

NOBLE TRAIN BEGINS CIVILIAN & MILITARY CARTERS



Henry Knox employed civilian and military carters beyond Fort Ticonderoga's garrison of companies from the First and Fourth New York Regiments. On December 10, 1775, Henry Knox noted, "paid Mr. Adams [£] 4," for his work hauling cannons to Lake George. Samuel Adams was a local resident living along Lake George, at modern day Bolton Landing. On December 16, 1775, Henry Knox reimbursed officers of the First New York who had paid, "the Carters for the use of their Cattle in dragging Cannon from Ticonderoga to the North Landing of Lake George..." These carters certainly included many of the locals that Fourth New York Colonel James Holmes hired from November through January 1775. "An Acct of Money Paid out for Service done the Colonies when and to whom Paid and for what," from approximately January 18, 1776 listed many such civilian carters.

<i>Novr 08th 1775 Paid Joel Washburn for Driving an ox team</i>	<i>0 .. 12 .. 0</i>
<i>Decr 4th ditto John Davie for Carting Baggage to the Landing</i>	<i>4 .. 16 .. 0</i>
<i>4th David Brown [?]</i>	<i>3 .. 17 .. 0</i>
<i>7th Joseph Smith for Driving a Team</i>	<i>1 .. 5 .. 0</i>
<i>16th Richard Gill for Driving Baggage</i>	<i>1 .. 10 .. 0</i>
<i>Jany 18th Samuel Adams for Carrying Baggage to the landing and going to Skenesborough with prisoners Bag.</i>	<i>6 .. 8 .. 0</i>
<i>18th James Mackintosh for ditto</i>	<i>3 .. 4 .. 0</i>

Richard Gill owned a sawmill and a grist mill along the LaChute River between Lake George and Lake Champlain. James McIntosh lived at his farm just beyond the old French Lines along the road to Lake Goerge. Ironically, much like Colonel James Holmes, James McIntosh became a loyalist, despite their service to the Continental Army in this first year of the war.

General Phillip Schuyler detained many skilled New York soldiers at Ticonderoga, rather than having them continue down Lake Champlain to the siege of St. Johns. In General Orders at Ticonderoga on October 2, 1775, General Schuyler clearly stated what trades he needed at the Headquarters of the Northern Department.

Colonel Clinton with all that part of his Regiment which is at this Post. (the Sick, Sawyers, Teamsters, Butchers, Carpenters, & Candle makers excepted.) to embark on Wednesday...





Colonel James Clinton commanded the Third New York Regiment and all evidence is that these tradesmen within his regiment remained at Ticonderoga through December. Back on June 28, 1775, the New York Provincial Congress reviewed the report for, "estimating the articles necessary to compleat 3000 Effective Men," and issued orders to this Congress' Commissary Peter Curteneius. In these orders, Peter Curteneius was to find, ".– Grey coarse broad Cloth sufficient to make 712 Short Coats with green Cloth sufficient for Cuffs & facings.–" intended for a Third Regiment. The Third New York Regiment received these coats and complete equipment from Commissary Curteneius. On August 3, 1775 the New York Provincial Congress ordered the Third New York to receive complete equipment.

Ordered, That Col. Clinton be authorized to receive from Peter T. Curtenius, for his regiment, 720 pouches and belts, 720 bayonet belts, 720 brushes and wires, 720 gun worms and 720 screw drivers, 4,320 flints, 140 camp kettles, 720 canteens, 720 haversacks, and the clothing for the third regiment, and a medicine chest and instruments, when examined and approved of by Dr. John Jones and Dr. Treat. And ordered that Col. Holmes be authorized to get the like articles for his regiment.

The Third New York Regiment was less fortunate in terms of clothing, receiving only a coat, a blanket and a 53-shilling bounty for the rest of their attire. On August 16, 1775 the New York Provincial Congress received a letter from Johannes Sleght explaining recruits' disappointment at receiving only coats and blankets in the Third New York Regiment.

A 'letter from Johannes Sleght, Esq. chairman of the Committee at Kingston, to the Deputies of Ulster county, bearing date the 14th inst. was read and filed. He thereby informs that the soldiers raised in that part of the county have been promised by their officers to have a drilling waistcoat and breeches, two shirts, two pair of hose, a pair of shoes and hat. That the soldiers are now dissatisfied and uneasy, and refuse to march before they receive what was promised to them ; and requests directions by the return of the messenger.

Shirts

Best: Hand-stitched checked, striped, or white linen shirt 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: Silk, linen, or cotton neckerchiefs; linen neck stocks, or linen rollers, well-tied around the neck.

Acceptable: Machine hemmed neckerchiefs or linen rollers.

Unacceptable: Military horsehair or leather neck stocks.



Socks and Stockings

Best: White or grey wool yarn or worsted stockings or socks, when worn with trousers.

Acceptable: White, grey, black, brown, blue, or green stockings or socks of wool yarn, worsted, linen or cotton.

Unacceptable: Red, yellow, or polyester stockings.

Hats and Caps

Best: Hand-finished, round-blocked, civilian cocked hats and round hats made of black wool or beaver felt.

Acceptable: Knit-wool Monmouth or Dutch mutt caps, oval-blocked hats made of black felt in cocked or round styles.

Unacceptable: Slouch hats from unfinished blanks, grey or brown wool felt hats, cut down felt caps, straw hats, fur caps, fringed or tasseled knit caps.

Shoes

Best: Hand-finished, short or long quartered shoes with round toes, made of black-waxed calf leather, fitted for buckles. Shoe boots, half-boots high-lows, of black waxed-calf.

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

Discouraged: Moccasins.

Unacceptable: Modern Footwear, modern moccasins, civil war bootees, or riding boots(except for field officers).



Coats: Civilian

Best: Hand-finished, well-fit, wool broadcloth coats of drab, brown, green, red, or blue in straight-bodied or cutaway styles. Wool Broadcloth short coats or sailor's jackets with short skirts and mariner's cuffs in similar colors.

Acceptable: Well-fit linen or linsey-woolsey coats of similar colors, broadcloth coats, short coats, and sailor's jackets with minor visible machine stitching.

Unacceptable: Regimental coats, hunting shirts, smocks, or over-shirts., coats and jackets made of cotton canvas or damask upholstery fabric.

Coats: Third New York Regiment

Best: Hand-finished, well-fit, regimental short coats of grey wool with green collars, cuffs, and lapels, made without lining.

Acceptable: Well-fit regimental short coats of grey wool with green collars, cuffs, and lapels with minor visible machine stitching.

Unacceptable: Baggy coats, coats and jackets made of cotton canvas or damask upholstery fabric.

Jackets and Waistcoats

Best: Hand-finished, well-fit waistcoats of drab, brown, white, green, red or blue broadcloth, kersey, or serge, made single or double breasted, skirted or square cut, with or without sleeves.

Acceptable: Well-fit, waistcoats of linen, linsey-woolsey, cotton, cotton velvet, wool plush or silk, in solid colors or simple patterns, made single or double breasted, skirted or square cut with minor visible machine stitching. Sleeved waistcoats are acceptable as the primary outer garment.

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

Breeches and Trousers

Best: Hand-finished, well-fit trousers of linen or hemp canvas or checked linen, leather breeches, or breeches in black, brown, drab, kersey, linsey-woolsey, serge, cotton velvet, wool plush, broadcloth with buckled or tied knee bands.

Acceptable: Well-fit breeches, overalls, or trousers with minor visible machine stitching.

Unacceptable: Regimental breeches, fringed trousers, baggy breeches.

Leg wear

Best: Just stockings or well-fit, hand-finished half-gaiters of black, brown, or drab wool.

Acceptable: Well-fit half-gaiters of black, brown, or drab wool minor machine finishing.

Unacceptable: Wool leggings. Indian Leggings Military gaiters, baggy half-gaiters.

Third New York Accoutrements and Equipment Cartridge Boxes

Best: New York cartridge box of black leather with approximately 19 round cartridge blocks, narrow black leather straps.

Acceptable: None, small, simple leather shot pouches with narrow leather shoulder straps, or belt loops.

Unacceptable: Belly boxes or shoulder converted belly boxes British 36 or 29-hole cartridge pouches, New Model American pouches.

Powder Horns

Best: Plain, empty, powder horns with narrow cord or leather strap.

Acceptable: No powder horn to go with a cartridge pouch.

Unacceptable: Native styled powder horns, or black powder filled horns.



Arms

Best: Old-pattern British, commercial muskets.

Acceptable: None, New York style fowling pieces, English fowling pieces, either plain or modified for a bayonet.

Unacceptable: Virginia or Pennsylvania styled long rifles, later French model muskets.

Side Arms

Best: Shoulder belt mounted bayonet.

Acceptable: None, small axes carried in a knapsack.

Unacceptable: Horse pistols, naval pistols, unsheathed bayonets, tomahawks, or belt axes.



Knapsacks

Best: David Uhl or similar plain single-envelope knapsacks with blanket tied to it.

Unacceptable: Drawstring canvas snapsacks, leather or hemp tumplines. Painted canvas Benjamin Warner or similar pattern knapsacks, blanket rolls. British painted or goatskin knapsacks.

Canteens

Best: Tin canteens of kidney or half-moon shape.

Discouraged: Wood cheese box, or staved canteens.

Unacceptable: Wool canteen covers, jacked leather canteens, covered glass bottles, copper canteens, stainless steel canteens, gourd canteens, and Petite Bidon.

Blankets

Best: 2-3 point Blankets, Checked, Dutch, or Rose blankets. Duffel cloth sewn into a blanket.

Acceptable: Plain white or Hudson Bay blankets.

Unacceptable: Civil War grey blankets.