

# NO QUARTER BRITISH REGULAR GUIDELINES



Captain William Delaplace and nearly all of his command were men of the 26th Regiment of Foot, which was sent by the British Army to serve in North America in 1767, as part of a regular rotation of regiments into colonial service. The regiment's Colonel, Major General John Scott, was a member of parliament who visited his regiment and the American colonies in 1767. He was a critique of British tax and economic policies in America, considering them bad for both parties. Rather than English soldiers, as is often assumed in popular memory, the 26th Foot was a Scottish regiment, known the Cameronians or Covenanters for their armed defense of their religious liberty prior to the Glorious Revolution in 1688. Their 1781 Inspection return listed 50% of the regiment as Scottish, with the remainder of its soldiers recruited where the regiment served: Ireland, England, and even America.



While in English dress in 1775, the regiment adopted highland kilts and bonnets in 1881, the same time Ethan Allen reached his greatest popularity as an American patriotic figure. Lieutenant Joceyln Feltham, second-in-command of Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775 wrote a long deposition about the capture of the Fort, attempting to implicate Captain Delaplace. When Allen French published Feltham's account in 1929 he prefaced the discovery and printing of this document with an apology that it ran counter to Ethan Allen's narrative. Lieutenant Feltham delivered a reinforcement of ten soldiers from the 26th Regiment of Foot. He arrived twelve days prior to the Fort's capture with orders to leave as soon as Lieutenant Arthur Wadman arrived with his wife from New Jersey. Unfortunately for Feltham, the Green Mountain Boys arrived before Lieutenant Wadman. Writing from paroled captivity in Hartford Connecticut, Lieutenant Feltham ended his account with, "A list of names of Officer's non commissd Officers & soldiers & the places they were taken."

## Captured at Ticonderoga

Grant, Henry S  
Ross, John O  
Catham, John O [Chatham]  
Brodie, Alexr lame  
Cameron, Daniel S

Scot  
Scott  
Templar  
Templar (75-77 roll)  
Preston

## No Quarter British Regular Guidelines

Fowkes, Benjamin [Fooks]	Preston
Pollard, Robt S	Preston
Traviss, John S [Travers]	Preston (75 roll Gen's coy)
Blake, John S	Anstruther
McDonald, John baker ) left at the fort	Anstruther
Jenkins, David S	Delaplace
Barrender, John O	Delaplace
Frazer, Alexander	Delaplace
Grigson, Edmund S	Delaplace
Mason, John S	Delaplace
John Orram O	Grenadier/Gordon
Alexr Willson	Grenadier/Gordon (75 roll left regt)
Willm Swann S	Grenadier/Gordon
Sharpless, Richard S	Grenadier/Gordon
McNabb, Archibald S	Strong
O'Hara, Hugh S	Light Infantry/Stewart
Pearce, Henry S	Light Infantry/Stewart
Ramsay, Alexander S	Light Infantry/Stewart
McCloud, John S	Light Infantry/Stewart
McCullough, John drummer	Livingston
Anderson, Robert	Livingston
Campbell, Peter O	Livingston
Hartly, James	Livingston
Anderson, Henry Serj S	[Cpl Henry Anderson in Graham]
Scott, George S	Graham (75-77 roll grenadier)
Stapleton, Daniel S	Graham
Stafford, William S	Graham
McCormick, John S	<i>Unknown</i> [Henry McCormick in Livingstons]
McFarlane, Peter S	<i>Unknown</i> [Cpl Andrew McFarlin in Delaplace]
Mcintosh, John deserter S) left at the fort	<i>Unknown</i>
Miller, Robert S	<i>Unknown</i> [Many Milles in 1772, but no Robert]

### **Captured at Crown Point**

Balfour, John	Scott
Brown, Adam Corp	Scott
Drake, Joshua	Scott
Matchett, Robert	Preston
Butler, John	Delaplace
Kennell, John O	Strong
Webster, William	<i>Unknown</i>

## Captured at Landing Place at Lake George

Windsor, Sam  
Bowdon, John  
Bartlet, Richard O  
Buckle, Wm O

Anstruther  
Preston  
Strong  
*Unknown* [a "William" Butler in Grenadiers]

## Captured at Lake Champlain

Bartlett, Daniel  
Patterson, William

Anstruther  
Delaplace

## Board of Ordnance at Ticonderoga

Gentle conductor  
Robert Rondick Corpl  
Matrosses  
John Miller  
Robert Sherrie  
John Hall



## Provision store at Ticonderoga

Commissary Godlieb Sweitzer left behind sick.

Lieutenant Feltham marked, 'O,' to indicate worn out soldiers and an, 'S,' to indicate fresh soldiers he brought as reinforcements. Feltham also noted the 24 women and children captured along with the garrison of Fort Ticonderoga. Lieutenant Feltham implied that those soldiers marked, "O,"

were among Captain Delaplace's guard of roughly 20-29 soldiers from the 26th Regiment of Foot that had garrisoned Fort Ticonderoga since November 1773. Muster rolls for the 26th Regiment of Foot show the breadth of companies that provided soldiers for this guard. Captain William Delaplace commanded Fort Ticonderoga, only a few of the soldiers at Ticonderoga were from his company. Captain Delaplace's guard included had included 2 grenadiers. Reinforcements in 1775, including those that Lieutenant Feltham brought to Ticonderoga, included 2 more grenadiers and 4 members of the Light Infantry company, which had not contributed to the guard before.

## No Quarter British Regular Guidelines

At the time of the capture Fort Ticonderoga also had 5 of soldiers from the 3rd Company of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Artillery (officially part of the Board of Ordnance) who maintained cannons and artillery stores. British regiments in the Province of Quebec required warm blanket coats and fur-trimmed caps, adopted from the Canadians for the long winter. Yet by May, British soldiers at Ticonderoga would have resembled their fellow British regulars anywhere along the east coast of North America. Without wartime interruptions in supply, British soldiers in Canada received their annual regimental clothing in November 1774.

Recycled garments like fatigue jackets and fatigue caps—made from the previous year's coat--preserved this new clothing in good condition. Necessaries, like linen breeches, made service more comfortable during warmer weather, while also helping preserve their regimental clothing, without running soldiers into debt.

### Shirts

**Best:** Hand-stitched white linen shirt with ruffles, narrow band cuffs made for sleeve buttons (cuff links). Hand-stitched blue and white checked linen shirts.

**Acceptable:** Machine stitched checked or white linen shirts, narrow band cuffs with thread dorset buttons.

**Unacceptable:** Cotton calico or plaid shirts.

### Neckwear

**Best:** Black velvet neck stocks buckled at the back.

**Acceptable:** Cotton handkerchiefs or linen rollers worn off-duty.

**Discouraged:** Black horsehair or linen neck stocks.

**Unacceptable:** Leather neck stocks.

### Stockings

**Best:** White or grey wool yarn or worsted stockings constructed with back seams.

**Acceptable:** White stockings or socks of wool yarn, worsted, linen or cotton.

**Unacceptable:** Colored, or polyester stockings.



## Coats

Weather permitting, British soldiers paraded in their full-length, laced regimental coats. British soldiers retained their previous year's coat as their personal property, in addition to their regimental coat. Regimental tailors generally altered the old coats into simple unlaced, short coats for fatigue and comfort off-duty. For the purposes of this event a second coat could be worn for fatigue, off-duty, or if no other coat is available.

**Best:** Hand-finished, well-fit, wool broadcloth British regimental coat of madder red wool conforming to the 1768 warrant, with yellow facings, laced with 26th Regimental lace and buttons, lined with white bay. For Light Infantry, well-fit, wool broadcloth British regimental jacket of madder red wool conforming to the 1771 light infantry pattern clothing, including slash pockets and wings. For Grenadiers, well-fit, wool broadcloth British regimental coat, with wings and grenade ornaments on the turnback corners.

**Acceptable:** Well-fit wool broadcloth British regimental coat of madder red wool conforming to the 1768 warrant, with yellow facings, laced and lined with white bay or serge with minor visible machine stitching. Short, unlaced fatigue jackets, with yellow facings, worn in lieu of a regimental coat.

**Unacceptable:** Anything else.

## Waistcoats

**Best:** Hand-finished, well-fit, white wool broadcloth regimental waistcoat, with welted pockets, 26th Regimental buttons, lined in coarse natural linen. For Light Infantry, hand-finished, well-fit, madder red wool broadcloth regimental waistcoat, square-cut, laced or unlaced with welted pockets, 26th Regimental buttons lined in coarse natural linen.

**Acceptable:** Well-fit, linen ticking, drilling, or sheeting summer waistcoat, or white wool broadcloth regimental waistcoat or red cloth light infantry waistcoat with minor visible machine stitching.

**Unacceptable:** Civilian or baggy waistcoats.



## Breeches

**Best:** Hand-finished, well-fit, white kersey or broadcloth regimental breeches, with 26th Regimental buttons lined in coarse white linen, with buckled or buttoned knee bands.

**Acceptable:** Well-fit breeches of white wool broadcloth, kersey, or summer breeches of linen ticking, drilling, or sheeting with minor visible machine stitching.

**Unacceptable:** Trousers, overall trousers, baggy breeches.



## Hats

**Best:** Hand-finished, round blocked, black wool cocked hat, bound in white, with a black horsehair cockade, white wool cockade loop and 26th Regimental button. For Light Infantry, hand-finished, round blocked, black wool cap hat, bound in white or leather light infantry caps. For Grenadiers, hand-finished, round blocked, black wool cocked hat, unbound, with a black horsehair cockade, white wool cocking ties, cockade loop and 26th Regimental button. Grenadier cap conforming to the 1768 Royal Warrant pattern.

**Acceptable:** Black wool cocked hat, bound in white with a black cockade and white loop, minor visible machine stitching or oval blocked.

**Unacceptable:** Slouch hats, grey or brown wool felt hats, cut down felt caps, straw hats.

## Forage Caps

**Best:** Hand-finished, well-fit madder broadcloth cap turned up with yellow broadcloth.

**Acceptable:** Madder broadcloth cap turned up with yellow broadcloth, with minor visible machine stitching.

**Discouraged:** Plain blue Scots bonnets.

**Unacceptable:** Anything else.

## Shoes

**Best:** Hand-finished, short or long quartered, round toe, shoes with black waxed calf uppers, fitted for buckles.

**Acceptable:** Machine-made black leather, shoes with buckles or ties.

**Unacceptable:** Modern Footwear, moccasins, shoe boots, half-boots, high-lows, Civil War bootees, or riding boots.

## Legwear

**Best:** Well-fit, hand-finished black painted linen half-gaiters.

**Discouraged:** Black wool leggings or tall gaiters.

**Unacceptable:** Anything else.



## Cartridge Pouches

**Best:** Hand-made 1760s style soft-bodied cartridge pouch with a white buff shoulder strap. For Light Infantry, 18-round Government Set cartridge box over the right shoulder, with 9-round Government Set around the waist with bullet bag and powder horn on black leather sling. For Grenadiers, 1760s style soft-bodied cartridge pouch with a white buff shoulder strap, match case on the chest and match cord between grenade badges on the lower back.

**Acceptable:** British 36 or 29-hole cartridge pouches, on a white buff leather shoulder strap. 18-hole Government Set cartridge box as additional cartridge box.

**Discouraged:** 18-hole belly box as primary cartridge box.

**Unacceptable:** Hunting pouches, soft cartridge pouches, new model American pouches.

## Arms

**Best:** 1756 Long land pattern British muskets, with a well-fit bayonet and a white buff leather sling. For Light Infantry, Long or short land pattern British musket with black leather sling and well-fit bayonet.

**Acceptable:** Short land pattern British muskets, with a well-fit bayonet.

**Unacceptable:** All others.



## Side Arms

**Best:** Whitened buff waist belt with a belt plate or buckle, holding a black leather scabbard and bayonet. For Light Infantry, Government Set belts and frogs carrying a bayonet in a black leather scabbard and a sheathed British camp ax. For Grenadiers, double frog waistbelt, holding a black leather scabbard and bayonet, with or without grenadier hanger.

**Acceptable:** Shoulder converted waist belt with a belt plate or buckle, holding a black leather scabbard and bayonet.

**Unacceptable:** Black leather belts, shoulder belts, horse pistols, naval pistols, unsheathed bayonets, tomahawks, or belt axes.

## Knapsacks

**Best:** British goatskin knapsack with buff leather shoulder straps, closing with three buff leather straps and buckles.

**Acceptable:** British goatskin knapsack with buff leather shoulder straps, closing with three buff leather straps and buckles, with minor visible machine stitching.

**Discouraged:** British painted canvas knapsacks with minor visible machine stitching.

**Unacceptable:** Anything else. 1790s British painted canvas knapsacks, like the Isaac Royal House pack.



## Canteens

**Best:** Half-moon shaped tinned-iron canteen slung from a narrow hemp cord.

**Acceptable:** Kidney-shaped tinned-iron canteen or similar pattern.

**Unacceptable:** Anything Else.

## Haversacks

**Best:** Plain osnaburg linen haversack, closing with two or three small plain pewter or brass buttons, with the Government Stamp in the bottom corner.

**Acceptable:** Plain osnaburg linen haversack.

**Unacceptable:** Anything Else.

## Blankets

**Best:** White Hand-woven British Army Issue blanket with white or brown stripes and Government Stamp.

**Acceptable:** 3- Point Rose, Dutch, or Plain white blankets.

**Unacceptable:** Civil War grey blankets, Hudson Bay "Point" Blankets.

