



Official Clothing and Equipment Guidelines Of the Lexington Minute Men

INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Lexington Minute Men is to accurately portray Captain John Parker's Company as it appeared between April 18, 1775 and October 18, 1775. As a result, every member of the Lexington Minute Men is required, to accurately portray a Massachusetts militiaman to the extent permitted by current scholarship.

All members of the Lexington Minute Men shall wear period correct (i.e. historically accurate) clothing and accouterments. There are two prerequisites to this rule:

First, in order not to do a disservice to the history we portray as well as minimize costly mistakes, the following practices are forbidden:

- Wearing clothing made of any modern materials not in use during the time period we portray,
- Adding plastic or modern buttons to otherwise correct 18th century clothing,
- Wearing incomplete clothing i.e. appearing in public without a coat, smock or jacket.
- Wearing 18th century clothing uncommon to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, during the time period we portray.

Second,

- All clothing shall be produced from natural sources i.e. cotton, linen, wool, silk, hemp or leather.
- All clothing and equipment must originate from the correct time period and geographical location. For example, a reproduced wool frock coat from 1767 Massachusetts would be appropriate where a reproduced 1767 linen hunting shirt from the Ohio River Valley would not. Clothing must fit the wearer in the proper 18th century manner. Fit in the "proper 18th century manner" is defined as clothing worn on the body tight yet not constricted.
- 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.

- Any anachronisms i.e facial hair, modern glasses, wristwatches, “fitbits”, and modern jewelry (except wedding bands) are all prohibited.

A member will be deemed authentic if a spectator, from any distance, cannot:

- Identify items that are not reproductions of 18th century articles of clothing, weapons or equipment.
- Identify 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.

A “spectator” is defined as an experienced reenactor who is able to identify what is or is not period correct. If your clothing and equipment do not qualify under this rule, you will not be allowed to participate in an event with the The Lexington Minute Men.

MANDATORY AND PROHIBITED ITEMS

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

1. Coat and/or jacket
2. Knapsack
3. Cheesebox canteen with narrow (1") keepers
4. Mess kit: knife, two-prong fork, wooden bowl and spoon and cup
5. 19 Round Cartridge box with "D" pouch or a shot pouch and horn
6. Flashguard and hammerstall
7. Lock-pick and brush
8. Bayonet, cutlass, sword or hatchet
9. Period Correct Blanket

The following items are examples of prohibited items and cannot be worn or carried onto the field. Failure to remove these items will result in exclusion from events..

1. 19th century clothing and equipment
2. Belts with round hand forged buckles from JAS Townsend
3. Military overalls
4. Any and all clothing or products from JAS Townsend
5. Frontier knives and axes
6. Scottish dirk knives, bonnets and basket-hilt swords
7. Rifles
8. Company pins, logos, and nameplates
9. Modern glasses, cell phones and watches
10. Food carried in modern containers (Tupperware, modern paper bags, coke cans, tin foil, etc.) and exposed to the public
11. Hat decorations, including Masonic pins, continental money, clay pipes and feathers.
12. Wearing a smock or frock coat without a workshirt and weskit underneath
13. Horizontal striped stockings
14. Modern shoes with buckles tied to the laces
15. Facial Hair

CLOTHING STANDARDS

All visible stitching should be sewn by hand. This does not mean that all stitching must be done by hand...only stitching that is visible. If you are not absolutely certain of the accuracy and appropriateness of any items, please inquire of the First Sergeant to find out before you acquire them. All uniform and equipment items will be changed when changes are necessitated due to new scholarship.

Members are encouraged to allow their clothes to age and weather in a manner appropriate to 18th century. Clothes can and should be stained and patched. Patches should be neatly done and in a manner that allows for preservation of clothes. Refrain from washing small clothes (shirt and trousers) with bleach or modern heavy detergents. This will degrade the fibers and wash out their natural color.

The following are applicable to those portraying male militiamen.

Hats: Hats must be round blocked and constructed of wool or fur felt. Acceptable styles include 1770s style cocked hats (civilian or military), round hats, and partially cocked hats. Hats must be black, tan or brown in color.¹ **Dress Uniform hats are prohibited.**

Caps: Caps must conform to period examples. Acceptable styles include Monmouth caps, Dutch 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.

Body Shirt: 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 or 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 lightweight wool in white, natural, striped, or checked colors. Buttons must be made of 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 around the neck.

Waistcoat: Must be made out of wool or linen. Must conform to 1760s and 1770s

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.

³Paul 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).

examples. The 1760'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 covered by flaps with or without buttons and buttonholes. 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.⁶

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 or fawn 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.

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.

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 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. They must have a center seam running up the back of the leg. Colours may be white, gray, navy, black, mixed, or brown. Horizontal striped stockings are prohibited. Tube or athletic socks

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

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).

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.

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).

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. The following is a list of preferred choices for firelocks members may carry:

1. First Choice: Civilian musket, including English fowlers, French fusils, Dutch fowlers, and American fowlers.
2. Second Choice: French Pattern 1728 Infantry Musket, Committee of Safety Muskets
3. Third Choice: Long Land Pattern Muskets up to 1756, pre-1760 Spanish infantry muskets
4. Fourth Choice: Short Land Pattern Muskets, French Pattern 1763 Musket
5. Prohibited: Rifles and trade muskets

All firelocks must be fitted with a flash guard and period correct hammer cap.

Bayonets: Bayonets were not widely owned by the majority of colonists prior to the Revolution. However, the selectmen of Lexington actively sought to obtain and arm its militia with bayonets on the eve of April 19, 1775. As a result, at least $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lexington men carried this item at the Battle of Lexington. British, Dutch, older French, and American (produced in the colonies) style bayonets are acceptable. They must be socket or turn key style only. Scabbards must be constructed of leather and follow extant period examples.¹³

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 surviving period examples.¹⁴

Cartridge Pouch: Extant 1770s militia pouches tend to follow similar design and construction techniques. Reproduction pouches should be constructed pursuant to the "D" pouch pattern, made 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 and French & Indian War pouches are also acceptable but discouraged. Designs on pouches are permitted, but should be confined to geometric shapes or hearts.¹⁵

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.¹⁶

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Neumann, 30. See also Don Troiani and James L. Kochan, *Don Troiani's Soldiers of the American Revolution*, (Mechanicsburg: Stackpole Books, 2007): 111, 132.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸

Sword/Cutlass: Appropriate sword styles include colonial hangers, hunting swords, and cutlasses. British army hangers should be avoided.¹⁹

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.²⁰

Canteens: A limited style of canteens were available to civilians. Acceptable styles include cheese box, staved, or tin (crescent or kidney shaped). Cheesebox and staved canteens should have narrow leather or iron keepers. They should be suspended with hemp cord, a hemp or woven strap, or leather sling. Wooden canteens may be painted with period-correct colors. First choice should be a wood canteen for a militia impression. Under no circumstances should tin canteens be covered with wool.²¹

Knapsacks: Should be constructed using hemp canvas or heavy weight linen and conform to the Captain David Uhl pattern knapsack only. 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. Warner packs and Royal Isaac House pattern knapsacks are prohibited.²²

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.²³

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, 2 or 3 point, rose, Dutch,

¹⁷ Neumann and Kravic, 149-155 and Mullins, 45-47.

¹⁸ Ibid., 24-26.

¹⁹ Neumann, *Swords & Blades of the American Revolution*, 84-89, 94, 99-103, 182-186.

²⁰ Neumann and Kravic, 38-39. See also Troiani and Kochan, 142.

²¹ Neumann and Kravic, 59-64.

²² Cooke, “Knapsacks, Snapsacks, Tumplines: Systems for Carrying Food and Clothing Used by Citizens and Soldiers in 1775,” *Historical Costume Services*, 1998.

²³ 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.

and solid.²⁴

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

Camp Kettles: Must conform to period correct pattern and material. A kettle should be carried in a period correct linen kettle bag.

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 refugee may have had one. If a fork is included it should be of the two tined variety.²⁶

Glasses: While glasses certainly existed in the period, they were uncommon among the middle and 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.

²⁴ 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.

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

²⁶ Neumann and Kravic, 108-109, 173-175.

Appendix A

The Cut and Fit of Clothing *An Interview with Henry Cooke IV*²⁷

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 (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.

²⁷ 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 armscye, 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

Approved Clothing and Equipment Vendors

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

Bethlehem Trading Post: www.bethlehemtradingpost.com (603) 869-2133. Excellent source for knit caps (Monmouth and Dutch), shirts, stockings and civilian guns. Leather goods and knapsacks should be avoided.

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.

Matthew Brenckle: gonfalon@hotmail.com Hatter. Hats are expertly constructed and fitted. The best source for proper 18th century hats.

Carl Giordano, Tinsmith: <http://www.cg-tinsmith.com/> The best source for tin camp kettles, cups, and canteens.

Hoffman's Forge: <http://www.hoffmansforge.com/home> (724) 251-9320. Excellent source for tomahawks, axes, and spades.

Avalon Forge: <http://www.avalonforge.com/> (410) 242-8431. Good source for brick dust, mess kit and personal items.

Stuart Lilie, Saddler: <http://www.stuartliliesaddles.com/index.htm> (860) 208 3111. Outstanding source for leather gear and knapsacks.

Burnley and Trowbridge Company: <http://www.burnleyandtrowbridge.com> (757) 253-1644. Excellent source for buckles, yard goods, stockings, clothing patterns, and shoes.

Minuteman Armoury: <http://www.freewebs.com/mmarmoury/> Good source for militia cartridge pouches, knapsacks and market wallets.

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

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

Line of March: <http://www.lineofmarch.com/Main.shtml> Offers clothing kits, hats, accoutrements, and tailoring services.

Historical Costume Services: hcooke4@verizon.net Expertly made clothing of the highest quality, patterns, yard goods, and consulting.

Jamestown Glasshouse: <http://www.jamestownglasshouse.com/index.html> Excellent source for hand-blown glass bottles and flasks.

Andrew Watson Kirk Hatter: 85 Greenwood Avenue, #1, Takoma Park, MD 20912, Andrew.watson.kirk@gmail.com. Good source for period correct hats, cartridge boxes and belting.

Hot Dipped Tin: <http://www.hotdiptin.com/> Highly accurate source for kettles, tin canteens, tin cups and mess kits.

Cartland Tavern: 2 George Bennett Rd., Lee, NH 03861, 603-659-6481. Cheesebox canteens. MUST get a canteen with narrow keepers.

South Union Mills: 1721 Stephenson Ln, Spring Hill, TN 37174, (615) 788-1510. Excellent source for stockings, mittens and Dutch, Monmouth and Carleton caps.

At the Sign of the Golden Scissors, <http://thegoldenscissors.blogspot.com/> Outstanding source for 18th century girls clothing, women's clothing, fabric, caps, bonnets, patterns and other items.

Chris Cook: (413) 783-3870. Chris's clothing is well made and historically accurate.

Robert Land Footwear: <http://www.robertlandhistoricshoes.com/> Good source for 18th century shoes.

Fugawee Corporation, 3127 Corrib Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32308, 1-800-749-0387. Great source for period correct shoes.

C&D Jarnagin: <http://www.jarnaginfo.com/revwarframe.html>. Single Bag Knapsack ONLY.

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

Appendix C
Where New Members Should Acquire Their Kit

1. HAT
 - a. First Choice: Make own hat
 - b. Second Choice: Civilian hat from Matt Brenkle

2. CAP (Monmouth or Dutch)
 - a. First Choice: Bethlehem Trading Post
 - b. Second Choice: South Union Mills

3. WORKSHIRT
 - a. First Choice: Bethlehem Trading Post

4. NECKERCHIEF/ROLLER
 - a. First Choice: Burnley and Trowbridge

5. WAISTCOAT
 - a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
 - b. Second Choice: Line of March

6. UNDER JACKETS
 - a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
 - b. Second Choice: Line of March

7. SMOCKS
 - a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
 - b. Second Choice: Line of March

8. FROCK COATS
 - a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
 - b. Second Choice: Line of March

9. BOUNTY COATS
 - a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
 - b. Second Choice: Line of March

10. JACKETS
 - a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
 - b. Second Choice: Line of March

11. GREAT COATS
 - a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
 - b. Second Choice: Line of March

12. BREECHES

- a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
- b. Second Choice: Line of March

13. TROUSERS

- a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
- b. Second Choice: Line of March

14. STOCKINGS

- a. First Choice: Bethlehem Trading Post
- b. Second Choice: South Union Mills

15. GAITORS/FARMER'S BOOTS

- a. First Choice: Christopher Cook
- b. Second Choice: Line of March

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: Roy Najecki
- b. Second Choice: Robert Land
- c. Third Choice: Fugawee

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 Armory'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: Hoffman's Forge
 - b. Second 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: Hot Dipped Tin Ticonderoga Canteen
 - c. 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**

Bibliography

Cain Esq., Alexander R. "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.

_____. "I See Nothing but the Horrors of a Civil War:" *A History of McAlpin's Corps of American Volunteers (1776-1783)*. McAlpin's Corps of American Volunteers, 2011.

_____. "Warm Steel: The Lack of Bayonets within Massachusetts Militia Companies." *New England Rev War Campaigners*, 2008.

Cooke IV, Henry M. "Keeping Out the Cold: Men's & Women's Outerwear in America, 1750-1800." Historical Costume Services, 2010.

_____. "Knapsacks, Snapsacks, Tumplines: Systems for Carrying Food and Clothing Used by Citizens and Soldiers in 1775." Historical Costume Services, 1998.

_____. "The Massachusetts Bounty Coat of 1775." Historical Costume Services, 1992.

_____. "Unlined Frock Coat." Historical Costume Services, 1999.

Copeland, Peter F. *Working Dress in Colonial and Revolutionary America*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 1977.

Delisle, Steve. *The Equipment of New France Militia 1740-1760*. Maryland: Kebeca Liber Ata Co., 1998.

Dickfoss, Paul V. "'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): 11-19.

_____. "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): 12-18.

_____. "'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): 2-9.

_____. "'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): 2-13.

- _____. “‘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): 2-8.
- Fifield, Rebecca L., ed. *Women’s Dress during the American Revolution: An Interpretive Guide*. New Jersey: Brigade of the American Revolution, 2004.
- Gale, Ryan R. “*A Soldier-Like Way:*” *The Material Culture of the British Infantry, 1751 – 1768*. Elk River: Track of the Wolf Inc., 2007.
- Goldstein, Erik, and Stuart Mowbray. *The Brown Bess: An Identification Guide and Illustrated Study of Britain’s Most Famous Musket*. Woonsocket: Mowbray Publishing, 2010.
- Larkin, Hallie. *Swatches: A Guide to Choosing 21st Century Fabrics for 18th Century Clothing*. Southcoast Historical Associates, 2009.
- McGuane, James P. *Heart of Oak: A Sailor’s Life in Nelson’s Navy*. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 2002.
- Mullins, Jim. *Of Sorts for Provincials, American Weapons of the French & Indian War*. Elk River: Track of the Wolf Inc., 2008.
- Neumann, George C., and Frank J. Kravic. *Collector’s Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*. Texarkana: Rebel Publishing Co., Inc., 1989.
- Neumann, George C. *Swords & Blades of the American Revolution*. Harrisburg: Stackpole Books, 1973.
- Rees, John U. “The Use of Tumplines or Blanket Slings by Light Troops.” *The Continental Soldier* 8, No. 2 (Summer 1995): 27-29.
- _____. “‘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.
- Riley, Mara. *Whatever Shall I Wear? A Guide to Assembling a Woman’s Basic 18th Century Wardrobe*. Excelsior Springs: Graphics/Fine Arts Press, 2002.
- Troiani, Don, and James L. Kochan. *Don Troiani’s Soldiers of the American Revolution*. Mechanicsburg: Stackpole Books, 2007.
- 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.
- _____. *The Packet II, Being Another Collection of Patterns, Articles and Essays of Particular Interest to the 18th-Century Re-enactor*. Baraboo: Ballindalloch Press, 2000-2003.

_____. *The Packet III, Being Yet Another Collection of Patterns, Articles and Essays of Particular Interest to the 18th-Century Re-enactor*. Baraboo: Ballindalloch Press, 2003.

_____. *The Packet IV, Being One More Collection of Patterns, Articles and Essays Pertaining to the American Revolution*. Baraboo: Ballindalloch Press, 2006.

_____. *The Packet V, Being One More Collection of Patterns, Articles and Essays Pertaining to the American Revolution*. Baraboo: Ballindalloch Press, 2010.