptable materials for shirts include tow, linen, flannel, or light weight wool in white, natural, striped, or checked colors. Buttons must be made of bone, pewter, wood or natural or bleached linen thread. Wrists may be closed with thread buttons or with sleeve buttons.³

Neck Clothes/Rollers: Should be made of linen, linen/cotton blend, or silk and be cut triangular or square. Solid, checked, spotted, or striped colors are acceptable. They must be tied and knotted under the collar.

Waistcoat: Must be made out of wool or linen. Must conform to 1750s, 1760s and 1770s examples. The 1750's style must extend to between mid-thigh and knee, and have 8 to 10 buttons down the front. Functional or false welt pockets should be located at waist level, and be

¹ Most commercially available hats/hat blanks are oval blocked. See list of suppliers for makers of period correct hats.

² James P. McGuane, *Heart of Oak: A Sailor's Life in Nelson's Navy*, (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 2002), 87.

³ Paul V. Dickfoss, "„white Flannel Shirt,“ „striped Linen Shirt,“ „tow cloth Shirt:“ Shirts of Runaways Advertised in Rhode Island," *The Brigade Dispatch: The Journal of the Brigade Of The American Revolution* 34, No. 2, (Summer, 2004).

covered by flaps with or without buttons and buttonholes. The 17660/1770s style should extend below the waist to the hip and have 10 buttons down the front. "Roundabout" waistcoats are also permitted. Pockets may be either functional or false welt or flap covered pockets. Waistcoats can be made of materials of a contrasting color and texture to the coat and breeches. Buttons should be pewter, brass, horn, or cloth/thread covered.⁴

Under Jackets: Under jackets, or sleeved waistcoats, should fit close to the body and in the sleeves. They may be made of wool, linen, and linsey-woolsey. Solid and striped colours are acceptable. Buttons may be pewter, brass, horn, or cloth-covered.⁵

Farmer's/Waggoner's Smock: Should be slightly larger than a body shirt and constructed of medium weight linen or lighter weight wool. These can be worn over body shirt and waistcoat or act as an extra work shirt. The length of the smock should be at least at the knee. Thigh and waist length smocks are mid to late war styles and are prohibited. Button arrangement should be the same as for work shirts. Natural, striped, solid, or checked colors are acceptable.⁶ Work Shirts are not to be used in place of a coat or jacket. They are for fatigue duty only. A lightweight cotton, osnaburg or linen work shirt from JAS Townsend is not an acceptable substitute for a smock.

Frock Coats: Frock coats are the most common outer garment for men regardless of class. They should be made of wool or linen. The frock coat, 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. They may have a falling collar or no collar and either round or slashed cuffs. Acceptable colours include blue, brown, red, black, green, "cloth," and other period correct solid colours. Buttons should be pewter, horn, wood, copper or cloth-covered.⁷

Bounty Coat: A bounty would have been issued to Lexington men serving at the Siege of Boston with Captain John Wood's Company, Colonel Baldwin's Regiment in October, 1775. The coat was a tobacco brown laborer's jacket and would be cut much like a sleeved waistcoat with a collar and cuffs. The buttons, stamped with the regimental number "38", would generally be larger than 5/8-inch diameter and, therefore, spaced further apart. The bounty coat would have pockets and pocket flaps without buttons on the flaps. Acceptable material is wool.⁸ **Bounty coats cannot be worn at events recreating an engagement prior to October 1, 1775.**

Jackets: Jackets, or workman's coats, should extend no lower than mid thigh. They may be cut "roundabout" the waist if desired. Double breasted jackets are permitted. All jackets should be close fitting in the sleeves. They should have round or slashed cuffs and rolled or fall down

⁴ Dickfoss, "„striped Flannel Jacket," „blue coarse jacket Kersey wove," „an old brown Broadcloth jacket": Jackets of Runaways Advertised in Rhode Island."

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Cain, "A Frock and Trowsers, Spade and Hoe, Will Do For My Remaining Days: An Analysis of the Use of Farmer's Smocks by Massachusetts Militia on April 19, 1775," *New England Rev War Campaigners*, 2008.

⁷ Henry M. Cooke IV, "Unlined Frock Coat," *Historical Costume Services*, 1999.

⁸ Cooke, "The Massachusetts Bounty Coat of 1775," *Historical Costume Services*, 1992.

collars. Pockets are optional but, if included, should be flap or welt style. Jackets should be made out of wool, linen, linsey-woolsey, or similar materials. Acceptable colors include blue, brown, red, and striped. Buttons should be pewter, brass, horn, or cloth-covered.⁹

Great Coats: Great coats must be made of wool, have a collar and at least one circular shoulder cape sewn into the coat. Cuffs should not have buttons and must be long enough that they may be turned down over the hands. The coats should have six to eight buttons down the front. Pockets are optional but if included should be flap covered and without buttons. Buttons may be silver, steel, pewter, brass, horn, wooden, or cloth-covered. Appropriate colors include blue, shades of brown, shades of gray, red, and black.¹⁰

Breeches: Breeches must conform to period examples. They must be fall front style and should fit closely about the legs. They should be made out of leather, wool, linen, or fustian. Breeches may be solid, striped, or checked in pattern and colour. The most common colours for wool breeches were blue, black, brown, and "light." Other colours are also acceptable. Ties, buckles, or buttons may secure the knee-bands. Acceptable buttons include pewter, brass, horn, wooden, or cloth-covered.¹¹ White canvas breeches are prohibited.

Trousers: Must be fall front style, above the ankle in length, fit relatively close above the knee, have a baggy rear seat, and adjustable ties in the rear. Trousers may be solid, striped, or checked in pattern and colour. Fabrics may include wool, linen, linsey-woolsey, or fustian. Buttons should be pewter, brass, horn, wooden, or cloth-covered.

Stockings: Stockings must come up over the knee and be wool, linen, or cotton. Colours may be white, gray, navy, black, mixed, or brown. Horizontal striped stockings are prohibited. Tube or athletic socks are prohibited. Stockings should be held up by garters made of leather (with period correct buckles) or worsted wool tape (with or without buckles).¹²

Gaiters or Half/Farmer's Boot: These should be made out of linen canvas or wool in black or brown. They should close with pewter or horn buttons, and extend about eight to ten inches above the ankle. Gaiters should be tight fitting and not sag. They must cover the laces or buckles of your shoes. Military style high (full) gaiters or Indian leggings are not appropriate for the civilian militia impression.

⁹ Dickfoss, "„striped Flannel Jacket," „blue coarse jacket Kersey wove," „an old brown Broadcloth jacket": Jackets of Runaways Advertised in Rhode Island," *The Brigade Dispatch: The Journal of the Brigade Of The American Revolution* 32, No. 2, (Summer, 2002). Also see Cooke, "The Massachusetts Bounty Coat of 1775," Historical Costume Services, 1992.

¹⁰ Dickfoss, "Greatcoats of Runaways Advertised in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania," *The Brigade Dispatch: The Journal of the Brigade Of The American Revolution* 33, No. 2, (Summer, 2003). Also see Cooke, "Keeping Out the Cold: Men's & Women's Outerwear in America, 1750-1800," Historical Costume Services, 2010.

¹¹ Dickfoss, "„dirty buckskin breeches," „blue broadcloth breeches," „black knit Breeches:" Breeches of Runaways Advertised in Rhode Island," *The Brigade Dispatch: The Journal of the Brigade Of The American Revolution* 35, No. 4, (Winter, 2005).

¹² Dickfoss, "„grey worsted," „mixt blue Yarn," „White ribb"d worsted:" Stockings of Runaways Advertised in Rhode Island," *The Brigade Dispatch: The Journal of the Brigade Of The American Revolution* 31, No. 3, (Autumn, 2001).

Footwear: Should be plain, mid 18th century style leather shoes. Leather may be black or brown, smooth or rough side out. They should be closed with buckles (brass or steel) or laces.

EXAMPLES OF CLOTHING



Note that the breeches on all four militia men are tight fitting from the knee and up the leg



An assortment of militiamen wearing breeches, trousers, coats and jackets. Note how the jackets and breeches are tight yet not restricted



Massachusetts soldiers wearing bounty coats



EQUIPMENT STANDARDS

Firelocks: A wide variety of firelocks may be carried while portraying militia. However, they must have been available in the colonies prior to 1775. Long Land muskets up to pattern 1756, English fowlers, French fusils and muskets (Fusils Ordinaire and Grenadier, Fusils de Chasse, Model 1717, and Model 1728), Dutch fowlers and muskets, and American fowlers and muskets are all acceptable firelocks. Charelevilles and Short Land pattern muskets are permitted but are discouraged.¹³ All firelocks must be fitted with a flash guard and period correct hammer cap. Blunderbusses, rifles and 1804/1816 Springfield muskets are prohibited. **Please check with a member of the field staff prior to purchasing a musket to ensure it is correct for our portrayal.**

Bayonets: Bayonets were not widely owned by the majority of colonists prior to the Revolution. Swords and hatchets seem to be more prevalent. Therefore it is appropriate to not carry a bayonet so long as an edged weapon of some kind is present. British, Dutch, older French, and American (produced in the colonies) style bayonets are acceptable. They may be socket style only and scabbards must be constructed of leather and follow extant period examples.¹⁴

Bayonet Carriages: May be over the shoulder or waist belt style. They should be constructed of leather or linen/hemp webbing and leather and must conform to period examples.¹⁵ Modern rope shall not be used for slings or belting. **Round forged belt buckles are BANNED.**

Cartridge Pouch: Extant 1770s militia pouches tend to follow similar design and construction techniques. Reproduction pouches should be constructed of leather and carry a block drilled for 19-21 holes. They should be 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 on pouches are permitted, but should be confined to geometric shapes or hearts.¹⁶

Shot Bags: Shot bags may be used as a substitute for a cartridge pouch. They must be made of leather and conform to period examples.¹⁷ In addition, they must be able to accept a wooden cartridge block.

¹³ Erik Goldstein and Stuart Mowbray, *The Brown Bess: An Identification Guide and Illustrated Study of Britain's Most Famous Musket*, (Woonsocket: Mowbray Publishing, 2010): 18-91. Also see Ryan R. Gale, "A Soldier-Like Way:" *The Material Culture of the British Infantry, 1751 – 1768*, (Elk River: Track of the Wolf Inc., 2007): 5-20; Steve Delisle, *The Equipment of New France Militia 1740-1760*, (Maryland: Kebecka Liber Ata Co., 1998): 32-35; and Jim Mullins, *Of Sorts for Provincials, American Weapons of the French & Indian War*, (Elk River: Track of the Wolf Inc., 2008): 11-16.

¹⁴ George C. Neumann, *Swords & Blades of the American Revolution*, (Harrisburg: Stackpole Books, 1973), 22-31, 36-50. Also see Cain, "Warm Steel: The Lack of Bayonets within Massachusetts Militia Companies," *New England Rev War Campaigners*, 2008 and Goldstein and Mowbray, 16.

¹⁵ Neumann, 30. See also Don Troiani and James L. Kochan, *Don Troiani's Soldiers of the American Revolution*, (Mechanicsburg: Stackpole Books, 2007): 111, 132.

¹⁶ George C. Neumann and Frank J. Kravic, *Collector's Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, (Texarkana: Rebel Publishing Co., Inc., 1989), 66-80. Also see Troiani and Kochan, 102, 132.

¹⁷ Mullins, 43-44

Powder Horns: A powder horn should be carried if the member is using a shot pouch. They should be 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.¹⁸

Belt Axes/Hatchets: Belt axes and hatchets should be forged and conform to extant period examples. If the axe/hatchet is carried on a belt it must have a correctly made leather cover.¹⁹ French throwing axes, “peace pipe” axes or any other type of axe with a long thin blade are inappropriate.

Sword/Cutlass: Appropriate sword styles include colonial hangers, hunting swords, and cutlasses. British army hangers should be avoided.²⁰

Sword Carriages: May be either over the shoulder or waist belt style. They should be made of leather and must be consistent with period examples.²¹

Canteens: Many types of canteens were available to civilians. Acceptable styles include cheese box, single band, double band, or tin (crescent or kidney shaped). They should be suspended with hemp cord, a hemp or woven strap, or leather sling. Wooden canteens may be painted with period-correct colors.²²

Knapsacks: Should be constructed using hemp canvas or heavy weight linen and conform to the Captain David Uhl pattern. They should be single bag with a flap closure and two shoulder straps made of hemp webbing or of the same material as used for the bag. The flap may cover a third or the whole of the bag and should be closed with three buttons and buttonholes. The pack may either be painted red ochre or left unpainted.²³

Snapsacks: May be constructed using hemp canvas, linen, wool, or leather. Hide-on snapsacks are permitted.²⁴

Market Wallet: Should be made of linen and may be carried inside of the tumpline or over the shoulder.²⁵

Blanket Rolls: May be either tumpline or “horseshoe pack” style. Tumpline strap should be made out of hemp webbing or leather. A market wallet should be rolled inside the tumpline to hold personal items.²⁶

¹⁸ Neumann and Kravic, 149-155 and Mullins, 45-47.

¹⁹ Ibid., 24-26.

²⁰ Neumann, *Swords & Blades of the American Revolution*, 84-89, 94, 99-103, 182-186.

²¹ Neumann and Kravic, 38-39. See also Troiani and Kochan, 142.

²² Neumann and Kravic, 59-64.

²³ Cooke, “Knapsacks, Snapsacks, Tumplines: Systems for Carrying Food and Clothing Used by Citizens and Soldiers in 1775,” *Historical Costume Services*, 1998.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Cooke, “Knapsacks, Snapsacks, Tumplines: Systems for Carrying Food and Clothing Used by Citizens and Soldiers in 1775.”

²⁶ Ibid. See also John U. Rees, “The Use of Tumplines or Blanket Slings by Light Troops,” *The Continental Soldier* 8, No. 2 (Summer 1995): 27-29.

Blankets: Should be wool, linen, or linsey-woolsey. Blankets may be either “imported” (a solid piece of material) or “colonial” (a seam down the middle where the two halves were joined). Appropriate blanket patterns include striped, checked, plaid, rose, Dutch, and solid.²⁷

Mess Kit: Mess kits carried by 18th century soldiers appear to have been quite simple. At the most basic it should consist of a tin cup, wood, horn, or pewter spoon, and folding knife. A wooden bowl is also appropriate. Forks were far less common and rarely appear in excavations of 18th century military camps. It is conceivable that a militiaman may have had one. If a fork is included it should be of the two tined varieties.²⁸

Glasses: While glasses certainly existed in the period, they were uncommon among the lower classes of society due to their value. It is preferred that no one wear glasses, but if you must, invest in period appropriate frames.

Tent: If you purchase a tent, you should acquire a 1751 French Bell Back Tent.

Camp Furniture: *Should NOT be acquired without consulting an officer or NCO of the LTB.*

²⁷ Rees, “„White Wollen,“ „Striped Indian Blankets,“ „Rugs and Coverlids:“ The Variety of Continental Army Blankets,” *The Brigade Dispatch: The Journal of the Brigade Of The American Revolution* 30, No. 2 (Summer 2000): 11-14.

²⁸ Neumann and Kravic, 108-109, 173-175.

EXAMPLES OF EQUIPMENT AND GEAR



Militia officer and militiamen. Note the widespread use of single pouch knapsacks and blanket rolls





Approved Sources for Clothing and Equipment of the LTB

NOTE: When putting together your clothing and equipment, ***DO NOT*** deviate from this list of approved sources. If you do, the result could be purchasing the wrong equipment and wasting your money.

Clothing

1. **Bethlehem Trading Post:** www.bethlehemtradingpost.com (603) 869-2133. Excellent source for knit caps (Monmouth and French). Leather goods and knapsacks should be avoided.
2. **Andrew Watson Kirk Hatter:** 85 Greenwood Avenue, #1, Takoma Park, MD 20912, Andrew.watson.kirk@gmail.com.
3. **George Franks III Hatter:** Williamsport, MD, (301) 379-0330, www.cockedhats.com
4. **Rhonda McConnon:** rhondda@me.com. Clothing is expertly constructed and fitted.
5. **Chris Cook:** (413) 783-3870. Chris's clothing is well made and historically accurate.
6. **Anita Bausk,** 508-481-3729 or A_Bausk@yahoo.com. Anita's clothing is well made and historically accurate.
7. **Line of March:** <http://www.lineofmarch.com/Main.shtml> Offers clothing kits, hats, accutements, and tailoring services.
8. **Historical Costume Services:** hcooke4@verizon.net Expertly made clothing of the highest quality, patterns, yard goods, and consulting.
9. **Brown Dog Tailoring and Consulting:** dsrwel@metrocast.net Correctly made men's clothing and impression consultations.

Shoes

10. **Najecki Reproductions:** <http://www.najecki.com/repro/reproindex.html> (401) 647-3631. Offers a wide array of high quality goods at appropriate prices. Excellent source for leather gear, buttons, yard goods, thread, haversacks, and shoes.
11. **Robert Land Footwear:** <http://www.robertlandhistoricshoes.com/> Good source for 18th century shoes.
12. **Fugawee Corporation,** 3127 Corrib Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32308, 1-800-749-0387. Great source for period correct shoes.

13. **Flying Canoe Traders**, 700, rue Champflour, Trois-Rivières (Québec), Canada G9A 1Z4, 819- 379-1773. Solid source for shoes.

Cartridge Boxes, Pouches, Belts, Knapsacks and Slings

14. **Ridgely Davis**: Horsel7ld@aol.com Offers a wide array of high quality leather goods at reasonable prices, including musket slings, bayonet scabbards, cartridge boxes and shoulder and waist carriages.
15. **Minuteman Armoury**: <http://www.freewebs.com/mmarmoury/> Good source for militia cartridge pouches, knapsacks, market wallets, and snapsacks.
16. C&D Jarnagin: <http://www.jarnaginco.com/revwarframe.html>. Single Bag Knapsack ONLY.

Swords, Bayonets and Axes

17. **G. Gedney Godwin**: www.gggodwin.com. P.O. Box 100, Valley Forge, PA. (610) 783-0670.
18. **Hoffman's Forge**: <http://www.hoffmansforge.com/home> (724) 251-9320. The best source for tomahawks, axes.

Powder Horns

19. **Track of the Wolf Inc.**: <http://www.trackofthewolf.com/index.aspx?as=1>
Excellent source for custom made firelocks and powder horns.

Canteens and Mess Kits

20. **Julia Smith**: Post Office Box 27588, Providence, RI 02907. Good source for reproduction pottery.
21. **Carl Giordano, Tinsmith**: <http://www.cg-tinsmith.com/> The best source for tin camp kettles, cups, and canteens.
22. **Cartland Tavern**: 2 George Bennett Rd., Lee, NH 03861, 603-659-6481. Cheesebox canteens.
23. **Jamestown Glasshouse**: <http://www.jamestownglasshouse.com/index.html>
Excellent source for hand-blown glass bottles and flasks.

Fabric

24. **Burnley and Trowbridge Company**: <http://www.burnleyandtrowbridge.com> (757) 253- 1644. Excellent source for buckles, yard goods, stockings, clothing patterns, and shoes.
25. **The Silly Sisters**: <http://www.sillysisters.com/> Excellent source for correctly made women's clothing.

26. **Wm. Booth, Draper:** <http://www.wmboothdraper.com/> Excellent source for yard goods, clothing patterns, and sewing notions. Often has hard to find fabric types.

Miscellaneous

27. **JAS Townsend & Sons**, 133 North First Street, P.O. Box 415, Pierceton, IN 46562, 800- 338-1665. There is a reason JAS Townsend has been listed last: The quality and accuracy of their products is questionable. If you choose to purchase items from this company, you ***must*** limit yourself to the following items: Mess kits and axes ONLY. Shoes should NOT be purchased from Townsend.

Approved Sources and Prices for Muskets

NOTE: When purchasing a musket, ***DO NOT*** deviate from this list of approved sources. If you do, the result could be purchasing the wrong musket and wasting your money.

1. Middlesex Village Trading Company, Charlestown, New Hampshire, 603-826-5825.

- A. New England Fowler \$595.00
- B. Long Land Brown Bess \$595.00
- C. 1717 French Army Musket \$595.00
- D. Early Commercial Trade Musket: \$595.00

2. Loyalist Arms and Repairs, 10 Brunt Road, Harrietsfield, Nova Scotia, CANADA, 902-479-0967.

- A. 1690 French Marine Musket \$638.62
- B. 1724 Dublin Castle Brown Bess Musket \$610.00
- C. 1728 1st Model Brown Bess \$630.00
- D. 1728 French Infantry Musket \$630.00
- E. 1718 Early Sea Service Musket \$558.00
- F. French Fusil de Chasse Musket: \$588.00

3. Tennessee Valley Manufacturing, Corinth, Mississippi, 1-662-287-6021

- A. Fowler \$850.00
- B. Tulle (Fusil de Chasse) \$850.00

4. G. Gedney Godwin, P.O. Box 100, Valley Forge, PA 19481, 610-783-0670

- A. 2nd Model Brown Bess Musket: \$960.00

5. Dixie Gun Works, P.O. Box 130, Union City, TN 38281, 1-800-238-6785

- A. 2nd Model Brown Bess Musket: \$975.00
- B. Charleville Model 1766: \$1250.00

6. The Rifle Shoppe, 18420 E. Hefner Road, Jones, Oklahoma 73049, 405-396-2583

- A. Kits for British, Dutch, French and early Spanish muskets

Appendix A
The Cut and Fit of Clothing
*An Interview with Henry Cooke IV*²⁹

Many of the members of the Company know Henry Cooke. But for those who do not, Henry is a professional tailor and consultant who specializes in historical clothing. He is the past commander of the 10th Massachusetts Regiment which he helped to create over 26 years ago. He currently serves as the Inspector for the Brigade of the American Revolution and has consulted on clothing for many historical sites, museums, and documentaries.

Q: In general, how should clothes look when we are recreating the citizen soldier of 1775 compared to how we wear clothing today? (I guess what I am looking for is the look being tight?)

A: Compared to today's clothing, clothing of the citizen soldier of 1775 was cut more closely to the body. In particular, the fit of sleeved upper body garments such as coats and jackets, as well as sleeved waistcoats fit close "but without constraint" in the chest, shoulders, and across and down the back. The armhole opening in a garment was fitted very high by modern standards, close up against the armpit rather than an inch below. This allowed the wearer to raise and lower his arms while minimally discommoding the rest of the coat. Waistcoats were fit much like coats, except for a slighter deeper armhole. Breeches were fitted close about the leg from the thigh to the knee, with a strap and buckle or button closure. The rear seat should be sufficiently ample to permit sitting or squatting. The waistband of the breeches in most cases will ride so that the bottom of the band was on the wearer's hips.

Q: What are some common errors that you see with many reenactors that make and it just makes you cringe?

A: Number one is the bucket gaiter - you know, the one with the vast opening at the top, and often for much of their length - seems a miracle that they stay on at all. After that, big blousy breeches with gathers at the knee bands. Next, are the waistcoats that don't reach the waist

Q: Do you have any suggestions for people who are shopping off the rack from merchants, what should they be looking for in shirts, breeches, waistcoats, and jackets/coat?

A: First, on all items, they should be well constructed, with no gaps in the stitching, no loose threads, and if machine stitched, that all the stitching is of even length.

- Shirts - good fit about the neck, not too loose, sleeves full and long enough, body length to mid thigh or to knee. Shoulders of shirt should extend about 4 inches beyond natural shoulder.
- Breeches - look for good basic construction, no puckers or gathers at the knee, a knee band that can accommodate either buckles or button closure and fullness in the seat.

²⁹ Interview conducted by Sean Kelleher. Edited by John C. R. Welch, 2011.

- Waistcoats – The lower most button should cover the waistband of the breeches. Pocket flaps should have a backward rake that parallels the front edge of the skirt, and the top of the flaps should be level with the lowermost button and the side and rear vent slits.
- Coat/Jacket - close fit in the sleeve, and armhole, buttons should be well attached. buttonholes not too far from the edge of the coat (good distance is about 3/8" from front edge) Same matter for the height of the pocket flaps relative to the lowermost buttonhole and the top of the side vents. Hip buttons placed at the top of the vents, no button at the center back. Overall fit should be as described above.

Q: How can members be good customers to tailors like yourself?

A: Know what you want, be patient. If you are having a uniform made of the unit you belong to, get any special materials, shell and facing woollens, buttons, lace, etc. and deliver sufficient quantities to get the job done. Also good clear photographs of the front, side and back of the uniform, with the coat on and off, are helpful in determining the cut and finished appearance. When being measured, stand up straight, but stand in a natural posture - that's the way it will be worn most of the time, and don't look down to try to read the tape on waist measures or overall length measures, as it can throw the accuracy of a measure by one inch or more.

Q: If you had one suggestion for members to improve their clothing, what would it be?

A: Get them properly fitted - this will improve the fit of a mediocre garment to a level of respectability. It will also wear better if it fits better. For those in the militia well fitted clothing helps insure that your equipment will fit better (provided that it is properly made and fitted) and be less likely to swing around and work against you.

Appendix B
Where New Members Should Acquire Their Kit

1. HAT
 - a. First Choice: Make own hat
 - b. Second Choice: Civilian hat from Andrew Watson Kirk
 - c. Third Choice: Civilian hat from George Franks.
2. CAP
 - a. First Choice: Bethlehem Trading Post
3. WORKSHIRT
 - a. First Choice: Bethlehem Trading Post
4. NECKERCHIEF/ROLLER
 - a. First Choice: Burnley and Trowbridge
 - b. Second Choice: JAS Townsend (Black neckerchief only)
5. WAISTCOAT
 - a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
 - b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
 - c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk
6. UNDERJACKETS
 - a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
 - b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
 - c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk
7. SMOCKS
 - a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
 - b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
 - c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk
8. FROCK COATS
 - a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
 - b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
 - c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk
9. BOUNTY COATS
 - a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
 - b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
 - c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk
10. JACKETS
 - a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
 - b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
 - c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk

11. GREAT COATS

- a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
- b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
- c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk

12. BREECHES

- a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
- b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
- c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk

13. TROUSERS

- a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
- b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
- c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk

14. STOCKINGS

- a. First Choice: Bethlehem Trading Post

15. GAITORS/FARMER'S BOOTS

- a. First Choice: Rhonda McConnon
- b. Second Choice: Christopher Cook
- c. Third Choice: Anita Bausk

16. GARTERS

- a. First Choice: Linen or Wool Tape from William Booth Draper
- b. Second Choice: Leather Garters from JAS Townsend

17. SHOES

- a. First Choice: Robert Land Shoes
- b. Second Choice: Fugawee Shoes
- c. Third Choice: Flying Canoe Traders

18. FIRELOCKS

- a. **Please check with a member of the Company prior to purchasing a musket to ensure it is correct for our portrayal.**

19. BAYONET

- a. First Choice: G. Gedney Godwin

20. BAYONET/SWORD CARRIAGE

- a. First Choice: Minute Man Armoury's 1770's Bayonet Sling
- b. Second Choice: Minute Man Armoury's Late 18th Century Sword Sling
- c. Third Choice: Minute Man Armoury's French and Indian War Sword and Bayonet Belt

21. CARTRIDGE POUCH

- a. First Choice: Minute Man Armoury's Concord Pouch
- b. Second Choice: Minute Man Armoury's Lexington Box (Will need to purchase belt from Minute Man Armoury for box)
- c. Third Choice: Minute Man Armoury's Benjamin Fogg Pouch

22. SHOT POUCH
 - a. First Choice: Make Own Shot Pouch
 - b. Second Choice: Minute Man Armoury's Lyman Ball Pouch
23. POWDER HORN
 - a. First Choice: Track of the Wolf's Hand Made Powder Horn
 - b. Second Choice: Track of the Wolf's Replica Powder Horn
24. BELT AXE/HATCHETS
 - a. First Choice: Jas Townsend's Light Infantry Axe
25. SWORD/CUTLASS
 - a. First Choice: G. Gedney Godwin
26. CANTEEN
 - a. First Choice: Cartland's Tavern Cheesebox Canteen (see Quartermaster)
 - b. Second Choice: Carl Giordano Tinsmith's Half Moon Tin Canteen
27. KNAPSACK/SNAPSACK/MARKET WALLET
 - a. First Choice: C&D Jarnagin Single Bag Knapsack (Based on Uhl Pattern)
 - b. Second Choice: Minute Man Armoury's Knapsack, Snapsack or Market Wallet
28. BLANKET ROLL TUMPLINE
 - a. First Choice: Make Own
29. BLANKET
 - a. **Please check with a member of the Company prior to purchasing**
30. MESS KIT
 - a. **Please check with a member of the Company prior to purchasing**
31. EYEWEAR
 - a. **Please check with a member of the Company prior to purchasing**
32. TENT
 - a. **Please check with a member of the Company prior to purchasing**



Standing Orders

The following standing orders are in effect at each reenactment, tattoo or living history demonstration the LTB attends.

1. The chain of command of will be followed at all times. In the event an officer or NCO is not present, the senior training soldier will take charge of the unit and will exercise full authority until properly relieved by a NCO or officer.
2. All members shall have on their person all clothing and equipment required by the guidelines set forth by the LTB. Said clothing and equipment shall be in good condition and in working order.
3. All members of the LTB are expected to remain in colonial kit during an event. Exceptions are permitted while setting up or breaking down a camp or leaving the event site or for unforeseen circumstances.
4. Members of the LTB will be required to provide services to our host unit or sister units to ensure the event maintains a level of enjoyment. Such duties include, but are not limited to, guard duty, patrol duty, fatigue duty, set up and break down of camp and providing supplies.
5. A roll call will be made at morning call, nooning and at the end of the day. Muster rolls must be kept by the 1st sergeant and forwarded to the company clerk following each roll call. Orders of the day must be read at the morning call.
6. All guard details of the LTB must be inspected by the 1st sergeant. Inspections should include arms, dress and accouterments.
7. No member of the LTB shall leave camp without informing the 1st sergeant. Prior to granting permission, the 1st sergeant must inform the training soldier of the time of the next place and the location of the anticipated muster. The training soldier must take all steps necessary to ensure he returns to camp with adequate time to muster with the training band.
8. Members are expected to field with a period canteen. The 1st sergeant must ensure the soldiers under his command are properly hydrated.

9. Consumption of alcohol during public hours is prohibited. Failure to abide by this rule will result in immediate discharge from the LTB.
10. Members must never draw edged weapons in camp or on the field except upon command.
11. Weapons must never be discharged in the camp.
12. Members must make sure to dress appropriately to the climate and take appropriate steps to ensure their health and safety is not compromised.
13. All training soldiers who own white canvas or white linen smocks must immediately dye OR replace said smocks with one of a natural, earth toned color (brown, blue, green, etc.). This includes any "checked" smock where the predominant color is white.
14. All training soldiers are required to field with a whisk and pick, flash guard, musket tool and hammerstall.
15. All training soldiers will be inspected at morning roll call and after an engagement to ensure all muskets are clean and in proper working order. A training soldier who fails inspection will be given an opportunity to correct any deficiency. Training soldiers who do not comply with this standing order will be excluded from fielding at an event.
16. All training soldiers are PROHIBITED from double loading and firing. If a training soldier double loads at an event, he will be given a verbal warning not to double load again. A second violation at an event will result in immediate removal from an event. Three violations during one season will result in being prohibited from participation with the LTB at future events.



MINIMUM DRESS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW RECRUITS: 1st YEAR

1. Hat
2. Neckerchief
3. Two Shirts
4. Breeches or trousers
5. Waistcoat
6. Two Pairs of Stockings
7. Garters
8. Farmer's Boots
9. Coat or Jacket
10. Musket, musket tool, flash guard, whisk and pick and hammerstall
11. Cartridge Box
12. Knapsack, Snapsack or Blanket Roll
13. Canteen
14. Mess kit

MINIMUM DRESS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW RECRUITS: 2nd YEAR

1. Linen Shirt
2. Second pair of breeches or trousers
3. Lightweight Coat, Jacket or Sleeved Waistcoat
4. Hi-los or reproduction 18th century shoes
5. Tent
6. Bayonet, sword or hatchet
7. Period belting and frogs
8. 2nd Blanket
9. Period eye glasses (if necessary)
10. Greatcoat
11. Bounty Coat

The LEXINGTON
 *Training Band*

2011 LTB Field Staff

Lieutenant Steve Conners

Ensign Jim Roberts

1st Sergeant Alex Cain

Sergeant Mike DaRu

Sergeant Dave Kemper

Corporal Bruce Leader

Corporal Simon Rubenstein

Corporal John Nichols

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