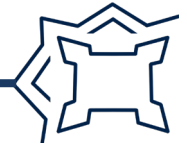


1759 SIEGE OF CARILLON BRITISH REGULAR GUIDELINES



By 1759 as the British Army launched a three-prong attack towards the heart of French Canada, a number of clothing and equipment adaptations were routine in America. General Jeffrey Amherst explained simplifications for equipment for the coming campaign season at camp in Albany on May 5, 1759.

"The officers will be posted, as much as the service will permit, to the companies they belong to; they will take fusils, no sashes but gorgets, either swords or hang-ers, as Commanding Officers of battalions shall direct. The regiments to take their colours into the field; the Sergeants to carry firelocks, instead of halberts, with car-touche-box and bayonet instead of sword, the soldiers no sword, nor sword-belt, if they can carry their bayonet securely without them; one Drummer per company; the remaining Drummers to be put in the ranks. The grenadiers to take their swords and caps into the field. No woman to be permitted to go with the regiments, or to follow. The Royal Highland Regiment and the 77th Highlanders are excepted in the order of no swords. The Commanding Officer of each of those regiments may do as he thinks best."

The Orderly Book of Captain Alexander Money-penny of the 55th Regiment of Foot, noted on May 11, 1758 that officers were limited to, "A soldier's tent, a small portmanteau, blankets, & bearskin..." in the field. This order from Amherst's predecessor, General James Abercrombie, was still limited officers' equipment in 1759 as these orders were still in effect by the 1760 Campaign season. An Orderly Book from Captain James Tew Junior's company of the Rhode Island Provincial Regiment recorded the same order on May 29, 1760.

"...Baggage then is absolutely necessary for the officers is an incumbrance to officers and men and must be an obstruction to the motions of an army in this country each officer must take a small tent blanket bear skin and portmanteau they will take no Sashes into the Field the Regt that have gorgetts will wear them on Duty and each officer will take Care that the men do not Load them selves with anything more than what is absolutely necessary."

By 1759, wool leggings, based on Native American leggings, were common for campaign dress. As the Army prepared to advance from Fort Edward to the head of Lake George, General Orders



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on June 14, 1759 reminded flank company soldiers to wear their leggings.

"The Grenadiers and Light Infantry to be in their waistcoats, Leggets with Arms and Accouterments to be out at 4 this Afternoon..."

Captain John Knox of the 43rd Regiment of Foot described the construction of leggings in the British Army in detail in his journal, as he served under General James Wolfe on the Saint Lawrence, on December 12, 1758.

"Leggers, Leggings or Indian spatterdashers are usually made of frize, or other course wollen cloth; they should be at least three quarters of a yard in length: each legging about three quarters wide (which is three by three) then double it, and sew it together from end to end, within four, five, or six inches of the outside selvages. Fitting this long narrow bag to the shape of the leg, the flaps to be on the outside, which serve to wrap over the skin, or forepart of the legs, tied round under the knee and above the ankle, with garters of the same color by which the legs are preserved from many fatal accidents...The army have made an ingenious addition to them by putting a tongue or sloped piece before, as there is in the lower part of the spatterdash, and a strap fixed to it under the heart of the foot, which fastens under the outside ankle with a button."



In, "The following orders for the dress of the light infantry, as approved by his Excellency General Amhurst..." from May, 1759 indicates a potential improvement to the leggings adopted in 1758 as for light infantry, "his leggings have leathern straps under his shoes, like spatterdashers." By 1759, contrasting garters were noted on British Army garters. Major John Tulliken of the 60th Regiment of Foot wrote to Colonel Henry Bouquet, on March 5, 1759 about procuring leggings for his battalion of regulars.

"Our people have leggings. I have always intended that they should have been Blue, but we could not have any blue at Albany, so then we have green, tied with a red Garter."

In a letter to the Earl of Loudon on May 29th, 1758, Dr. Richard Huck described Lord Howe's modifications to the clothing of his brigade—the 42nd, 44th, & 55th Regiments of Foot, as they assembled in Albany.

"The Art of War is much changed and improved here. I suppose by the End of Summer it will have undergone a total revolution. We are now literally an Army of round Heads. Our Hair is about an Inch Long; The Flaps of our Hats, which are wore slouched about two Inches and a half broad. Our Coats are docked rather shorter than the Highlanders..."

General Amherst continued the 1758 practice of cutting down cocked hats into round hats into the 1759 campaign. The orderly book of Massachusetts provincial Major John Hawks, recorded General Orders at Fort Edward on June 21, 1759, "In all partys it is further ordered

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that all Great Hats are cut so that the Brims be 2 inches and a half wide..." Though the order for cutting down hats was restated for the army in 1759, it is unclear how widespread the cropping of coats was in 1758 or 1759. A November 9, 1758 Advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette, listed three deserters from the 17th Regiment of Foot, then quartered in Philadelphia. Private George Edwards deserted in, "...Regimental Breeches, and the Brim of his Hat cut very narrow." Private Uriah Brooks deserted in, "his Regimental Coat cut short in the Skirts, and the Brim of his Hat cut very narrow." The 17th Regiment of Foot served under General Amherst in the 1758 Siege of Louisbourg, before serving with him again in the 1759 campaign against Ticonderoga.

For the field General Amherst was inclined to have troops omit their coats altogether in hot weather or heavy fatigue. In his July 20, 1759 "Orders for the army passing the lake," General Amherst ordered, "...the men to land in their waistcoats, go as light as possible, carry only their Blanket & Provisions." On July

22, 1759 General Amherst noted that this order had been followed in the landing of the army as, "...in order that the men should be as light as possible, they left their coats and necessaries in the batteaus." It is possible that some regiments had begun carrying blankets on their own separate straps. An August 28, 1762, "Return of the weight of the Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, Provisions, Necessary's, & Ca. of a Grenadier upon a march," from Lieutenant Alexander Baillie of the 60th Regiment of Foot to Colonel Henry Bouquet, included, "A blanket with strap & garters, 3 lb. 2 Qrs." Travelling with a minimum of equipment to encumber them, British Regulars under General Amherst prosecuted a successful siege of Fort Carillon in 1759.

Hats and Caps

Best: Black wool felt round hats with 2.5" brims.

Acceptable: Black wool felt round hats or cocked hats. 1750s fatigue caps of madder red wool, turned up in the facing color, worn in camp or on fatigue.

Unacceptable: Fur caps, Voyageur caps, straw hats, slouch hats, glengarry caps, green scotch bonnets

Shirts

Best: Hand-stitched white or checked linen shirt with short collar (under two and a half inches) narrow band cuffs with thread Dorset buttons or made for sleeve buttons (cuff links).

Acceptable: Machine stitched checked, striped, or white linen shirts.

Unacceptable: Cotton calico or plaid shirts.

Neckwear

Best: Hand-stitched linen neck stocks, or linen rollers, well-tied around the neck.

Acceptable: Machine-hemmed linen rollers, silk or cotton neckerchiefs.

Unacceptable: Military horsehair or leather neck stocks.

Breeches

Best: Hand-finished, well-fit 1750s British regimental breeches, of red wool lined in linen, buttoned or tied knee bands.

Acceptable: Well-fit 1750s stout linen breeches or red wool regimental breeches or leather breeches, with buckled, buttoned or tied knee bands with minor visible machine stitching.

Unacceptable: Fringed trousers, baggy breeches.

Waistcoats

Best: Hand-finished, well-fit 1750s British regimental waistcoats, laced or unlaced, without sleeves.

Acceptable: Well-fit, 1750s linen natural sheeting or ticking waistcoats, British regimental waistcoat, laced or unlaced, without sleeves with minor visible machine stitching.

Unacceptable: Cotton canvas, upholstery fabric waistcoats, extremely long or baggy waistcoats.

Coats

Best: Hand finished, well-fit 1750s British regimental coats, laced or unlaced, full-length or cropped short.

Acceptable: Well-fit 1750s British regimental coats, laced or unlaced, full-length or cropped short with little visible machine stitching.

Unacceptable: Hunting shirts, Blanket shirts, Fur skins.



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Legwear

Best: Well-fit British army Native American styled leggings of green, blue, red woolen cloth, tied up with garters of red woolen cloth or the same colored cloth.

Discouraged: White linen gaiters or painted black linen gaiters.

Unacceptable: Buckskin leggings, or baggy wool leggings.

Footwear

Best: Common soldiers' shoes of black waxed leather, closed with brass shoe buckles.

Discouraged: Half-boots or moccasins.

Unacceptable: Officer's boots on non-officers; Dyer, Arrow, Minnetonka moccasins, Shoepacks

Cartridge Pouches

Best: British 21-hole cartridge pouch on a wide buff shoulder strap, with 9 or 12-Round Government accoutrement set worn around the waist.

Acceptable: Just a 9 or 12-round Government accoutrement set, worn around the waist. Shot bag carried on a narrow leather shoulder strap.

Unacceptable: Possibles bags.



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Arms

Best: British 1742 Long Land Pattern musket with a buff leather sling, cut-down or full length.

Acceptable: Other British Long Land Pattern muskets, Dutch muskets, or military fusils.

Discouraged: British Short Land Pattern muskets.

Unacceptable: Canoe gun, blunderbuss, long rifles.

Sidearms

Best: Sheathed bayonet carried on a government set frog.

Acceptable: Sheathed bayonet carried on a buff waist belt.

Discouraged: Swords or hangers (except for Grenadiers) or small axes carried in a waist-belt.

Unacceptable: Pistols, daggers, dirks.

Knapsacks and Tumplines

Best: Hair-on calfskin or drawstring canvas knapsacks and a leather or hemp tumpline to carry a blanket.

Acceptable: A leather or hemp tumpline only.

Unacceptable: Revolutionary war British painted or goatskin knapsacks, Benjamin Warner Knapsacks.

Haversack

Best: British Stamped GR osnaburg haversack.

Acceptable: Plain osnaburg haversack.

Unacceptable: Anything Else



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Canteens

Best: Kidney-shaped tinned-iron British army canteen on a hemp cord.

Acceptable: Similar tinned-iron canteens.

Unacceptable: Anything Else

Blankets

Best: British Army Blankets.

Acceptable: 2-Point or 3-Point blankets, checked, Dutch, or Rose blankets, plain white or Hudson Bay blankets.

Unacceptable: Civil War grey blankets.