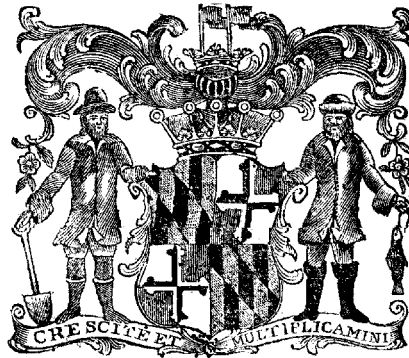


**The Material Culture of
the Maryland Troop**
**Standards and Guidelines for
portraying a member of the
Fort Frederick
Provincial Garrison
1756-1759**



**By a Gentlemen Officer
At Fort Frederick**

To “cloath...the companief of men to be raifed in thif province”

Coat: As early as August 1754 we know that the colony would “cloath” “the companies of men to be raised in this province”. Sharpe related that right after receiving funds to raise troops he “proceeded to form a company cloath & accoutre them...” In June 1755 Sharpe reports that Dagworthy’s company received 57 suits of clothes. Based on this we can safely say that these were uniforms. A suit is defined as “a set of outer clothes made of the same fabric and designed to be worn together, typically consisting of a jacket and trousers.” There is however no indication of what those “suits” looked like. We do know that there are two styles of military coat, worn by Maryland Provincials, based on deserter descriptions. Two coats were red with black cuffs and one that was blue with red cuffs and collar.

Philip Connelly...He had on when he went away, a red Coat and Breeches (the Sleeves of his Coat turn’d up with Black) and white Metal Buttons, a new Felt Hat, and a new white Shirt; and is fupposed to have carried another with him.

Aaron Hollworth, His Drefs in the same with *Connelly*’s, They have carried their Arms with them..



He had on when he went away, a red Coat and Breeches (the Sleeves of his Coat turn’d up with Black) and white Metal Buttons, a new Felt Hat, and a new white Shirt; and is fupposed to have carried another with him.



He had on when he went away, a fort blue Coat cuff’d and neck’d with red, a cotton Jacket, and a Pair of Sheep fkin Breeches

We know that the blue and red coat is not described until January 1759. The soldier wearing the coat was enlisted in the Maryland Companies by or before October 1757 and was discharged December 1758. There is evidence the Marylanders had the blue and red coat during the Forbes campaign based on a color map of Ft. Ligonier. That said by October 1758 they were also mentioned as being “naked”. So, to be “safe” and that term is used loosely we will use with the red coat with black cuffs, as the primary uniform coat for Fort Frederick. The blue and red should be something to strive to have but is not necessary.

Breeches: Breeches were issued as part of the Maryland Provincial uniform. Breeches should be of madder red broadcloth wool with a fly front, though fall fronts are acceptable, and should close at the knee with buckles. Per site archaeology and deserter descriptions flat or domed plain pewter buttons should be used on regimental breeches. The second most prevalent material breeches/trousers were made of linen or leather. Natural linen breeches should be the secondary choice for breeches outside of red wool. Of note is that out of 11 descriptions of breeches two are wearing trousers which is 18% of the sampling so roughly 2 out of every 10 men could be in trousers soldiers represented should be in trousers. Civilian breeches of other muted wool or linen colors are also acceptable.



Red Wool



Natural or tan linen



Leather



Well patched original Linen trousers



Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, reproduction

Stockings: Stockings listed in the deserter descriptions are all wool. They are primarily listed as white and one pair gray. So white, off white, or natural are the colors those portraying soldiers wear.

Hats: We cannot gather much from the assembly records or deserter descriptions other than the hats were felt. That means they were wool felt and making an educated guess since they give no more specific description they are plain tri-corner hats of the period. These would either have black tape on them or none, and more than likely no cockade. The only other way to interpret this lack of description is they are black felt round hats, which leaves little to no description but this is for the reader to decide. Also, a mix of round and cocked hats in the ranks is quite acceptable. White trimmed British military style of the F&I period is fine too, but there is no indication they were what the Marylanders wore.

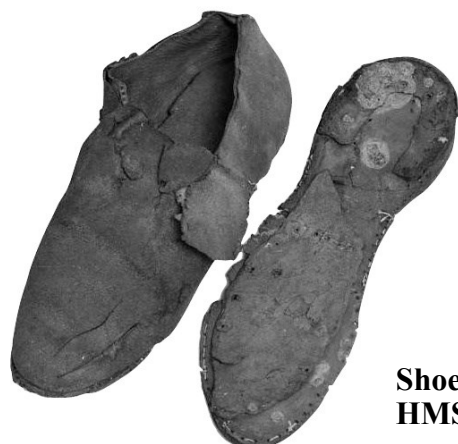


Shirts: Based on the descriptions that mention shirts there is a common theme. The shirts are primarily white and some of military issue. These shirts would also be made of linen. One soldier is said to be wearing a checked shirt so that is one instance in seven, so these types of shirts should not be seen in large quantities. Another conclusion we might draw is that the supply of white shirts was good as several are listed as new. There are a number of cuff links in the parks archeological collection, so some shirts should have them versus buttons on the cuffs. Maryland soldiers received two shirts per issue in 1757 and 1758, and based on the fact that a deserter took off with two shirts in early 1757 it seems safe to say they typically received two shirts per issue.



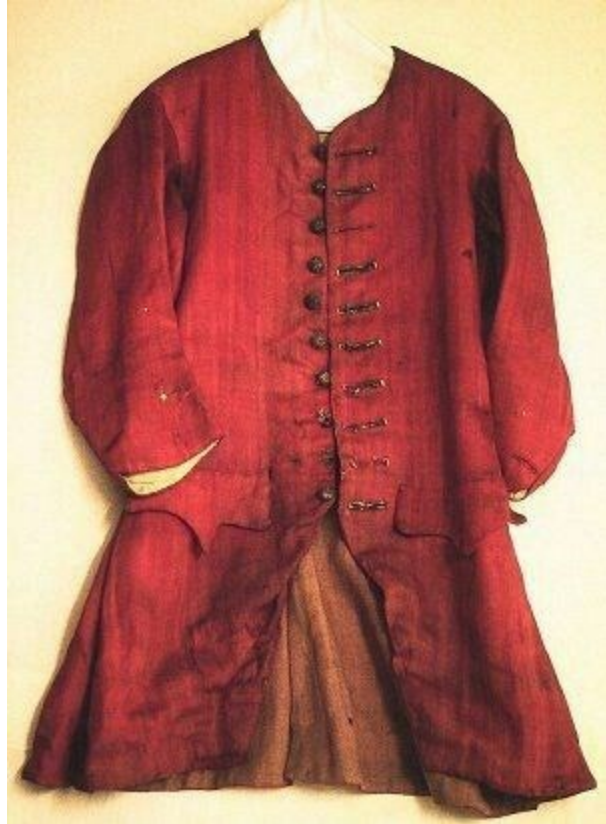
Shoes and buckles: There are seven fragments of shoe buckles in the Fort Frederick collection. Most striking is that they all have a design, and none are plain. Based on deserter descriptions one cannot gather much but this, they had good shoes. Shoes were probably made domestically as in 1755 Col Cresap was paid for “raw hides” and “4 pair of shoes” Also in 1758 Gov. Sharpe provided Capt. Shelby’s Volunteers with, “Moccasins”. It would appear that all the Maryland troops with Forbes wore moccasins. On October 20, 1758 General John Forbes wrote to William Pitt, “they had...no shoes, stockings...or any one necessary against the inclemency of the weather.” General Forbes wrote to Gov. Sharpe two days later that Sharpe needed to order, “...things that are Necessary for making the Soldiers Life comfortable in the Severe Climate during the winter the most Necessary are a two pair of Stockings, and a pair of Shoes.”

Acceptable reproduction shoes will be those closed with buckles, of a coarse nature befitting a soldier. The shoes excavated at Fort Ligonier will be the model for reproductions used at this site.



Shoes recovered from the HMS Invincible 1759

Waistcoat: Deserters are described a variety of waistcoats and jackets. All of the jackets seem to be of civilian manufacture, and only two have no sleeves; “Linen no sleeves” and a “vest”. The waistcoat is not a necessary part of the uniform and should be omitted entirely.



Neckerchiefs: Neckerchiefs are large rectangles or squares made out of white linen or silk and are tied around the collar of shirt. White or black linen stocks are also acceptable, as per Morier images of stock buckles on the back neck of some paintings, there appears to be no stock buckles found at Fort Frederick so they should be in limited quantities for enlisted personnel.



Great Coats: There is no indication Maryland soldier were ever issued greatcoats. Great coats should be of grey wool on the British military pattern of the 1750's. Dark blue or black wool watch cloaks are acceptable. Blanket coats made from British military blanket are acceptable as well.



Recreated British Army Overcoat



Civilian Over Coat



British military blanket coats



Gen. Wolfe's Field Cape

Smock: Also know as an over shirt, work shirt, box frock, etc. “A **smock-frock** or **smock** is an outer garment traditionally worn by rural workers, especially shepherds and waggoners, in parts of England and Wales from throughout the 18th century. Today, the word smock refers to a loose over garment worn to protect one's clothing, for instance by a painter. The traditional smock-frock is made of heavy linen or wool and varies from thigh-length to mid-calf length.” Although Smocks do not show up in the deserter records and were not an issue item they are a very common and important garment. We have two deserters who were wearing “ammunition shirts” which has been theorized that they were smocks. During the Forbes campaign of 1758 the Maryland Troops were noted for being dressed like Indians and they would have either been wearing a long short or a shirt with smock over it.



Leggings: Gov. Sharpe bought leggings for Capt. Shelby's Volunteers in 1758. These would be made of wool. They should be of green as that is what Washington ordered for the Virginians, or blue as found in period runaway ads, and the Amherst papers. Native men wore navy or red wool side seam leggings, with or without some simple silk ribbon decoration. Other colors of wool were available, most notably white and green, but navy/red seems to be most common. British military style leggings are not acceptable as there is no evidence that they were worn by Maryland Troops. They would be acceptable for officer impressions.



Original American Indian side seam leggings with silk ribbon

Knapsacks: We know each soldier was to be issued a knapsack, we have nothing further. So, based on the best information we have and the fact that some "...sundry persons [were paid] for clothing of all sorts, bedding, and haversacks for the soldiers." It can be inferred that knapsacks may have been made domestically. The Assembly used the term knapsacks and not snapsacks. There are period inventories written by the same man that list snapsacks and knapsacks on the same list so the terms are not interchangeable. A domestically produced knapsack would be a bag similar to a haversack with two shoulder straps. However with items possibly being made domestically they could be snapsacks, of the British army style. Knapsacks/snapsacks should be made of linen typically but could be made with cow hide, but not goat hide. Hair bags should be seen in a proportion of 1 in 10. British military knapsacks of the period are made of fur on cowhide and resemble a tube with a gusseted bottom and a drawstring top, with a shoulder strap. These will follow the style of those in paintings and drawings by Morier, Sandby, and Penny.



Knapsack of Captain David Uhl, of the Dutchess County Militia c. 1775 - 1780(Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site, Newburgh, New York)

Blanket: There is not much information on what kind of blankets were issued to the men; we just know they were to be issued one. March 15, 1755 Sharpe says the men have blankets. We also know that Col. Creseap purchased 37 Blankets before March 18, 1755. Gov. Sharpe on August 30, 1756 ordered the militia to each bring “a Blanket” when they marched to Fort Frederick. We do know a soldier was wearing a coat made from a Dutch blanket. In 1758 Sharpe wrote that he was supplying Even Shelby and “...his men with Blanketts” of an unknown description. October 20, 1758 General John Forbes wrote to William Pitt, “they had...one bad blanket each, which will not do in these cold evenings and mornings...” Two days later Forbes wrote to Sharpe that it was, Necessary...[to buy the men] a second Blanket in lieu of a Bed...” This writer believes that a Dutch blanket, British Military blanket, or a plain white wool blanket should be the most common. One in ten men could carry a civilian style blanket. Blankets should be made with 100% wool only. White with blue or red end stripes were common, as well as with stripes running the width of the entire blanket. Blue is acceptable, as is red and various “natural” white or grey shades.



Haversack: October 7, 1756 the Maryland assembly says each soldier was to be issued a haversack. The soldiers already were receiving haversacks because on September 23, 1756 the Maryland Assembly paid "...sundry persons for...haversacks for the soldiers." We cannot determine the exact style but the "safest" style is the three button British Army Haversack with either a cloth, webbing, or leather strap. Other "generic" haversacks are acceptable but should be of plain linen construction. They were constructed of plain woven unbleached linen. The Morier images of the 46th foot show great detail of the haversack carried by British troops in the 1750's. This will be the model for all haversacks. Made with two or three buttons on the flap and cut wider than it is deep, it will ride high on the body as per the painting.



Canteens: There is one canteen in the archeological record at Fort Frederick and it is a banded wooden canteen found in the well in the 1930's. We cannot say for certain when the canteen went in the well; was it 1757, 1763, 1778, or 1862? Canteens were not even listed as items issued by the colony to the men. The names inscribed on the canteen do not match any Provincial soldier we have record of. All that said, it is of the proper period design for all three periods and the only canteen we have associated with Fort Frederick. Sharpe reports that Dagworthy's company has canteens on March 15, 1755. Another record related to canteens is that in July 1755 Lt. Stoddert was issued eight canteens for his men. This is interesting as the Lt. had at least 15 enlisted men under his command, so that leads one to believe only half would have them or they were used when part of the force was on patrol. On June 20, 1758 General Forbes tells Gov. Sharpe he will order canteens for the Maryland Troops, which shows there is a deficiency in the ranks. Today it is required that everyone have a canteen, so there are three choices in no particular order. 1. Wooden, wooden banded canteen like the one found at Fort Frederick, and Ligonier 2. A tin kidney canteen based on those found at Fort Ligonier 3. A tin crescent canteen based on those found at Fort Ligonier.



Ft. Ligonier



Cartridge Box: Assembly records indicate that Maryland was issued stands of arms consisting of muskets, bayonets, slings, scabbards, frogs, waist belts and cartridge boxes. We have no idea how many cartridges these boxes held be it 9, 12, or 18. Government issued boxes survive that hold 9 and 18 rounds do. Nine or 18 hole boxes are acceptable. The records all say “cartouch box” and “stands of arms” which means that Maryland soldier wore the “belly box” and waist strap verses the shoulder box. A plain belly box is just as preferable to a GR Cipher one. Also, a bad cipher is way worse than no cipher at all.

Waist Belt: The proper waist belt for the government issued set of accoutrements will be a 1” wide tanned blackened belt with a 1” iron buckle. This is based off that in Don Troiani’s collection pictured below.



Plain flap nine hole box

Shot Pouches/Bags & Powder Horns: In 1763 it is reported that Col. Dagworthy returned eight hair pouches and powder horns to the armorer. All men should carry a shot bag to carry their musket tools, etc. Pouches with hair on them are preferred but a plain shot bag of a 1750's style is appropriate about 7 to 8 inches wide. These are the only references to either item in the Maryland Records



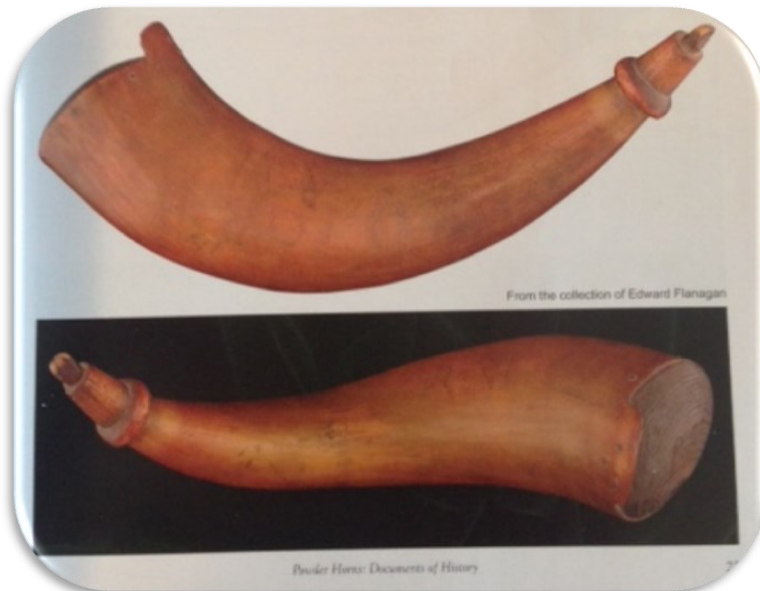
**Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
(CWF)**



CWF



Wallace Gusler Collection



The Supposed Fort Frederick Map Horn



Fort Pit Horn circa 1763 16

Jewelry: There is some jewelry in the Parks collection including a few gems, cuff links and rings. The gems are more likely to have come from cuff links. Jewelry worn should be simple or none wore at all. Wedding bands are acceptable. Men portraying Maryland soldiers should not be wearing earrings, gauges or visible body piercing.



new firelocks, bayonets, cartridge boxes and slings

Fire arms & Bayonets: The weapons at Fort Frederick were a mixed bag of types, calibers, and lengths. Although our archeological collection is small it attests to the fact a variety of weapons were used at Fort Frederick. We have some parts that appear to be from the 1730 to 1742 Long Land muskets. We have a butt plate that is either from a Queen Ann's period musket, an American made musket, or a carbine. We have a hammer that appears to be from a 1738/1746 "Land and Sea Service" musket.

On June 14, 1754 Captain Dagworthy's men received 105 new muskets, with slings cartridge boxes, and bayonets. This would be a stand of arms of the model 1742 long land pattern musket with wooden rammers.

In March 1756 North Carolina sends Maryland 132 muskets to replace those used by NC in 1755, 104 have bayonet and are considered better than those they were given. According to Jim Mullins, they are possibly Dutch muskets, as that is what the NC troops carried.

April 1756 Gov. Shirley writes to Gov. Sharpe he is to receive "300 stands [of arms]". This is part of the 10,000 model 1742 Long land muskets with wooden rammers that Shirley got from England.

August 12, 1756 the Maryland Gazette posted an ad for two deserters from Fort Frederick one "carried off with him a gun that appeared on the outside of the barrel like a rifle, but was smooth bored." The second soldier "Carried off with him a carbine and Rifle." This is the only reference to a rifle this writer has found, and rifles should rarely if ever be seen in the ranks.

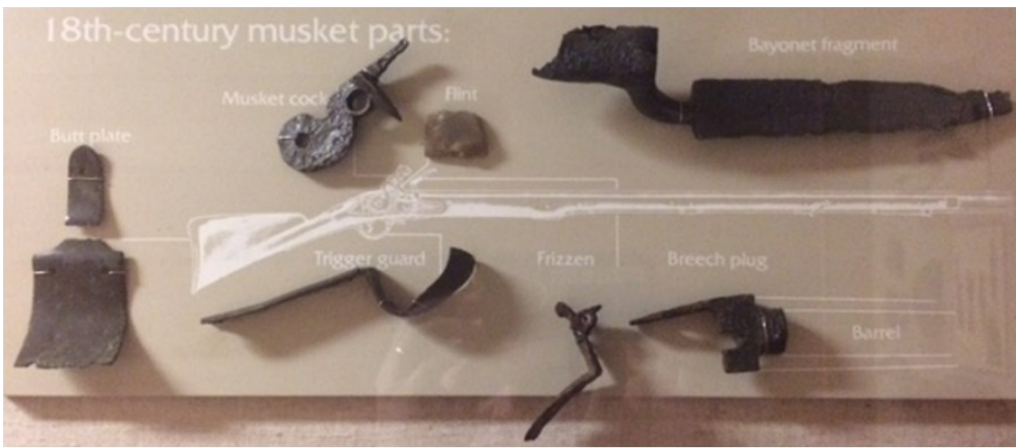
September 1756 Fort Frederick Receives

- 19 new firelocks, bayonets, cartridge boxes and slings (1742 Long Lands)
- 15 new carbines, 5 old carbines, 12 carbine bayonets and 9 carbine slings (42 inch barrel)
- 30 new muskets, buff slings, and cartridge boxes (1742 Long Lands)
- 10 old long muskets, bayonets and cartridge boxes (1730 Long lands or something else)

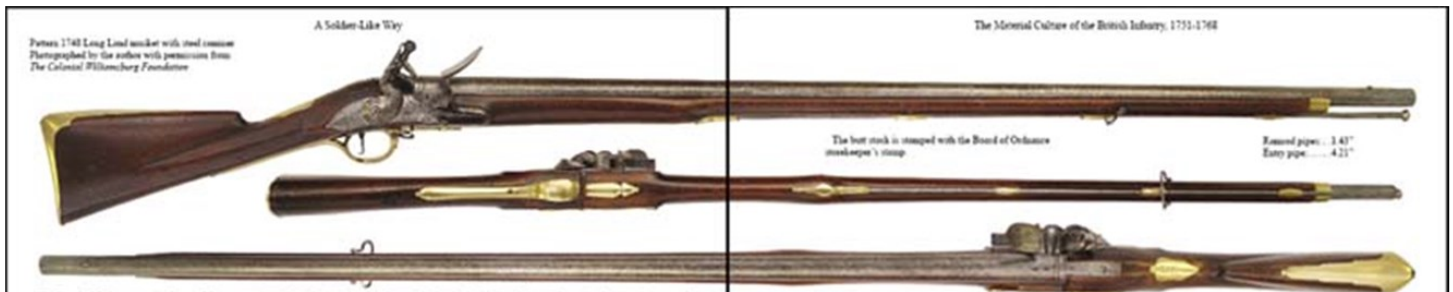
April 13, 1762 a report was given on the inventory of arms in Annapolis. There are 500 muskets with bayonets, slings, cartridge boxes, and bullet molds. Col. Dagworthy returned 86 firelocks, short muskets, and carbines.

Since there is no reference to bayonet scabbards it is safe to assume they were counted as part of the bayonet, as well as the frog. They were all considered part of a stand of arms. There is a record from the 1754 arms inventory, that there were 330 bayonet scabbards in Annapolis, but they are not counted on any future inventories. The frog provided with the government set was a very simple two piece riveted and sewn affair.

The primary arm to be carried by the garrison is the model 1742 British long land pattern musket with wooden rammer, and buff leather sling. However short land pattern muskets will be acceptable as they resemble the 42 inch barreled carbines that were used in large numbers by the Maryland troops.



Musket parts and bayonets in the fort Frederick Archeological collection



**Top: 1742 Long Land Pattern musket with iron rammer
Middle: Sea service musket
Bottom: early 18th century dog lock musket**



Dutch Musket 1730's



Marine and Militia Musket



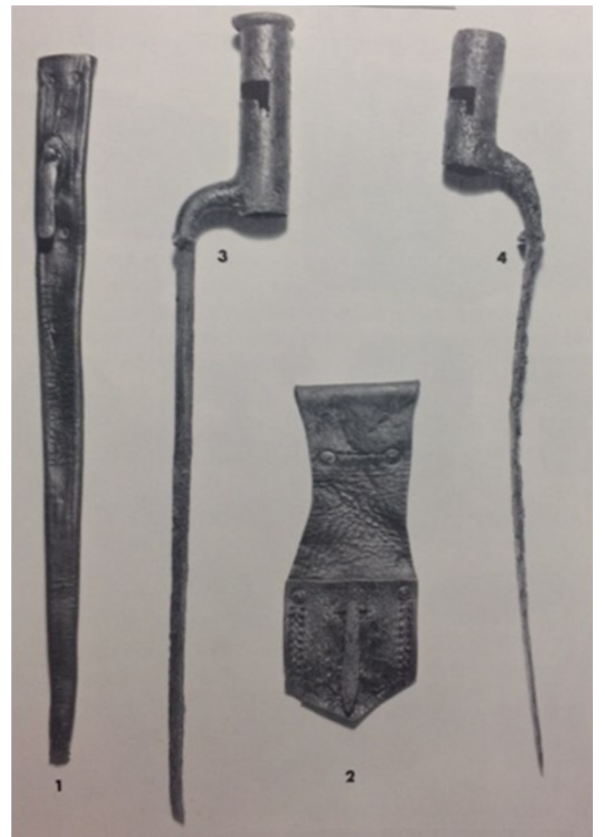
Land and Sea Service Musket



Bayonet fragment



Bayonet fragments Fort Frederick Collection



Bayonets, scabbard, and from Fort Ligonier

Spoons: The Park has several spoons in its collection and they all conform to the period but spoons of this style can be seen up to the Civil War. Spoons should be pewter, followed by smaller portions of wood, and horn. Proportions of materials other than pewter should be 2 out of 10.



Table Knives: There are two currently in the parks collection and it appears that there are three more at the State Archeological Lab. These should have a wooden or horn handle.



Iron bone handle table knife Ft. Ticonderoga

Bowls: The Archeological Lab and the park collection have many ceramic shards that are parts of bowls. So, while the soldiers were in garrison they would have used ceramic, but in the field it should be wood or tin. Platters, plates, and trenchers would also be ceramic in the fort and would be salt glaze earthen ware of various pattern and styles common to Maryland domestically in the 1740s-1750's period.



Kettles: All we know for sure is the Assembly said they would buy kettles, and based on the September 1756 expenditure, "...sundry persons [were paid], for...kitchen utensils." We also know from the same Record Dr. David Ross was paid for buying food, so its safe to assume the soldier had kettles to cook in. We can also infer that Dagworhty's men had cooking utensils in 1755 as Col. Cresap was purchasing food for them. We also know from the archeological record that fragments of cast iron kettles were found on site, so in garrison they are a good choice. However a Maryland soldier would be hard pressed to carry a cast iron kettle in the field, so they would have had tin kettles as well. This can be seen as Gov. Sharpe bought "Camp Kettles" for Capt. Shelby's Volunteers in 1758. Tin kettles should be based on those found at Fort Ligonier a place where the Maryland Troops spent about three months.



Eating Forks: This is another item not mentioned in the records as issued by the colony however we have a half dozen in the parks collection. Again we cannot say for sure when they are from but they all conform to the period; but forks of this style can be seen up to the Civil War.

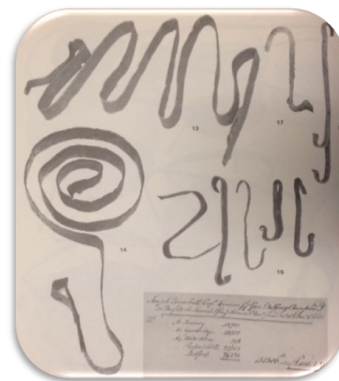
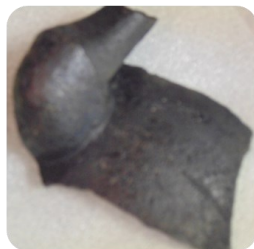


Cooking utensils: The Fort Frederick collection has an iron flesh fork, and we know "...sundry persons [were paid], for...kitchen utensils." in September 1756. We do not know what all those utensils are but should be confined to those items we know were at Fort Frederick or Henry Bouquet's list of what should be in a barracks room.

These items are:

- ◇ 1 Pot
- 1 Frying pan
- 1 Ladle
- ◇ 1 Flesh Fork
- 1 Trivet or Pot hook
- ◇ 2 Platters
- ◇ 2 Bowls
- ◇ 12 Trenchers
- ◇ 2 Pitchers
- ◇ 2 Mugs
- ◇ 1 Hatchet

** diamond indicates items found in Maryland Records or the Fort's archeological record.



Mugs: The Archeological Lab and the park collection have many ceramic shards that are parts of mugs. So, while the soldiers were in garrison they would have used ceramic, but in the field it should be tin. Mugs used in the fort should either be locally sourced stoneware or Grey/blue salt glaze, i.e. Westerwald. Tin cups should be of a style from the archeological records at Fort Ligonier.



Ft. Ligonier

Yorktown, VA 1720-1740

Bottles: There are many bottle fragments found at the fort and many are on display, they all conform to the style of Mallet bottles of the period. Some case bottles were found but the largest and most common are the mallet style.

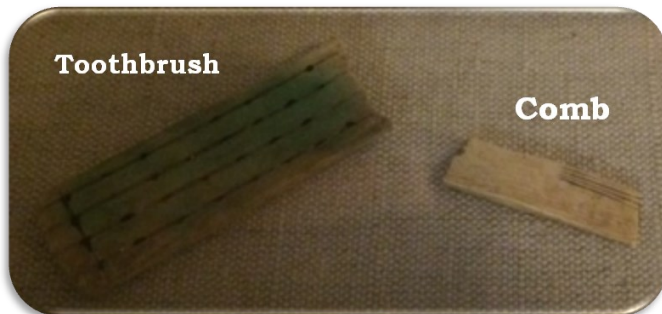


Pipes: There are lots of fragments of pipe reeds and bowls in the parks collection, and 21 fragments listed in the Archeological Lab. If you must smoke; smoke a pipe.



Tooth Brush: There are several tooth brushes in the forts archeological collection. This item would have been a private purchase and not overly common, but should be interpreted. The handles are made of bone but wood is acceptable.

Comb: There are a few combs in the Parks archeological collection. It seems there should be more of them as they were an issue item for British forces, so it is possible they were not issued to Maryland Troops. Everyone should have a comb in their kit, unless you do not have hair. They should typically be made of bone or horn, wood is acceptable



Thomas Jefferson's Tooth Brush Colonial Williamsburg



Ticonderoga collection



Unknown possible 19th C.

Hatchet: The Fort has one 18th century hatchet/belt axe in its collection. It is quite possible it is from the 1780's, but soldiers needed them and Bouquet says each barracks room is supposed to have them, so we need them. They should either be reproductions of the one found at the fort or the Broad head arrow stamped British army version.



Top: Axe head and reproduction from the parks collection. Right: Reproduction of Braddock Road style hatchet from Track of the Wolf.



Beds: According to the October 1756 Assembly estimate they called for the troops to be issued 13 beds or bed sacks. We know beds were made domestically before September, 1756 when "...sundry persons [were paid] for...bedding...for the soldiers." We do not know how many were made. The number 13 leads this writer to infer that the beds were for the Lieutenants (2), Ensign (1), Sergeants (4), Corporals (4), and Drummers (2) for a total of 13. That said the park interprets beds for all soldiers, and those volunteers staying in the barracks should use a straw filled tick on the bunks or at a minimum a foam filled period style linen bed sack.



Summary

When portraying a Maryland soldier at Fort Frederick you will typically wear a madder red wool single breasted coat with black cuffs, white linen 18th century shirt, madder red wool breeches, natural colored wool stockings, black period shoes based on the style found at Fort Ligonier. Soldier will wear a black hat either round cut or cocked in a mid 18th century style. The soldier needs neckwear either a neck cloth or neck stock.

The soldier will carry a British military style haversack as applicable, tin or wooden canteen, linen knapsack or snapsack, as applicable.

The soldier will carry a stand of arms to include a Brown Bess musket either long or short land pattern, 9 or 18 hole waist mounted cartridge box with appropriate strap (belt), bayonet frog and scabbard of British military pattern all in black leather.

There are variations that can be made but the idea of plain everyday and common should be used.

